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ABSTRACT

A profile of enrollment and fiscal trends in the U.S. for fiscal year (FY) 1976 is provided. An introductory chapter details the rationale for the study, the design, and an analysis of the data. The second chapter cites general trends among the states, giving state rankings. In the third chapter state-by-state reports are provided in three parts--a commentary of major aspects of the state's higher education financing profile, a trend analysis of state and local appropriations to higher education, and a financing diagram showing the status of the state and local higher education funding for FY1976. Among general findings were that the 50 states appropriated 13.4 percent more dollars in FY1976 than FY1975 to match an 11.5 percent increase in enrollment, but that after adjusting for inflation there was a net loss of 4.6 percent in the purchasing power per student. Other findings showed that all but five states increased appropriations and that public enrollment increased in all states but Alaska. Data notes and sources, important data cautions, and a description of the institution classification system, as well as supplementary data about the states and a limited analysis of state and local appropriations for FY1978 are appended. (PHE)

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Higher Education Financing in the Fifty States

REVIEW EDITION



Interstate Comparisons, Fiscal Year 1976

The National
Institute of
Education
U.S. Department of
Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20208



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Higher Education Financing in the Fifty States

Interstate Comparisons Fiscal Year 1976

REVIEW EDITION

Marilyn McCoy

•

D. Kent Halstead

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Ben Lawrence, Executive Director

Dennis P. Jones, Associate Director

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Patricia Roberts Harris, Secretary

Mary F. Berry, Assistant Secretary for Education

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

P. Michael Timpane, Acting Director

Program on Educational Policy and Organization

Marc S. Tucker, Associate Director

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Foreword

T. Edward Hollander
Chancellor of Higher Education, New Jersey
President, State Higher Education Executive Officers
1977-78

The profile of State fiscal and enrollment trends in this report is especially timely for State policy makers in higher education. Its publication covers a period just preceding a major turning point for higher education when past enrollment and financing trends are no longer adequate indicators of future developments. At no time in recent history have higher institutions faced so ambiguous a future.

With this publication, State policy makers will have available new baseline data presented simply and clearly that measure State fiscal effort, financial support levels adjusted to eliminate the effects of inflation, and shifts in revenue sources and expenditure patterns. The major focus of the report is public institutions, but additional data are presented in Appendix B for independent institutions. Data are presented for each of the fifty States. Indexes based on national averages are extremely useful in facilitating interstate comparisons.

Each reader, initially, is likely to turn to his or her State to determine its standing relative to the national averages for such variables as college-going rate, State and local financial support changes in appropriation

levels, and trends in sources of support. The reader may then undertake a more thoughtful review of individual States and compare his or her State with States having comparable characteristics.

NCHEMS published a report of State and local support of higher education two years ago. This new study provides more detail and better facilitates interstate comparisons. The State by State format is particularly useful in bringing together the complexity of factors that influence appropriations in each State.

Financial and enrollment data presented by State for 1975 and 1976 in comparative form will be most useful for evaluation of State fiscal support levels for public institutions, especially in relation to public college enrollments. Other such measures of State support of higher education as student aid, retention data, proportion of population enrolled in college and migration data are also presented in a format that facilitates comparison with nationwide averages. Finally, a brief but pertinent text highlights and interprets the data for each of the States. I commend this report to your careful review.

Foreword

Barbara Uehling
Chancellor, University of Missouri
Columbia Campus

The publication of this status report on State and local appropriations to higher education should foster substantial discussion among institutions about current patterns of financing. By including the most comprehensive set of statistics yet available about funding in the fifty States, this study provides institutions a concrete base of information with which to assess their comparative well-being. Because the figures have been indexed relative to the U.S. average, each reader is able to quickly interpret the data for their State.

The report indicates that in fiscal year 1976, public institutions were not able to keep pace with enrollments and inflation in the funds they received from the State, losing an average 4.6% of their per student purchasing power. While these figures describe the general public sector pattern of State appropriations, their individual impact on specific categories of institutions and in specific States varied tremendously. Each institution will want to look at data from their State to see how similar institutions fared in State support. In addition, an institution can use its own data to make comparisons of their group of institutions in the State and with comparable institutions in other States. Questions about relative levels of State appropriations as well as the

amount of income from other sources (e.g., tuition, government contracts, private gifts, etc.) can be quickly addressed with this study. While these group averages do mask important differences among institutions, they nevertheless represent an important broad-brush analysis of an institution's financing profile, useful as a starting point to more in-depth study.

While the study provides useful benchmarks for comparison of State and total revenues at all categories of institutions, the report also looks at a number of fundamental conditions about the State—including its inherent wealth, tax effort, tax revenues, tax allocation to higher education, and the size of public and independent enrollments. These statistics are useful in either reinforcing what we currently perceive or in correcting our misimpressions of the State's ability and need to finance higher education and its effort in that endeavor. In so doing, the study provides a much needed context for understanding and evaluating State efforts and demonstrates that accountability can exist for States as well as for institutions. Every chief executive, academic and financial officer of a college or university should review these statistics carefully as background to their discussions about institutional financing.

Foreword

State Senator H. A. "Barney" Goltz
42nd District, State of Washington
Chairman, Senate Higher Education Committee

State legislators are charged with the responsibility for setting public policy and making decisions on behalf of the total population which they represent. It is often assumed that the result would be the same if all people could vote on each issue. Legislators are keenly aware, however, that sometimes they will feel compelled to vote a certain way even when their constituents appear to be leaning in another direction.

It is not uncommon to pick up conflicting signals on a legislator's antenna. Calls for reductions in taxes are often matched by demands for increased funding—sometimes from the same persons. Some legislators have even been known to vote for all appropriations and against all taxes, but political credibility and political success eventually demand responsible actions.

The grist for the legislative mill is information and methodology. Facts have a stubborn way about them, and a method for organizing facts into an accepted,

easily understood conversion model gives them extraordinary force.

Legislators are particularly interested in comparative information—a fair and meaningful way to describe how one state is doing in comparison to other states. The information contained in this study, in its easily understood comparative format, covering all fifty states will make it a valuable tool for every legislator required to make funding judgments for postsecondary education.

But in the final analysis this kind of information must be more widely shared and understood by the general public and taxpayer. While many legislators will use this study as an important component of decision making and will explain their votes with facts contained herein, an enlightened public will demand a worthy legislative performance from everyone. In both instances this study makes a positive contribution to the legislative process and to the public's self interest.

IMPORTANT CAUTIONS TO THE READER

This review edition of *Financing Higher Education in the Fifty States* is being distributed to selected members of the postsecondary education community and to various governors and State legislators. Our purpose is to request recommendations for improvement in the study methodology and presentation of data for use by policymakers concerned with financing public colleges and universities. Comments and suggestions obtained through this review will assist us in the preparation of a forthcoming edition of this book that will present fiscal year 1978 data.

The following precautions and explanations are emphasized to give reviewers a perspective for their reading and to avoid any misuse of the data presented in this edition, particularly in current decisionmaking.

- The data presented here are for 1976. Clearly, this information is dated and mainly useful as background material. The data should not be employed in current decision-making regarding appropriation levels, formula funding, or the establishment of financial profiles.
- In developing this study, and through review of earlier work, a number of data comparability problems were identified. These mandate that extreme care be taken in making inter-State comparisons of certain measurements. These comparability problems are discussed in detail in Appendix A, Section 2, and should be studied prior to reading any individual State's profile.

A number of variations in the way States report data in postsecondary education underly our concern regarding comparability. For example, in some States, the vocational education system is included within higher education; in others, it is a component of elementary-secondary education. Similarly, medical schools are organized and reported as separate campuses in some States; in others, they are integrated within a university. Different State practices for debt financing and retirement system payments, and in enrollment count also contribute to the comparability problems.

- There is no "ideal" funding pattern recommended or implied in this study, nor are there "good" or "bad" connotations attached to State rankings. States differ so greatly that many funding strategies can be considered sound.

Financing higher education is a difficult and complex process. This is reflected in the new approach to data presentation found in this study. The study is more comprehensive than previous work of this type in introducing such factors as student migrations and dif-

ferent enrollment patterns, State and local government tax capacity and effort, the structure of the public higher education system, and institutional revenue and expenditure details. Yet there are voids that can be filled only with locally supplied data. Thus, information should be introduced into the analysis by knowledgeable State and local officials regarding geographical price differences, costly versus less costly academic programs, competition for State monies and traditional funding priorities, history of taxation, specialized accounting practices, and the role of the private sector.

The breadth of information required for sound funding decisions suggests that many different points of view in higher education be taken into consideration. It is therefore recommended that the analysis and interpretation of this study proceed from the varied perspectives of postsecondary institutions, State commissions, the legislative and executive branches, the public, and student clientele.

- Proper interpretation and assessment of financing higher education requires study of each State's *entire* data presentation. Isolation of a single measure or attention to a limited segment is likely to be misleading. One example is the current popular focus on State appropriations per capita, a measure that ignores the different needs for funding represented by enrollment levels, the varying taxing ability of States, different strategies for utilizing tuition versus appropriations, and numerous other factors that determine and usually justify variations in per capita support. Readers are urged to become thoroughly familiar with their State's entire financial picture before attempting evaluation of any specific operating level.

Recognizing the importance of budget decisions and resource allocations that may be influenced by subsequent editions of this study, and the critical need for valid comparative procedures, the authors request your constructive commentary on the study design and statistical detail. Please send your comments to the authors in care of NCHEMS, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

As a follow-on to this review, NCHEMS will convene a group of financial experts and institutional and State representatives to examine this study and provide detailed recommendations. Efforts to improve national data collection are also underway. Both activities should aid materially in the further development of this report.

Preface

This report has been jointly sponsored by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS) and the National Institute of Education (NIE). We acknowledge with thanks this financial support and professional encouragement. The data have been provided primarily by the National Center for Education Statistics. The improved quality and timeliness of the NCES data tapes has provided an essential building block for the study. Computer programming was performed largely by Ellen Cherin, with the assistance of David Makowski. To both these individuals, but particularly Ellen, we are especially indebted. We also wish to thank Paula Dressler for her tireless efforts in typing and producing this report. She has worked steadily to carefully provide accuracy in both data and text.

This report on financing in the fifty states has evolved from earlier work by both authors. Kent Halstead in *Statewide Planning in Higher Education* (1974) identified various indexes related to higher education financing and the socio-economic status of States that are used in this study. His work *Tax Wealth in the Fifty States* (1978) provides the tax capacity, tax effort, and tax revenues measures used. Also, adjustments for inflation are based on his annual Higher Education Price Index (HEPI). Finally, the appendix presenting limited comparisons for 1978 is largely based on earlier similar work by Halstead appearing in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* (October 25, 1976). Marilyn McCoy in her work with the Statewide Analysis Task Force at NCHEMS (including Halstead) developed the basic data system and framework used in this report. The members of that task force provided invaluable suggestions and comments in the evolution of the predecessor of this study published as *State and Local Financial Support of Higher Education 1973-74* and an earlier version for 1972-73.

While this previous work established elements and a background for the current report, much new work has been done to establish a more easily understood framework for analysis. Most important has been the development of a financing diagram which interrelates the various enrollment, State financing, and education system factors. Now, all the information about a particular State is presented in a double-page spread of charts, graphs, and text commentary. This approach provides in a single location the critical factors influencing State financing in comparative terms.

It is intended that this study be updated every other year. The 1978 fiscal year report should be published in 1980. Recommendations for improvement in format or analysis are encouraged.

SPECIAL NOTE

In the development of this report, NCHEMS has constructed an extensive data base using tapes and other published material from the National Center for Education Statistics, the Census Bureau, and the National Association of State Scholarship Programs, among others. In this report, summary data for six categories of public and independent institutions are displayed for each of the fifty States and the District of Columbia. Similar reports *by institution* can be calculated from this data base. In addition, the extensiveness of the base encompassing basic enrollment, financial, faculty, degrees, student migration, and demographic data, encourages the generation of specially tailored reports. If your institution or State is interested in further analysis, contact Marilyn McCoy, NCHEMS, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302 or 303-492-8106 and additional analysis can be provided on a cost-reimbursement basis.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

State and local governments are the single most important source of financial support to American higher education. Of the \$31 billion in educational and general (E&G) revenues received by *all* colleges and universities in fiscal year 1976, \$14 billion or 45 percent came from State and local government appropriations and grants and contracts. Tuition at \$8.2 billion and Federal appropriations and contracts at \$5.4 billion were next in importance. In the public sector, State and local governments completely dominate, providing 60% of total E&G revenues received by public colleges and universities.¹

NEED FOR STUDY

The major role of State and local governments in financing higher education presents a clear incentive for efforts to understand and evaluate that support. Yet however detailed and thorough such analyses may be, they must always be interpreted with the recognition that there are certain inherent conditions and complexities of financing among the States that lead to a wide range of acceptable practice. The level of State appropriations is not so much dependent on immediate

¹ State and local government support of public institutions as a percent of total E&G revenues, while averaging 60 percent for the public sector, exhibits a wide variation in selected cases. Appropriations range from a high of 77 percent in the District of Columbia to a low of 26 percent in Vermont. States with proportionately heavy appropriations support include California and New York at 70 percent and Massachusetts at 69 percent. States providing a relatively small share of E&G revenues include New Hampshire (36%), Delaware (42%), and Colorado and Utah (44%).

legislative action as it is a long-term consequence of such basic factors as State education traditions and objectives, the role of the private sector, government taxing capacity, college preparation and high school graduation rates, and the structure of institutions in the public higher education system. State differences in these factors heavily influence their postsecondary education financing. No methodology for financial analysis can replicate this complexity or substitute for local knowledge, interpretation, and judgment.

Such differences notwithstanding, comparisons between States are inevitable. And such comparisons are of value in establishing perspective, helping to set realistic goals, and identifying alternative policies and practices. This study contributes to the value of comparative analysis by providing an improved analytical methodology and relevant data, while at the same time recognizing the absence of many crucial factors that are important in the decisionmaking process.

In the past, State support of higher education often has been assessed on simple rankings of a few aggregate measures. Although commonly used, this approach is entirely inadequate and often misleading. As one example of how misleading a single ranking can be, consider the five States ranking lowest in the U.S. in appropriations for higher education per capita. Despite their low income status, only one of the five has a substantially underfinanced education system. The others have achieved near average total operating funding per student either by supplementing State support with high tuitions or with income from other sources, or, as is the case for one State, by having a low enrollment level consistent with and counterbalancing the low appropriations.

In this study, 25 measures of State higher education financing are reported in four areas—student enrollments, State and local government taxation and allocation, institutional revenues, and institutional expenditures. The data are reported in absolute amounts, by indexes relative to the U.S. average, and through trend and percent distribution measures. In detailing the current status of financing and related factors, as limited by existing national data, this study attempts to inform decisionmakers of these statistics and their interrelationships. By providing examples of other States, it attempts also to suggest alternative financing strategies.

This information should be useful both in assessing past performance and as supporting material for current decisionmaking. Explanation of previous funding levels is an important aspect of State accountability, a responsibility of State legislators, higher education system officers, and institutional heads. Decisions on future funding can be supported by knowledge of tax strength, the degree to which this resource is tapped, the rate of allocation to higher education, and the degree to which other funding sources are utilized.

STUDY DESIGN

Responding to these needs, this study focuses on the presentation and analysis of a wide number of conditions affecting State financial support of higher education. The analysis includes:

- Review of State appropriation increases relative to enrollment growth and inflation
- Study of where students come from and how many enroll
- Identification of student enrollment in particular types of public institutions
- Investigation of State fiscal capacity and effort and the degree to which tax revenues are allocated to higher education
- Evaluation of institutional support and student aid by type of institution
- Analysis of institutional revenues from non-State sources
- Examination of institutional expenditure patterns.

Together, these analyses provide a comprehensive review of higher education financing that places State and local government appropriations in a broad context.

While the study provides information about many different aspects of State financing, it does not cover all features as discussed earlier. Among additional factors now being considered for inclusion are enrollment levels, program focus, tax capacity detail, and student migration. In every instance, the published statistics should be supplemented with local information and data when available.

The presentation of the analysis has been organized into four major components—*public enrollments, State and local government finances, institutional revenues, and institutional expenditures*, all by institutional category. This organization permits independent analysis of each component yet preserves coherence of the overall framework. The different components have been inter-

related (by formula) to demonstrate the relationships of alternative funding strategies.

An additional important feature is the emphasis given inter-State comparisons. Most of the data are indexed relative to the U.S. average (U.S. equals 100). These indexes provide an important reference about high or low position, suggesting conditions a State may wish to examine for consistency with its objectives. Caution, however, should be exercised to emphasize that only comparisons with similar States and groups of institutions—similar in resources, mode of operation, and educational objectives—would be valid in this context.

STUDY ORGANIZATION

The main body of this study presents a model of State financial support and related data for each State. The various measures are defined in this chapter together with an explanation of how the entries interrelate and how the data should be analyzed and interpreted. Chapter 2 provides a summary of the major highlights of the study, including a series of rankings for the States. Chapter 3 includes the basic display for each State, encompassing a "Commentary," selected "Trends," and a "Flow Model" of State financing of higher education. Appendix A includes comments about data limitations, information on the data sources used, and a description of the institutional classification procedure. Appendix B provides supplemental data, particularly for the independent sector. The State-by-State displays in Chapter 3 present only aggregate data for the total independent sector. Appendix B provides the detail of this data for each category of independent institutions. Appendix C presents a limited analysis of State and local government

support of higher education in 1977-78, based on appropriations data collected by M. M. Chambers. Because the Chambers' data are not as detailed as that collected by NCES, the analysis in this appendix is far less complete than the presentations of Chapter 3. However, the recency of the data appears to be of sufficient importance to warrant this supplemental presentation.

EXPLANATION OF THE ANALYSIS

The analysis of State support of higher education is presented for each of the 50 States on facing pages in Chapter 3. The three part presentation—"Commentary," "Trends," and "Financing Diagram"—are explained below.

A. Commentary Section

This short commentary highlights major aspects of the State's higher education financing profile. Some questions to which the commentary responds include:

- Have State and local government appropriations kept pace with enrollments and inflation in order to preserve the purchasing power of institutions?
- Are public enrollment levels consistent with State goals for higher education? Are the college entrance rates, in-migration, student retention, and mix of full- and part-time students at desired levels?
- Is the State's allocation of tax revenues to higher education consistent with enrollments in the public sector? This balance can be gauged by

examining appropriations per student in each institutional sector.

- How wealthy or poor is the State in terms of its ability to support public programs (tax capacity) and to what extent has the State tapped its tax potential (tax effort)?
- What is the structure of higher education in the State? What types of institutions exist in the State in total and in the public sector? Which institutions enroll most of the students?
- How do appropriations per student for each type of institution compare with national averages? In particular, how did the institutional sectors with the largest enrollments fare in State appropriations?
- How have recent trends in appropriations, taking account of enrollment changes and inflation, affected institutional well-being? Are those institutions that have been underfunded receiving the greatest increases or continuing to decline in State appropriations?
- To what extent do other sources besides the State contribute to institutional support? What is the relative role of the State and localities, the Federal government, tuition income, and private gifts and grants in the institutions' revenue profile? How dependent are the institutions in the State on any single source?
- In view of the proportion of public and independent sector enrollments, is the State's provision of student aid and institutional support to independent institutions adequate?

B. Trend Section

The table "Trends in State and Local Appropriations to Higher Education" shows one year changes² (FY75 to FY76) in appropriations, adjusted for enrollment and inflation changes. The data are presented for the public and independent sectors and by type of public institution.³ That table, with seven columns, shows:

- the number of institutions in each category
- FTE enrollments in 1976
- State and local educational and general appropriations in 1976
- percentage changes in appropriations from 1975 to 1976
- percentage changes in FTE enrollments in that period
- percentage changes in *appropriations per FTE student* in that period
- percentage changes in appropriations per FTE student after adjustment for inflation of 6.6%

²While this initial study has used trend data for a single year, subsequent editions will extend the time frame for more accurate trend identification.

³An asterisk by an institutional category indicates that there is a first professional health program included in the data for one or more institutions in that category. Because some schools separately report the finance and enrollment data for their medical schools and others do not, asterisks are used to identify institutional categories where health professional programs are *not* separately reported. These programs are singled out specifically because in general they are expensive and may influence the average for that sector.

(FY75 to FY76) using the Higher Education Price Index.

This last column, showing changes in appropriations per student after inflation, is the best indication of whether a particular category of institution has been able to keep pace with enrollment changes and inflation. The measure shows the per unit purchasing power of State dollars in constant terms. A limitation of this measure is its failure to account for *marginal* costs of additional students, because it implies that each increase or decrease in appropriations involves *average* per student rates.

Readers should recognize that economies of scale exist for institutions with large enrollments, resulting in lower average costs than smaller institutions. These economies mean that changes in funding requirements are best reported by marginal costs; i.e., the cost of support required for one additional student. Marginal costs are less than average costs in the range of operations of most institutions, and therefore smaller funding changes are required for any growth or decline in enrollments than indicated by average cost figures. This is particularly true for very large institutions where marginal costs may be half those of small institutions.

The trend table in this study reflects average support needs not marginal requirements. Institutions experiencing a decline in enrollment should plan for a reduction in expenditures at marginal rates which results in *higher* overall average costs. Similarly, institutions experiencing enrollment gains will add expenditures at marginal rates with resulting average costs being *lower*.

A second difficulty in analyzing trends in appropriations per student, even when adjusted for inflation, is failure to account for budget expansion to improve

program quality and equipment. With fixed enrollment and no inflation, average appropriations per student should increase over time as part of the continuing effort by colleges and universities to improve their services.

The second trend table, "Trends in the Mix of Support to Public Higher Education," shows the changes in the roles of different institutional funding sources over a four-year span from fiscal year 1972 to 1976. The table is an important, though short-term, indication of the dependency of public institutions on each funding source: State and local appropriations, tuition income, government grants and contracts (mostly Federal), private gifts, grants and endowment income, and "other." The table also demonstrates whether that dependency is increasing or decreasing.

C. State Higher Education Financing Diagram

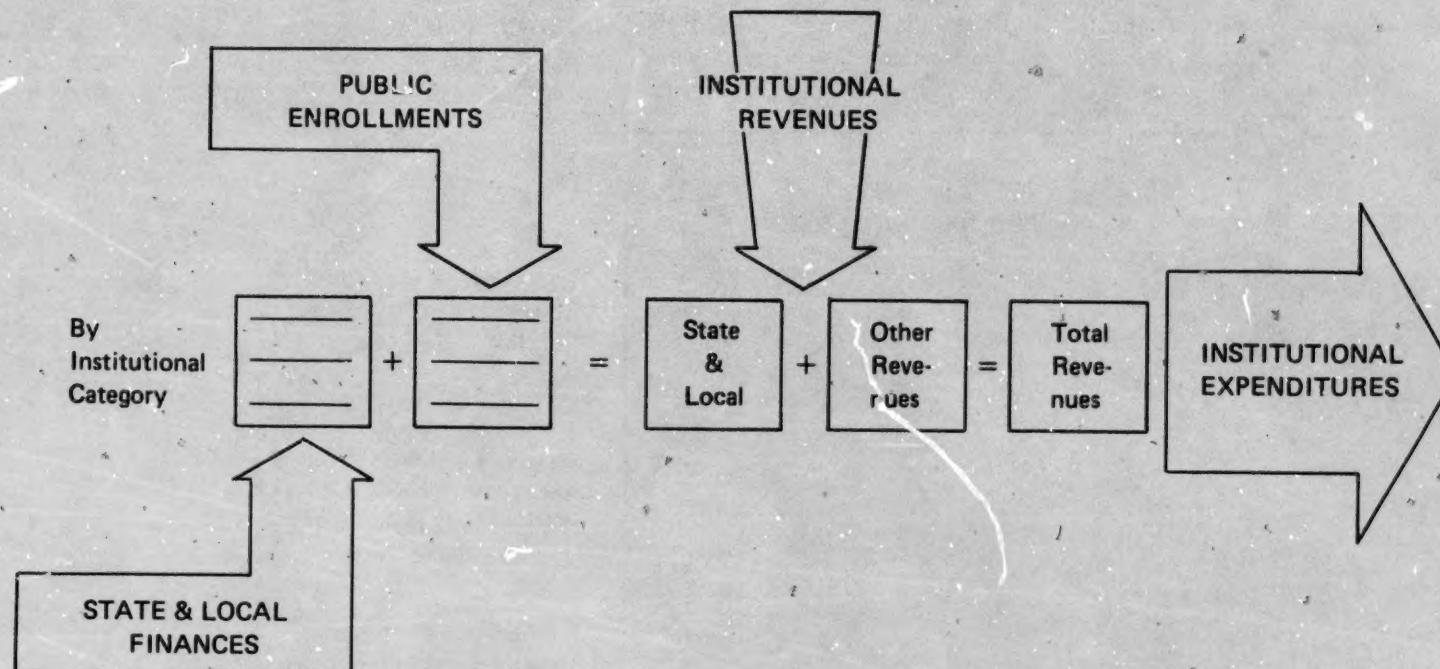
The financing diagram provides information about the status of State and local higher education funding for FY1976. In broadest terms, appropriations are derived from the State's financial strength in relationship to institutional enrollments, supplemented by revenues from other sources, and utilized according to expenditure patterns. This set of interrelationships is reflected in the financing diagram. In the upper left portion of the diagram, *public enrollments* are derived from high school graduates, in-migration of students from other States, and the enrollment of continuing students. At the lower left, appropriations are derived from *State and local finances* depending on tax capacity in the State, efforts to tax that capacity, and the allocation of taxes to higher education. Enrollments and

finances are presented on a per capita basis as the capacity and responsibility for supporting higher education rests with the population. The *institutional category* section of the diagram relates appropriations and students according to the State's enrollment profile by type of institution. *Institutional revenues* combine State and local appropriations with revenues from other sources. In this institutional section, as opposed to the previous State portion, amounts are expressed on a per student basis rather than per capita. Finally, institutional revenues are converted to *expenditures* to show the utilization of all financial support. This broad outline of the financing diagram is illustrated on page 7.

1. Public Enrollments

Educating students is the major task of colleges and universities and therefore enrollments are a primary measure of the work load carried by these institutions and useful in judging financial support requirements. Also, by relating State and other revenues to enrollments, unit comparisons can be made for evaluating the adequacy of support provided. Enrollment levels further reflect the degree to which high schools prepare pupils for college entrance, the opportunities for enrollment, the attractiveness of State institutions to non-residents, and current collegiate year-to-year retention rates. Improving these conditions are typical educational goals of States, as, for example, the objective of providing post-secondary opportunities for all qualified residents. For these reasons, States generally take into account the magnitude and derivation of public enrollments in analyzing their responsibilities for financial support. Many budgets in fact are based on enrollment-driven formulas.

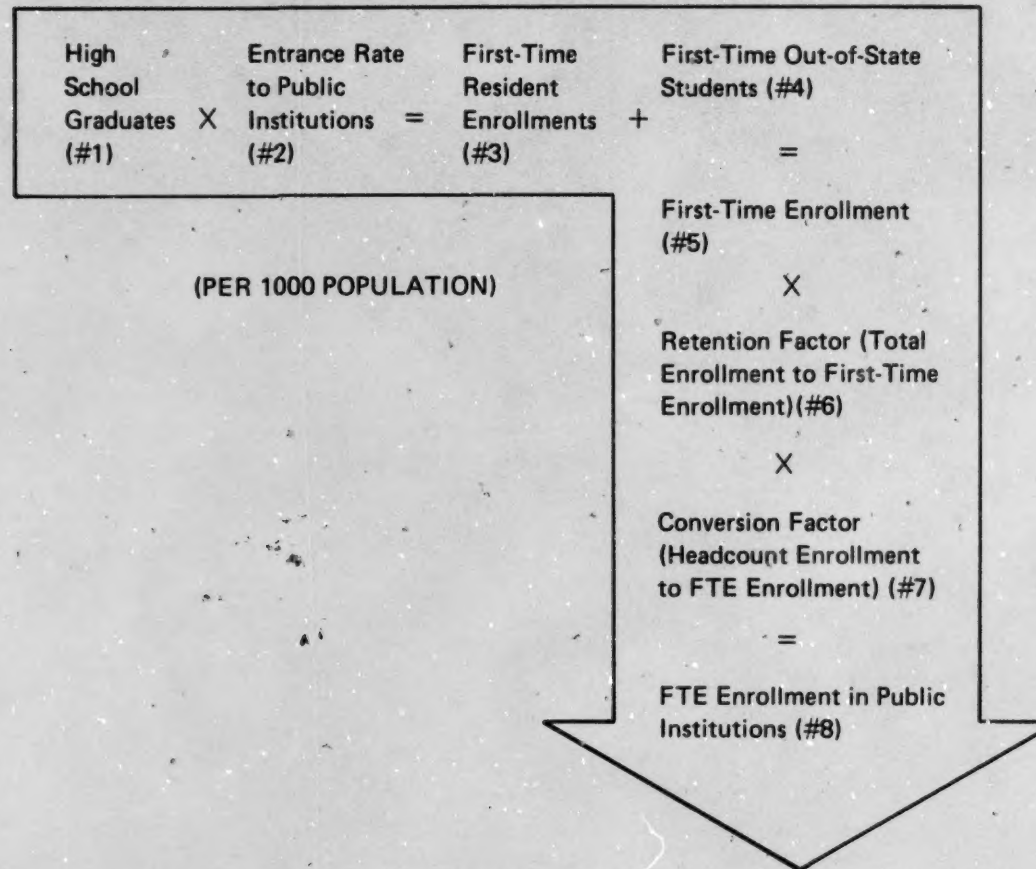
STATE HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCING DIAGRAM



In this enrollment section, the major focus of the analysis is derivation of the FTE enrollment level at public institutions as a measure of the State's basic educational load. To facilitate comparisons among States, all components are reported in terms of the basic supporting population (per 1,000 population). The analysis is illustrated in the PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS diagram

below. The derivation begins with high school graduates (#1) as the primary source for State residents entering college. High school graduates multiplied by their entrance rate to State institutions (#2) provides first-time *resident* enrollments (#3). Adding first-time out-of-State students (#4) yields *total* first-time enrollments (#5). When multiplied by a retention factor (#6) to obtain

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS



total enrollment, and a factor to convert headcount to full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment (#7), total FTE enrollment in public institutions (#8) is obtained.

FTE enrollment per 1,000 population (#8) is a basic input factor in this analysis. It represents the student load to be supported by State appropriations. The States

average 30 FTE students in public institutions per 1,000 State residents. The range is 13.7 FTE students in the District of Columbia to 50 FTE students in Arizona. It is a remarkable variance in so basic a factor, and suggests the importance that each of the contributing factors discussed below has on financing.

#1 High School Graduates (Public and nonpublic high school graduates per 1,000 population)

High school graduates are the primary source of first-time resident students at public institutions and therefore an appropriate starting base for deriving enrollments. Approximately 90% of entering freshmen are recent high school graduates.⁴ The average in this country is 15 high school graduates for every 1,000 persons. Thirty States have between 14 and 16 high school graduates per 1,000 persons; the others show greater variability from a low of 9 per 1,000 in D.C. to a high of 18 per 1,000 in South Dakota.

#2 College Entrance Rate (First-time resident enrollment in public institutions as a percentage of high school graduates)

The college entrance rate reflects the degree to which a State's high school graduates find public higher education in the State attractive and are financially able to attend. It also suggests the preparedness of high school graduates for college, and student, parental, and community disposition towards attendance at State institutions. The entrance rate is usually the most important factor in determining a State's final FTE enrollment level and the conditions contributing to high or low values should be determined and studied. The average entrance rate for the U.S. is 59 percent

⁴ Alexander W. Astin, Margo R. King, Gerald T. Richardson, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1976*, American Council on Education and the University of California, Los Angeles, L.A., Calif., p. 19.

with a high value of 132 percent in Oregon and a low of 30 percent in New Hampshire. Values above 70 to 80 percent indicate that substantial numbers of adults are entering college and continuing their education some time after they have graduated from high school.

#3 First-Time Resident Enrollment (Headcount of resident students enrolled for the first time at public institutions of higher education per 1,000 population)

First-time students, mostly beginning freshmen, are individuals who have never been previously enrolled at any institution of higher education. Only State residents are included in this measure. Index #3 equals the size of the high school graduate class (#1) multiplied by their inputted progression rate to college (#2). On average 8.7 residents enroll first-time in college for every 1,000 persons. The range is from a low of 4 per 1,000 in D.C. to a high of 18.6 per 1,000 in Oregon. This wide variation in the number of first-time residents enrolling in State institutions indicates fundamental differences among States in the role of public higher education in serving citizen needs.

#4 In-Migration (Headcount of non-residents enrolling for the first time in public institutions in the State per 1,000 population)

This index measures the degree to which a State provides attractive, accessible higher education opportunities to first-time out-of-State students. Factors influencing large in-migration are likely to include low non-resident tuition, academic

reputation, program offerings, topography and climate, and the degree of competition for non-resident students by other nearby States. On average, almost one person (.9) per 1,000 travels to another State for higher education opportunities. Arizona (5.3 per 1,000), Wyoming (3.2), and Colorado (3.0) lead the country in the enrollment of first-time out-of-State students. Alaska (.1), New York (.1), Pennsylvania (.3), and New Jersey (.3) have the fewest number of out-of-Staters enrolling as first-time students.

#5 First-Time Enrollment (Headcount of resident and non-resident students enrolling for the first time per 1,000 population)

This index is the sum of resident (#3) and non-resident (#4) first-time enrollments. The number represents the attractiveness and accessibility of State institutions to new students. On average 9.6 students per 1,000 population enroll as first-time students. Arizona leads the nation with 20.8 in contrast to the District of Columbia which has only 5.1 first-time students per 1,000 population.

#6 Retention Factor (Ratio of total headcount enrollment to first-time headcount enrollment in public institutions)

The retention factor expands first-time into total enrollments. It reflects the proportion of students that continue their education beyond first enrollment. State systems that emphasize upper division, graduate and professional education show high retention factors. Those that focus on two-year terminal programs have lower

values. In addition, the selectivity of admissions and success of the institutions in meeting student needs also affect retention. An average of 4.3 total students are enrolled for every first-time student in the U.S. Rhode Island has the highest ratio, 6.3; Oregon the lowest, 2.8.

#7 Conversion Factor (Ratio of full-time equivalent to headcount enrollment in public institutions)

This ratio reflects the degree to which students are enrolled part-time as opposed to full-time. High values suggest conditions and program emphasis encouraging or requiring full-time enrollments. Low values may be due to sizeable graduate and continuing learning programs where part-time attendance is common. While institutions vary in their definition of FTE, a simplified rule used by the U.S. Office of Education is that part-time students equal one-third full-time attendance. The average conversion factor for the U.S. is .72; i.e., there are .72 FTE students for a headcount of 1 student. Most States show ratios similar to this average. North Dakota has the highest rate, .89, Alaska the lowest, .49.

#8 Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment (FTE public enrollment per 1,000 population)

This index is the load measure used in this analysis. It is computed by multiplying first-time enrollment (#5) by the retention (#6) and conversion (#7) factors. While student enrollment is only an approximate load measure for revenues and expenditures, it is probably the best *single* measure. However, it should be

remembered that the financing required for many institutional operations such as administration, plant operation and maintenance, libraries, public service, and research are only indirectly proportional or even unrelated to the numbers of students enrolled. Within a particular category of institutions, per student comparisons are useful. However, comparisons between two different categories of institutions are not advised, because the activities and programs may be so dissimilar that entirely different and uncomparable financial support is required.

Below the PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS arrow, total FTE public enrollments are shown by institutional category plus enrollments for the private sector. The share of total enrollments for any of the six public institutional categories can be computed by simply dividing the given category's FTE enrollment per capita by the total public enrollment (e.g., in the U.S. table 9, 9.1 FTE students in major doctoral institutions represents 31 percent of the 29.8 total public enrollments per 1,000 population).

2. State and Local Government Finances

Although decisions on government funding of public services are largely based on historical precedents and current political and citizen pressures, these decisions occur in a financial context of relative wealth (or poverty) and must involve taxation and allocation—conditions which can be measured and analyzed. The analysis presented here utilizes these three factors in presenting State and local government finances as they are employed to support higher education—*tax capacity*, an index of the taxable economic strength inherent within a State;

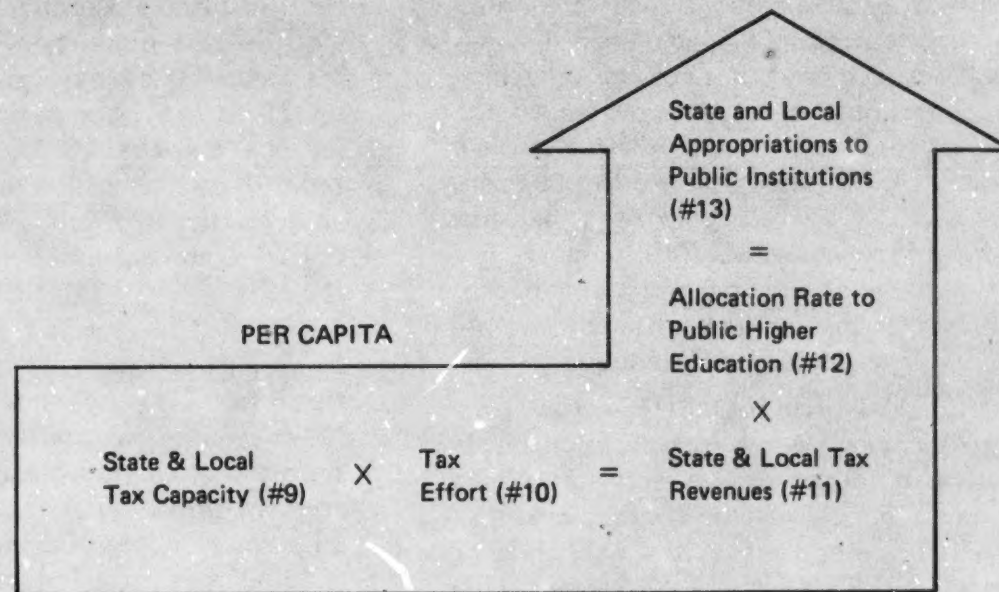
tax effort, the extent to which a State makes use of its fiscal or taxable capacity; and, an *allocation rate* which measures the proportion of collected taxes designated for higher education. Tax capacity (#9) multiplied by tax effort (#10) equals State and local government tax revenues collected (#11). These collected revenues multiplied by the allocation rate (#12) equal State and local appropriations to public institutions (#13). These relationships are illustrated in the STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES diagram below.

While the analysis emphasizes appropriations to *public institutions*, the finance diagram presents additional per capita amounts from State and local sources to *independent institutions* and for *student aid* (in the finance diagram above and to the left of the State government arrow). The U.S. average for State and local government appropriations for public higher education is \$60.90 per capita. In addition, the States spend \$.80 per capita for independent institutional support, and \$1.04 per capita for student aid in the public sector and \$1.26 in the private sector. Ninety-five percent of all State and local higher education support goes to public institutions, the other 5 percent goes to independent institutions and to student aid. As with enrollments, appropriations per capita are shown for each of six public institutional categories as well as a single total for independent institutions (see Appendix B for supplementary data by category of independent institution).

The five measures of State and local government finance used in this analysis are defined as follows:

- #9 Tax Capacity (Potential State and local government tax revenues as measured by a "representative tax system" per capita)

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES



This index measures the ability or potential of State and local governments to obtain revenues for public purposes through various kinds of taxes. The wealth of local residents is only one contributing source of tax revenues, therefore per capita personal income is *not* equivalent to this tax capacity measurement.

Tax capacity is measured here by the "representative tax system"⁵ which defines the tax capac-

ity of a State and its local governments as the amount of revenue they could raise (relative to other State and local governments) if all 50 State-local systems applied *tax rates* at the national average to their respective *tax bases*. The sum of capacities for all States equals the total tax revenues collected in the U.S. The tax bases represent for each of the various kinds of State and local taxes, the degree to which taxable activity exists within the jurisdiction; e.g., for

⁵The "representative tax system" approach to capacity measurement was initially developed by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (Mushkin and Rivlin) and recently simplified for yearly computation by Robert Reischauer and

Kent Halstead. See Halstead, *Tax Wealth in Fifty States*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Education, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1978, 255 pp, stock #017-080-01871-3, & 5.

the general sales tax, the tax base is the dollar value of retail sales in the State; for motor fuel tax, the volume of highway fuel consumption, etc. The tax rates applied are the average amount of taxes collected nationwide as percentages of the total U.S. tax base activities; e.g., if 5% of total general sales is collected in taxes nationally, then 5% is the rate applied to the level of general sales in each State. Thus the tax potential or capacity in a State is dependent on the *level* of economic activity being taxed, multiplied by a common tax rate.

The extreme values in relative tax capacity are from \$970 per capita, or 51% above the national average in Nevada, to \$448 per capita, or 30% below the national average in Mississippi. This means that Mississippi has only 46% of the inherent tax wealth of Nevada to support higher education and other public services. For all States, relative tax capacity establishes the inherent wealth on which financial support of public services, including higher education, are dependent. States with low tax capacity are at an inherent disadvantage and must tax at higher rates to raise collected revenues to the levels of States with greater economic strength. Yet the willingness of citizens to be taxed cannot be exceeded, and tax poor States may have to compromise in meeting certain public service needs.

#10 Tax Effort (State and local government tax revenues collected as a percent of State and local tax capacity)

Tax effort measures, in percentage terms, how

much of State and local government tax capacity is actually used. The tax revenues collected for all States equals total tax capacity nationwide. Since the nationwide effort by definition is 100%, the effort measures for individual States indicate how they compare in tax collection performance with the national average. The State making the greatest tax effort is New York with an index 52 percent above the nationwide average. At the low extreme is Texas, with an effort index 32 percent below the average. Thus for every potential tax dollar obtainable at national average rates, New York collects \$1.52 while Texas collects \$.68—a ratio of 2.2 to 1. Advocates of increasing support for public services often attack low taxing effort when it is a major contributing factor to low tax revenues.

#11 Tax Revenues (State and local tax revenue collected per capita)

Collected tax revenues represent the wealth available to State and local governments for public use. The index essentially identifies "rich" versus "poor" States according to the size of their bank accounts. Tax revenues are an end product of tax capacity and effort. Thus States with a low capacity but high effort can still raise an average amount of tax revenues. Vermont, for example, ranks 44th in tax capacity, 16 percent below the national average, but ranks 3rd in tax effort, 21 percent above the national average. As a result, its collected revenues of \$657 per capita exceed the national average of \$643. By contrast, some States with high capacity exert

low effort and achieve less than average collections. Texas with a tax capacity ranked 8th and tax effort 51st in the nation is a good example. With a potential to collect \$725 in taxes per capita, Texas secures only \$492, \$150 less than the national average.

In collected revenues, New York is the "richest" State with \$991 in tax revenues per capita, 54% above the national average. Alabama and Arkansas are the "poorest" States collecting about \$396 per capita. These designations, however, must be tempered by the fact that some States have far greater social needs than others. This increases the competition for funding among alternative uses so that even "rich" States may experience scarce dollars in financing certain public programs. Some apparently "poor" States, on the other hand, may have less than average public service requirements so that support dollars are more readily available.

Also to be taken into account are price differences among the States which affect the purchasing power of government revenues. While there are no geographical price indexes for government services, a State Geographical Cost Index has been developed (See appendix C, data source H) which uses salary data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for office/clerical workers as a proxy measure of geographical wage differentials. Index values of geographical cost differences range from a high of 145 for Alaska to a low of 84 for Idaho. Although the validity of this index has not been determined, it may be used as a guide

in adjusting dollar values among States to achieve rough equivalency in purchasing power for labor.

#12 Allocation to Public Higher Education (Percent of State and local tax revenues that are appropriated for current operating expenses of public institutions of higher education)

This ratio suggests the relative importance of financing public higher education to the funding of other public services in the State and local government budget. The case for greater allocation must be made against competing claims of other public service programs. Accordingly, evidence that higher education should receive a greater share of the State budget is suggested by relatively lower appropriations per student compared with more favorable unit funding of other services. Although measurement of unit loads for various public services are difficult to construct, initial studies suggest that some States vary greatly according to national rankings in adequacy of funding selected programs. For example, Delaware provides State and local support to elementary-secondary schools on a per pupil basis that is 17 percent *above* the national average, while support for police protection relative to a crime incident per capita index is 34 percent *below* the national average.⁶ Such evidence may be persuasive in realigning budget priorities.

The fifty States average 10 percent of State and local tax revenues allocated to higher education

⁶ Halstead, op. cit., Appendix A. Fiscal Capacity and Revenue Requirements.

for operating expenses of public institutions. This share however varies substantially with Alaska allocating 17 percent of its tax revenues as the maximum and Massachusetts providing 4 percent of collected taxes to public higher education as a minimum.

#13 State and Local Appropriations to Public Institutions (State and local tax revenues per capita appropriated for current operating expenses of public institutions)

This index parallels FTE enrollment per capita (#8). It indicates the relative financial load on the State's population represented by public higher education. Only appropriations for operating expenses are included and thus the total cost of public education is understated by the amount of capital support. Appropriations for independent institutions and for student aid are separately shown. The citizens of the U.S. spend an average \$61 for public higher education. In addition, they spend \$3 for independent institutions and student aid.

Alaska spends the largest amount per capita, \$130, for public higher education, followed by Wyoming, \$103, and California, \$102. New Hampshire at \$31, Massachusetts (\$30) and Vermont (\$36) spend the least. However, appropriations per capita is a *State-level* measure of the commitment of residents to support higher education; it is not a measure of the adequacy of support at the *institutional* level. Thus the model now shifts from State finances and enrollment related to population, to institutional revenues

and expenditures related to students. Appropriations and enrollments are thus combined in the central portion of the diagram with amounts on a per student basis as opposed to the previous per capita basis.

Before proceeding with the institutional level analysis, certain perspective can be obtained by comparison of appropriations and enrollments on a per capita basis. For the U.S. average, indexes #8 and #13 equal 100, as does the ratio of national average appropriations per student, index #14. Individual States, of course, do not have this balance, and the degree of imbalance is meaningful. Thus if appropriations for a State are indexed at 80 and enrollments at 120, support per student will be at 67 percent (80/120) of the national level. Comparison of indexes #8 and #13 provides a quick indication of two basic causes (appropriations or enrollments) for variance from national averages of State support per student (index #14).

3. Institutional Revenues and Expenditures

The final section of the financing diagram looks at State and local appropriations together with other revenues and expenditures distinguished by institutional category. The six categories are defined in detail in appendix A, section 3. They are *major doctoral institutions* (granting substantial numbers of doctorates), *comprehensive institutions* (graduate degrees are primarily masters level), *baccalaureate* (most degrees are at the bachelor's level), *two-year* (emphasizes associate and certificate degrees), *health professional* (grants degrees in a variety of medical first-professional areas), and *other professional and specialized* (includes a mixed grouping

of institutions including single program medical schools, engineering schools, teachers colleges, law schools, rabbinical schools, seminaries, and other professional or specialized programs).

The missions of these schools and the financing they require vary greatly. Thus a single measure of appropriations per student for all State institutions is not very informative. By disaggregating this support by type of institution, the added detail explains the structure of the public system and permits the financing of each type of institution to be evaluated independently in comparison with similar institutions.

In States where a large proportion of students attend major doctoral institutions with their inherently expensive complex of programs encompassing instruction at many degree levels, research, and public service, the support requirements are high. The opposite occurs in States where the enrollment emphasis is in two-year colleges which are generally less expensive to operate. In this instance, support requirements for the total public system will be substantially less.

The proportional spread of enrollments by type of institution among the States shows some decided emphases. At one extreme is California with 62 percent of public enrollments at two-year colleges and 24 percent attending comprehensive institutions. Only 14 percent of California students attend major doctoral institutions. In contrast, Ohio has 62 percent of its enrollments at major doctoral institutions with only 25 percent attending two-year colleges. Nevada is an example of a bimodal system with 56 percent of enrollments at comprehensive institutions and 44 percent at two-year colleges.

These differences in enrollment patterns greatly

affect total funding requirements. For this reason it is important that States understand how their structure varies from other States and its consequences on funding. This will encourage development of an overall plan of financing based on the independent analysis of need for each type of institution within the system.

In this analysis, institutional educational and general (E&G) revenues are separated into five categories: State and local appropriations; tuition; government contracts; gifts, grants and endowment income; and other revenues. Revenues for auxiliary enterprise, hospitals and independent operations are excluded. Revenues are displayed in two ways—per student dollar amounts and percentage shares of total E&G revenues.

The institutional expenditure categories are: instruction, research, public service, other E&G expenditures, and total E&G. Following the format used for revenues, the expenditure categories are shown in per student dollar amounts and as percentage shares of total E&G expenditures.

It is important to remember that the indexes for revenues and expenditures are computed using U.S. averages for *each* of the institutional categories, not the entire public system. Thus, if a given State has appropriations of \$1,554 for major doctoral institutions, this level is 59% of the national average for appropriations to all major doctoral institutions.

Definitions of the indexes in this segment are as follows:

- #14 State and Local Government Appropriations**
(State and local government appropriations per student for current operating expenses of higher education)

INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES (E & G per student)

	INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES					INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES				
	#14	#15			#16					
INSTITUTIONS:		Other revenues								
	State & local appropriations	Tuition	Govt. grants & contracts	Private gifts, grants & endowment	Other	TOTAL	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC										
major doctoral										
comprehensive										
baccalaureate										
two-year										
health professional										
other professional										
and specialized										
		Dollars per student					Dollars per student			
		\$					\$			
INDEPENDENT		Percent Distribution					Percent Distribution			
		%					%			

This index reflects the current status of the State's contribution to institutional support on a student unit basis. Used in conjunction with the trend information in display for each State, the institution's improvement or loss in appropriation support can be seen. Comparison with national averages should be made with recognition of the role of other revenue sources, particularly when such revenues offset low State support. For example, an index for a given category of institutions based on State support alone may be 20% below the U.S. average because of substantial income from other sources such as tuition. In this example, the State has assumed a

lesser funding role because of the large contributions by other sources.

#15 Other E&G Revenues (Revenues per student from tuition, government contracts, gifts and grants, and other sources for current operating expenses of institutions of higher education)

Tuition and Fees: Tuition and fees assessed against students for current operating purposes including amounts which are remitted to the State as an offset to the State appropriation.

Governmental Grants and Contracts: Revenues from Federal, State, and local governmental agencies which are for specific research projects

and training programs under terms of a grant or contract.

Private Gifts, Grants, Contracts, and Endowment Income: Private gifts and grants from donors for which no legal consideration is involved. Private contracts include those funds for which specific goods and services must be provided. Included also is income of endowment and similar funds expended for current operating purposes.

Other Sources: Includes Federal government appropriations (mostly to land-grant institutions) and sales and services of educational activities such as film rentals, scientific and literary publications, testing services, university presses, and dairy products. Also includes revenues from other sources not covered elsewhere.

The importance of other revenues can be gauged by study of the relationship of State and local appropriations (#14) and total E&G revenues (#16). In a number of States, appropriations are low but total revenues have been brought up to average by substantial contributions from other sources. In other instances exceptionally low revenues from other sources have reduced otherwise adequate State appropriations to below average total support. Once this overall role of other revenues is determined, the adequacy of support provided by any one of the four specific other revenue sources can be evaluated.

Notice also how the type of institution strongly determines the roles of the other revenue sources. Major doctoral and health professional institutions receive relatively large shares of support

from government contracts and grants. In many States tuition revenues at 2-year colleges are small or even non-existent.

#16 Total Revenues (Total revenues from all sources for current operating expenses of institutions of higher education per student)

While low support from individual sources can be rationalized by offsetting high funding from other sources, no such justification can be made for inadequate total revenues. To the extent that the States commonly define the six types of public institutions in terms of mission, program emphasis, mode of operation, etc., interstate comparisons of per student total revenues provide useful benchmarks of relative achievement.

E&G EXPENDITURES

Current fund educational and general *expenditure* components are defined as follows:

Instruction: Expenditures of the colleges, schools, departments, and other instructional divisions for general academic, occupational and vocational, adult education, remedial, and other types of instruction. Also expenditures for departmental research and public service which are not separately budgeted. Excluded are expenditures for academic administration where the primary function is administration (e.g., academic deans).

Research: Funds expended for activities specifically organized to produce research outcomes and commissioned by an external agency or separately budgeted by the institution.

Public Service: Funds budgeted specifically for public service and expended for activities established primarily to provide non-instructional services beneficial to groups external to the institution.

Other Functions: This category includes expenditures for institutional support (general administrative services, planning, etc.), academic support

(library, museums, computing support, etc.), student services, operation and maintenance of plant, scholarships and fellowships, and educational and general mandatory transfers.

The next chapter will summarize a number of national patterns in State financing. The third and most important chapter provides the State-by-State analysis in the format discussed in this chapter.

Chapter 2

GENERAL TRENDS AMONG THE STATES

SUMMARY FINDINGS

State and local government funding of public higher education increased substantially in 1976 to accommodate new enrollments and combat inflation. Overall, States appropriated 13.4 percent more dollars in FY76 than FY75 to match an 11.5 percent increase in enrollments. But, after adjusting for inflation of 6.6 percent (based on the Higher Education Price Index¹), there was a net loss of 4.6 percent in the purchasing power of appropriations per student.

All but five States increased appropriations in FY76. The leader, Nevada, increased State and local government support 39.7 percent, followed by Alabama (35.2 percent), Alaska (33 percent), and Texas (32 percent). The five States reducing overall appropriations were North Carolina, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and Louisiana. Public enrollments during this period increased in all States but Alaska, ranging from a high of 20.6 percent in Alabama to .9 percent in the District of Columbia. Thirty States showed gains in appropriations per student, but after adjustment for inflation, only 19 States improved or maintained appropriations per student in constant dollars. These States, led by Alaska with a 25.9 percent gain, were in descending order: Wyoming, Nevada, D.C., North Dakota, Hawaii, Texas, Oregon, Idaho, New Mexico, Alabama, Kansas, Ohio, Iowa, Utah, Minnesota, Nebraska, Montana, and Delaware. The greatest decline in constant dollar appropriations per student occurred in North

¹D. Kent Halstead, *Higher Education Prices and Price Indexes, 1976 Supplement*, National Institute of Education, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Carolina, with an average decline of 22.6 percent at public institutions.

Appropriations by Institutional Category

Although total State support increased for all types of public institutions, and all experienced roughly the same inflation, enrollment growth varied considerably, resulting in significant differences in constant dollar support per student. Only public health professional institutions showed real dollar gains per student in State funding, due to a massive 28 percent increase in appropriations which far outdistanced enrollment growth of 11 percent. Major doctoral, other professional and specialized, and comprehensive 4-year colleges, had small per student constant dollar losses in State support of .7 percent, 1.1 percent, and 2.0 percent respectively. However, 2-year and baccalaureate colleges showed large losses in per student funding of 10.3 percent and 8 percent. In both instances, enrollments grew faster than appropriations with inflation further compounding the situation.

State Support to Independent Institutions

Led by Pennsylvania with \$253 per student and New York's \$244 per student, 26 States provided institutional support to the private sector (see rankings section in this chapter for listing). Eighteen of these States increased their support in constant dollars per student. The average amount of State and local government support received by independent institutions was \$91 per student, a 10 percent increase over the previous year. With enrollment growth of 6 percent in the private sector, and inflation of 6.6 percent, constant dollar support per student declined 3.4 percent.

State Student Aid²

Forty-one States, including D.C., provided aid to students attending public institutions, and 37 States supported students at private institutions. This aid averages \$1.04 per capita for public students, and \$1.26 per capita for students attending private institutions.³ (More meaningful data on amounts of aid received per recipient and proportion of applicants receiving aid are not available for this study. However, this deficiency is expected to be corrected in future editions.) Vermont, New York and Colorado lead in per capita aid to public students, and Illinois, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and New York provide the most dollar per capita aid to private students. In total, the States spend about \$222 million for student aid to public students and \$268 million for students attending independent institutions.

Support Per Capita

The \$13 billion spent by State and local governments for public higher education institutional support amounts to \$61 per citizen. This support ranges from a high of \$130 in Alaska to a low of \$31 per capita in New Hampshire. In addition to public institutional support, an average of \$3 in State appropriations go to independent institutions and student aid for a total higher education commitment of \$64 per capita.

² The student aid amounts used in this study include only need-based grants.

³ Joseph D. Boyd, National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs, *7th Annual Survey, 1975-76 Academic Year*, Deerfield, Illinois.

State Financing

To support higher education and other public services, States draw on vastly different inherent wealth. This wealth is best described by tax capacity, defined as the amount of revenue that State and local governments can raise by applying national average tax rates to their respective tax bases. In 1975 the States collected an average of \$643 per capita in taxes. States with the largest tax potential are Nevada (\$970), Wyoming (\$942), and Alaska (\$917). The poorest States have less than half this potential, Mississippi (\$448), Maine (\$476), and South Carolina (\$494).

The willingness of States to tax their inherent capacity is called tax effort. Here also there is as great a range, with New York collecting 152 percent of its tax capacity and Texas realizing only 68 percent of its potential. The combined effect of tax capacity and effort is collected revenues, a measure of actual wealth available to support public services. The level of collected revenues ranges from highs in New York (\$994/capita), California (\$851), and Hawaii (\$838), to lows in Alabama (\$395) and Arkansas (\$397).

The average rate at which collected tax revenues are allocated by State and local governments to support higher education is 10 percent. Alaska leads with 17 percent followed by Alabama, South Carolina, Wyoming, and Utah, all at 15 percent. Higher education is least important in the budgets of Massachusetts where the share is 4 percent and in Vermont where it receives a 5 percent allocation.

Public Enrollments

The national average is 30 full-time equivalent students enrolled in public colleges and universities for

every 1,000 citizens. On this 1,000 population basis, State averages used to derive this public enrollment level are: high school graduates, 15; entrance rate to public higher education, 59 percent; first-time resident public enrollment, 8.7 students; in-migration to public institutions, .9 students; first-time enrollment, 9.6 students; retention factor (relationship of first-time to total enrollment), 4.3; and a conversion factor (headcount to FTE), .72. The combination of these factors resulting in the highest enrollment level is 50 FTE public students per 1,000 population in Arizona. The District of Columbia has the lowest level of 13.7 FTE public students.

Institutional Revenues and Expenditures

State and local governments play a primary role in financing public higher education. The average State support is 60 percent of total educational and general revenues. The District of Columbia (77 percent) and California (70 percent) lead in providing the highest proportion of government support. Vermont (26 percent) and New Hampshire (36 percent) are lowest. Tuition is the next single most important income source, although accounting for a much smaller share of total E&G revenues, 16 percent. However, States with low government support rely heavily on tuition, in particular New Hampshire (36 percent of total E&G revenues) and Vermont (34 percent).

The average State appropriation for public higher education is \$2,047 per student. The U.S. average, high and low values for each category of public institution are as follows:

	U. S. Average	High	Low
Major doctoral granting	\$ 2,627	\$ 4,112 (NY)	\$1,397 (Vt)
Comprehensive	2,000	9,052 (Alaska)	776 (NH)

	U. S. Average	High	Low
General baccalaureate	1,634	2,938 (Wis)	809 (Kan)
Two-year	1,398	4,523 (Alaska)	725 (Nev)
Health professional	17,376	40,918 (NJ)	8,106 (Minn)
Other professional	1,949	28,331 (Ohio)	856 (NH)

Two-year colleges are most dependent on State and local government support, receiving 71 percent of total E&G revenues from this source. Government appropriations are next most important for comprehensive colleges (67 percent) followed by general baccalaureate and other specialized institutions (60 percent) and health professional schools (56 percent). Least dependent, but still relying on State and local government for over half their revenues, are major doctoral institutions (51 percent).

Tuition is by far the most important income source for independent institutions. Tuition accounts for 50

percent of total E&G revenues with State and local income amounting to only 2 percent. Government contracts and gifts and grants are also important income sources, each providing 20 percent of total revenues.

Educational and general revenues total \$4,901 per student at independent institutions; \$3,443 at public institutions. This difference is *not* due to a quality differential but rather different emphasis and organization within the two sectors. Two-year colleges play a much more important role in the public sector than the private, 38 percent of total enrollments compared to 6 percent. Support requirements in the public sector are therefore far less, due to this more extensive use of lower cost community college education. For each type of institutional category, private institutions receive only slightly greater funding per student.

The remainder of this chapter presents State rankings for the major index measures in this study.

TABLES OF STATE RANKINGS, FY 1976

1. — Percent Change in Appropriations For Public Institutions, FY75–FY76			2. — Percent Change in FTE Enrollments At Public Institutions, 1975–1976			3. — Percent Change in Appropriations Per Student For Public Institutions, FY75–FY76		
1	Nevada	39.7%	1	Alabama	20.6%	1	Alaska	34.2%
2	Alabama	35.2	2	Virginia	19.4	2	Wyoming	27.9
3	Alaska	33.0	3	South Carolina	19.3	3	Nevada	27.4
4	Texas	32.0	4	North Carolina	17.3	4	D.C.	25.1
5	North Dakota	30.7	5	Arkansas	15.8	5	North Dakota	24.7
6	Wyoming	30.1	6	Illinois	15.0	6	Hawaii	19.4
7	Hawaii	27.3	7	Nebraska	14.4	7	Oregon	15.8
8	D.C.	26.2	8	Kentucky	14.2	8	Texas	15.6
9	Nebraska	24.4	9	Florida	14.2	9	Idaho	14.1
10	Idaho	23.5	10	Texas	14.2	10	New Mexico	12.3
11	Oregon	22.5	11	Georgia	13.9	11	Alabama	12.2
12	Ohio	20.5	12	Oklahoma	13.8	12	Kansas	11.5
13	Oklahoma	20.4	13	Mississippi	13.7	13	Ohio	10.1
14	Minnesota	20.1	14	Michigan	13.6	14	Iowa	9.2
15	Iowa	19.7	15	California	13.6	15	Minnesota	9.0
16	Utah	18.9	16	Maryland	13.2	16	Utah	9.0
17	California	18.8	17	Missouri	12.7	17	Nebraska	8.8
18	Kansas	18.3	18	West Virginia	12.3	18	Montana	7.8
19	New Mexico	18.1	19	Louisiana	11.5	19	Delaware	7.2
20	Mississippi	16.7	20	Tennessee	11.0	20	Oklahoma	5.8
21	Montana	15.3	21	Minnesota	10.2	21	New York	4.8
22	Virginia	14.1	22	New Jersey	10.1	22	California	4.6
23	Delaware	13.5	23	Arizona	10.0	23	Wisconsin	4.4
24	Wisconsin	13.5	24	Nevada	9.7	24	Pennsylvania	4.3
25	Maryland	12.8	25	Iowa	9.6	25	Indiana	4.2
26	Indiana	12.5	26	New Hampshire	9.5	26	Washington	2.8
27	Arkansas	11.9	27	Ohio	9.4	27	Mississippi	2.6
28	Kentucky	11.7	28	Utah	9.1	28	Maine	2.4
29	Pennsylvania	11.6	29	Wisconsin	8.7	29	New Hampshire	1.1
30	Washington	11.3	30	Rhode Island	8.5	30	New Jersey	0.5
31	New York	10.9	31	Massachusetts	8.5	31	Colorado	0
32	New Hampshire	10.7	32	Washington	8.3	32	Arizona	-0.3
33	New Jersey	10.6	33	Idaho	8.2	33	Maryland	-0.3
34	Maine	9.9	34	Colorado	8.1	34	South Dakota	-0.5
35	Arizona	9.7	35	Indiana	8.0	35	Kentucky	-2.2
36	Colorado	8.1	36	Maine	7.4	36	Arkansas	-3.4
37	Florida	7.6	37	Pennsylvania	7.1	37	Tennessee	-3.5
38	West Virginia	7.6	38	South Dakota	7.0	38	Connecticut	-3.7
39	Tennessee	7.2	39	Montana	7.0	39	West Virginia	-4.1
40	South Carolina	6.7	40	Hawaii	6.6	40	Virginia	-4.4
41	South Dakota	6.5	41	Kansas	6.1	41	Vermont	-5.0
42	Michigan	6.3	42	New York	5.9	42	Florida	-5.8
43	Missouri	6.1	43	Delaware	5.9	43	Missouri	-5.8
44	Illinois	6.0	44	Oregon	5.8	44	Michigan	-6.4
45	Rhode Island	1.1	45	New Mexico	5.2	45	Rhode Island	-6.8
46	Georgia	0.7	46	North Dakota	4.8	46	Illinois	-7.8
47	Louisiana	-0.1	47	Vermont	4.4	47	Massachusetts	-9.8
48	Vermont	-0.8	48	Connecticut	2.3	48	Louisiana	-10.5
49	Connecticut	-1.5	49	Wyoming	1.8	49	South Carolina	-10.6
50	Massachusetts	-2.1	50	D.C.	0.9	50	Georgia	-11.6
51	North Carolina	-3.3	51	Alaska	-0.9	51	North Carolina	-17.5
U.S.		13.4	U.S.		11.5	U.S.		1.7

4. — Percent Change in Constant Dollar
Appropriations Per Student
For Public Institutions, FY75-FY76

1	Alaska	25.9%
2	Wyoming	19.9
3	Nevada	19.5
4	D.C.	17.3
5	North Dakota	17.0
6	Hawaii	12.6
7	Texas	8.9
8	Oregon	8.6
9	Idaho	7.0
10	New Mexico	5.4
11	Alabama	5.2
12	Kansas	4.6
13	Ohio	3.3
14	Iowa	2.5
15	Utah	2.3
16	Minnesota	2.2
17	Nebraska	2.0
18	Montana	1.1
19	Delaware	0.6
20	Oklahoma	-0.7
21	New York	-1.7
22	California	-1.9
23	Pennsylvania	-2.2
24	Indiana	-2.2
25	Wisconsin	-2.0
26	Washington	-3.6
27	Mississippi	-3.8
28	Maine	-4.0
29	New Hampshire	-5.2
30	New Jersey	-5.8
31	Colorado	-6.2
32	Arizona	-6.5
33	Maryland	-6.5
34	South Dakota	-6.6
35	Kentucky	-8.3
36	Arkansas	-9.3
37	Tennessee	-9.4
38	Connecticut	-9.6
39	West Virginia	-10.1
40	Virginia	-10.3
41	Vermont	-10.9
42	Florida	-11.6
43	Missouri	-11.7
44	Michigan	-12.2
45	Rhode Island	-12.6
46	Illinois	-13.5
47	Massachusetts	-15.4
48	Louisiana	-16.0
49	South Carolina	-16.1
50	Georgia	-17.1
51	North Carolina	-22.6
	U.S.	-4.6

5. — Percent Change in Constant Dollar
Appropriations Per Student For
Independent Institutions, FY75-FY76

1	Indiana	1,079.5%
2	California	817.9
3	Massachusetts	340.0
4	Missouri	100.0
5	Virginia	100.0
6	West Virginia	100.0
7	Iowa	72.3
8	Maine	58.4
9	Alabama	56.8
10	Maryland	53.4
11	Louisiana	30.4
12	Minnesota	28.5
13	Texas	24.0
14	Connecticut	12.0
15	Ohio	10.8
16	Illinois	5.6
17	North Carolina	3.3
18	Wisconsin	0.4
19	Alaska	-2.0
20	Tennessee	-2.3
21	Pennsylvania	-3.1
22	New York	-11.5
23	Oregon	-13.6
24	Rhode Island	-14.0
25	New Jersey	-20.2
26	Florida	-21.8
27	Michigan	-44.4
28	Georgia	-100.0
	U.S.	-3.4

Not applicable: Arizona
Arkansas
Colorado
Delaware
D.C.
Hawaii
Idaho
Kansas
Kentucky
Mississippi
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Mexico
North Dakota
Oklahoma
South Carolina
South Dakota
Utah
Vermont
Washington
Wyoming

6. — High School Graduates Per 1,000 Population (#1), FY76.				7. — Entrance Rate to Public Institutions (#2), FY76.				8. — First-Time Resident Enrollment at Public Institutions Per 1,000 Population (#3), FY76.			
		Index				Index				Index	
1	South Dakota	18	124	1	Oregon	132%	223	1	Oregon	18.6	213
2	Minnesota	18	124	2	Nevada	128	215	2	Nevada	16.2	186
3	Montana	18	123	3	Arizona	125	211	3	Washington	15.8	181
4	North Dakota	18	122	4	Mississippi	109	184	4	Arizona	15.5	177
5	Wisconsin	17	116	5	Washington	104	175	5	California	14.1	161
6	New Mexico	17	114	6	California	101	170	6	Wisconsin	12.8	147
7	Vermont	17	114	7	Wisconsin	75	127	7	Mississippi	12.7	145
8	Utah	17	113	8	North Carolina	73	122	8	North Dakota	11.4	130
9	Iowa	17	113	9	Texas	69	116	9	Utah	10.5	121
10	Michigan	17	113	10	Illinois	68	115	10	Illinois	10.2	117
11	Delaware	16	112	11	Utah	64	107	11	Michigan	10.0	115
12	Ohio	16	112	12	North Dakota	63	107	12	North Carolina	9.6	110
13	Pennsylvania	16	112	13	Alabama	63	107	13	Kansas	9.5	108
14	Connecticut	16	110	14	Kansas	62	105	14	Texas	9.3	106
15	Nebraska	16	110	15	Michigan	61	102	15	Hawaii	9.2	106
16	Massachusetts	16	110	16	South Carolina	60	102	16	Alabama	8.8	100
17	New Hampshire	16	108	17	Florida	60	101	17	Nebraska	8.7	100
18	Maine	16	107	18	Alaska	59	100	18	South Carolina	8.7	100
19	Hawaii	16	107	19	Hawaii	59	99	19	Wyoming	8.7	100
20	Idaho	16	107	20	Wyoming	58	98	20	Maryland	8.3	95
21	New Jersey	15	105	21	Colorado	56	95	21	Colorado	8.2	94
22	Maryland	15	104	22	Oklahoma	56	95	22	Oklahoma	8.0	92
23	Kansas	15	104	23	Maryland	54	92	23	Montana	7.8	89
24	Washington	15	103	24	Nebraska	54	91	24	New York	7.6	87
25	Louisiana	15	102	25	New York	54	91	25	Louisiana	7.3	84
26	Missouri	15	102	26	West Virginia	52	87	26	Alaska	7.3	83
27	Wyoming	15	102	27	Louisiana	49	82	27	West Virginia	7.3	83
28	Illinois	15	102	28	Tennessee	48	81	28	New Jersey	7.1	82
29	Indiana	15	102	29	New Jersey	46	78	29	Ohio	7.1	81
30	Colorado	15	99	30	Missouri	45	76	30	Massachusetts	7.1	81
31	South Carolina	14	98	31	Massachusetts	44	74	31	Connecticut	6.9	79
32	Oklahoma	14	97	32	Montana	43	73	32	Iowa	6.8	78
33	West Virginia	14	96	33	Idaho	43	73	33	Idaho	6.8	77
34	Virginia	14	96	34	Arkansas	43	72	34	Delaware	6.7	77
35	Rhode Island	14	96	35	Ohio	43	72	35	Missouri	6.7	77
36	Oregon	14	96	36	Connecticut	43	72	36	Florida	6.6	76
37	New York	14	95	37	D.C.	43	72	37	Minnesota	6.3	72
38	California	14	95	38	Virginia	42	71	38	South Dakota	6.3	72
39	Alabama	14	94	39	Kentucky	42	70	39	Vermont	6.3	72
40	Kentucky	14	93	40	Georgia	41	70	40	Tennessee	6.0	69
41	Texas	13	91	41	Iowa	41	69	41	New Mexico	6.0	69
42	North Carolina	13	90	42	Delaware	41	68	42	Virginia	6.0	68
43	Arkansas	13	89	43	Vermont	38	63	43	Pennsylvania	5.8	67
44	Nevada	13	87	44	Indiana	37	62	44	Kentucky	5.7	65
45	Georgia	13	86	45	Maine	36	60	45	Maine	5.6	65
46	Tennessee	13	85	46	New Mexico	36	60	46	Arkansas	5.6	64
47	Arizona	12	84	47	Pennsylvania	35	60	47	Indiana	5.5	63
48	Alaska	12	84	48	Minnesota	35	59	48	Georgia	5.2	60
49	Mississippi	12	79	49	South Dakota	35	58	49	New Hampshire	4.7	54
50	Florida	11	76	50	Rhode Island	33	56	50	Rhode Island	4.7	54
51	D.C.	9	64	51	New Hampshire	30	50	51	D.C.	4.0	46
	U.S.	15	100		U.S.	59%	100		U.S.	8.7	100

9. — In-Migration to Public Institutions Per 1,000 Population (#4), FY76.				10. — First-Time Enrollment at Public Institutions Per 1,000 Population (#5), FY76.				11. — Ratio of Total Enrollment to First-Time Enrollment at Public Institutions (#6), FY76.			
			Index				Index				Index
1	Arizona	5.3	566	1	Arizona	20.8	215	1	Rhode Island	6.3	147
2	Wyoming	3.2	336	2	Oregon	20.4	211	2	Virginia	6.0	141
3	Colorado	3.0	315	3	Nevada	17.5	181	3	New Mexico	5.6	131
4	Delaware	2.6	276	4	Washington	16.7	173	4	Minnesota	5.5	128
5	Vermont	2.4	257	5	California	15.9	164	5	Alaska	5.1	119
6	North Dakota	2.0	214	6	Wisconsin	18.3	144	6	Delaware	5.0	118
7	Oregon	1.8	196	7	Mississippi	13.6	141	7	Tennessee	4.9	115
8	New Hampshire	1.8	196	8	North Dakota	13.4	139	8	Oklahoma	4.8	113
9	Utah	1.8	192	9	Utah	12.3	128	9	California	4.8	113
10	California	1.8	189	10	Wyoming	11.9	123	10	Colorado	4.8	113
11	Idaho	1.6	175	11	Colorado	11.2	115	11	Georgia	4.8	113
12	West Virginia	1.6	173	12	Michigan	11.0	114	12	Indiana	4.8	112
13	Maryland	1.5	155	13	Illinois	10.9	113	13	Hawaii	4.7	111
14	Oklahoma	1.5	154	14	Kansas	10.8	111	14	Kentucky	4.7	111
15	New Mexico	1.4	152	15	North Carolina	10.7	111	15	Florida	4.6	109
16	Hawaii	1.3	142	16	Hawaii	10.5	109	16	Idaho	4.5	107
17	Kansas	1.3	138	17	Texas	10.0	104	17	Maine	4.5	106
18	Nevada	1.3	135	18	Alabama	10.0	103	18	Missouri	4.5	106
19	Virginia	1.3	134	19	Nebraska	9.8	102	19	South Dakota	4.4	104
20	Alabama	1.2	123	20	Maryland	9.8	101	20	Maryland	4.4	104
21	Montana	1.1	118	21	South Carolina	9.7	101	21	Texas	4.4	103
22	D.C.	1.1	118	22	Oklahoma	9.5	98	22	New York	4.4	103
23	North Carolina	1.1	116	23	Delaware	9.3	96	23	Kansas	4.4	103
24	Nebraska	1.1	115	24	Montana	8.9	92	24	Michigan	4.3	101
25	Michigan	1.0	104	25	West Virginia	8.9	92	25	Louisiana	4.3	101
26	Wisconsin	1.0	111	26	Vermont	8.7	90	26	Arkansas	4.2	100
27	South Carolina	1.0	107	27	Idaho	8.4	87	27	West Virginia	4.2	99
28	Mississippi	0.9	101	28	Louisiana	8.1	84	28	Vermont	4.2	98
29	Washington	0.9	99	29	New York	7.7	80	29	Ohio	4.2	98
30	South Dakota	0.9	99	30	Massachusetts	7.6	78	30	New Jersey	4.2	98
31	Rhode Island	0.9	94	31	Ohio	7.5	78	31	Montana	4.2	98
32	Maine	0.9	92	32	Iowa	7.5	78	32	Connecticut	4.1	96
33	Kentucky	0.8	87	33	New Mexico	7.4	77	32	D.C.	4.1	96
34	Georgia	0.8	82	34	New Jersey	7.4	77	34	Wyoming	4.1	96
35	Tennessee	0.8	82	35	Florida	7.4	77	35	New Hampshire	4.1	95
36	Louisiana	0.8	81	36	Connecticut	7.4	77	36	Alabama	4.0	95
37	Florida	0.8	81	37	Alaska	7.4	76	37	Nebraska	4.0	95
38	Texas	0.7	82	38	Missouri	7.3	76	38	Pennsylvania	4.0	94
39	Indiana	0.7	78	39	Virginia	7.3	75	39	South Carolina	3.9	92
40	Iowa	0.7	76	40	South Dakota	7.2	75	40	Massachusetts	3.9	92
41	Illinois	0.7	76	41	Minnesota	6.9	72	41	Iowa	3.9	91
42	Arkansas	0.6	66	42	Tennessee	6.8	70	42	Utah	3.8	89
43	Minnesota	0.6	63	43	New Hampshire	6.5	68	43	Illinois	3.6	85
44	Missouri	0.6	60	44	Maine	6.5	67	44	Arizona	3.6	85
45	Massachusetts	0.5	52	45	Kentucky	6.5	67	45	North Carolina	3.5	81
46	Connecticut	0.5	51	46	Arkansas	6.2	65	46	Washington	3.4	79
47	Ohio	0.4	45	47	Indiana	6.2	64	47	Wisconsin	3.3	77
48	Pennsylvania	0.3	29	48	Pennsylvania	6.1	63	48	North Dakota	3.3	77
49	New Jersey	0.3	29	49	Georgia	6.0	62	49	Nevada	2.9	68
50	New York	0.1	15	50	Rhode Island	5.6	58	50	Mississippi	2.8	66
51	Alaska	0.1	11	51	D.C.	5.1	53	51	Oregon	2.8	65
	U.S.	0.9	100		U.S.	9.6	100		U.S.	4.3	100

12. — Ratio of Full-Time Equivalent to Headcount Enrollment at Public Institutions (#7), FY76.				13. — FTE Enrollment at Public Institutions Per 1,000 Population (#8), FY76.				14. — State and Local Tax Capacity Per Capita (#9), FY76.			
			Index				Index				Index
1	North Dakota	.89	123	1	Arizona	50.0	168	1	Nevada	\$970	151
2	Iowa	.87	121	2	California	47.1	158	2	Wyoming	942	147
3	Montana	.87	120	3	Colorado	42.6	143	3	Alaska	917	143
4	South Dakota	.86	119	4	Washington	41.8	140	4	Delaware	783	122
5	Utah	.83	115	5	Oregon	41.4	139	5	D.C.	773	120
6	Mississippi	.83	115	6	Hawaii	39.9	134	6	Illinois	735	114
7	Louisiana	.82	114	7	North Dakota	39.1	131	7	Connecticut	727	113
8	Arkansas	.80	111	8	Utah	39.0	131	8	Texas	725	113
9	Hawaii	.80	111	9	Wyoming	36.4	122	9	New Jersey	716	111
10	New Mexico	.80	111	10	Kansas	36.4	122	10	California	709	110
11	North Carolina	.80	111	11	Delaware	36.0	121	11	Hawaii	699	109
12	Vermont	.80	111	12	Nevada	35.6	120	12	Kansas	676	105
13	New Hampshire	.79	110	13	Oklahoma	35.2	118	13	Colorado	671	104
14	Colorado	.79	110	14	Wisconsin	35.1	118	14	Louisiana	665	103
15	Kentucky	.79	109	15	Michigan	33.6	113	15	Iowa	665	103
16	Georgia	.78	109	16	New Mexico	33.1	111	16	Nebraska	660	103
17	Indiana	.78	108	17	Texas	32.7	110	17	Oklahoma	658	102
18	Wisconsin	.77	107	18	Montana	32.2	108	18	Ohio	657	102
19	South Carolina	.77	107	19	Mississippi	31.8	107	19	Maryland	654	102
20	Pennsylvania	.77	107	20	Alabama	31.8	107	20	New York	654	102
21	Oklahoma	.77	107	21	Nebraska	30.7	103	21	Michigan	649	101
22	Nebraska	.77	107	22	Virginia	30.3	102	22	Washington	640	100
23	Delaware	.77	107	23	South Carolina	29.5	99	23	North Dakota	635	99
24	Alabama	.77	107	24	North Carolina	29.4	99	24	Minnesota	632	98
25	Idaho	.77	106	25	Maryland	29.4	99	25	Montana	630	98
26	Missouri	.77	106	26	Idaho	29.2	98	26	Oregon	630	98
27	Kansas	.76	106	27	Vermont	29.2	98	27	Indiana	629	98
28	Maine	.76	106	28	Louisiana	28.6	96	28	Florida	628	98
29	Ohio	.76	106	29	Minnesota	28.5	96	29	New Hampshire	627	97
30	Wyoming	.75	104	30	West Virginia	27.8	93	30	Pennsylvania	606	94
31	Tennessee	.75	104	31	South Dakota	27.5	92	31	Massachusetts	605	94
32	Minnesota	.75	104	32	Illinois	27.4	92	32	Missouri	603	94
33	Massachusetts	.74	102	33	Missouri	25.4	85	33	New Mexico	600	93
34	Texas	.74	102	34	Iowa	25.3	85	34	Virginia	599	93
35	West Virginia	.74	102	35	Tennessee	25.1	84	35	Arizona	598	93
36	Washington	.73	102	36	New York	24.8	83	36	Wisconsin	598	93
37	New York	.73	102	37	Florida	24.7	83	37	South Dakota	582	91
38	Oregon	.73	101	38	Rhode Island	24.6	83	38	West Virginia	577	90
39	Florida	.72	99	39	Kentucky	24.4	82	39	Kentucky	575	90
40	Connecticut	.71	99	40	Ohio	23.8	80	40	Georgia	567	88
41	Rhode Island	.71	98	41	New Hampshire	23.5	79	41	Idaho	557	87
42	Michigan	.70	98	42	Indiana	23.3	78	42	Rhode Island	553	86
43	Nevada	.70	98	43	Georgia	22.7	76	43	Utah	550	86
44	Virginia	.70	97	44	Maine	22.3	75	44	Vermont	542	84
45	New Jersey	.69	96	45	Massachusetts	21.9	74	45	North Carolina	538	84
46	Illinois	.69	95	46	New Jersey	21.6	73	46	Tennessee	530	82
47	Maryland	.68	95	47	Connecticut	21.6	73	47	Arkansas	504	78
48	Arizona	.66	91	48	Arkansas	21.2	71	48	Alabama	501	78
49	D.C.	.65	90	49	Pennsylvania	18.6	63	49	South Carolina	494	77
50	California	.62	86	50	Alaska	18.6	62	50	Maine	476	74
51	Alaska	.49	69	51	D.C.	13.7	46	51	Mississippi	448	70
U.S.				U.S.				U.S.			

15. - State and Local Tax Effort (#10), FY76.			16. - Tax Revenues Per Capita (#11), FY76.			17. Allocation to Public Higher Education (#12), FY76.			18. - State and Local Appropriations to Public Institutions Per Capita (#13), FY76.		
				Index			Index			Index	
1	New York	152%	1	New York	\$994	155	178	1	Alaska	\$130.2	214
2	Massachusetts	131	2	California	851	132	162	2	Wyoming	102.7	168
3	Vermont	121	3	Hawaii	838	130	157	3	California	101.5	167
4	California	120	4	Massachusetts	792	123	157	4	Hawaii	93.7	154
5	Hawaii	120	5	Alaska	770	120	154	5	Arizona	88.6	145
6	Wisconsin	120	6	Minnesota	727	113	152	6	Wisconsin	86.2	142
7	Maine	118	7	Wisconsin	717	112	143	7	Washington	83.4	137
8	Minnesota	115	8	Illinois	712	111	140	8	Oregon	80.1	131
9	Rhode Island	115	9	New Jersey	708	110	140	9	Idaho	74.8	123
10	Arizona	109	10	D.C.	695	108	136	10	North Dakota	74.3	122
11	Michigan	105	11	Connecticut	680	107	135	11	Utah	73.4	120
12	Maryland	104	12	Wyoming	687	107	135	12	Kansas	72.7	119
13	Washington	101	13	Michigan	681	106	132	13	Nebraska	71.0	117
14	New Jersey	99	14	Maryland	680	106	131	14	New York	69.7	114
15	Oregon	99	15	Nevada	678	105	129	15	Iowa	68.5	112
16	Illinois	97	16	Delaware	673	105	127	16	Delaware	67.5	111
17	Mississippi	97	17	Vermont	656	102	125	17	Colorado	67.0	110
18	Montana	96	18	Arizona	651	101	125	18	Texas	65.5	107
19	Pennsylvania	96	19	Washington	645	101	120	19	South Carolina	64.0	105
20	Connecticut	95	20	Rhode Island	635	99	118	20	Michigan	63.3	104
21	Iowa	95	21	Iowa	631	98	117	21	Nevada	62.0	102
22	North Dakota	94	22	Oregon	623	97	114	22	Alabama	61.2	100
23	Idaho	93	23	Colorado	617	96	114	23	North Carolina	60.7	100
24	Colorado	92	24	Montana	604	94	105	24	New Mexico	59.6	98
25	Indiana	92	25	North Dakota	596	93	105	25	Mississippi	59.3	97
26	Utah	91	26	Kansas	588	91	104	26	Minnesota	59.1	97
27	D.C.	90	27	Pennsylvania	582	91	103	27	Illinois	58.3	96
28	South Dakota	90	28	Indiana	578	90	99	28	Maryland	56.5	93
29	New Mexico	88	29	Nebraska	567	88	99	29	Kentucky	55.7	91
30	North Carolina	88	30	Maine	562	87	97	30	Montana	54.9	90
31	Virginia	88	31	Louisiana	545	85	96	31	Rhode Island	51.9	85
32	Georgia	87	32	New Mexico	528	82	96	32	D.C.	50.1	82
33	Kansas	87	33	Virginia	526	82	96	33	Indiana	50.0	82
34	South Carolina	87	34	Ohio	526	82	96	34	Virginia	49.6	81
35	Delaware	86	35	South Dakota	523	81	95	35	Florida	49.6	81
36	Nebraska	86	36	Idaho	517	80	93	36	Louisiana	48.2	79
37	Missouri	85	37	Missouri	512	80	91	37	South Dakota	47.9	79
38	West Virginia	85	38	New Hampshire	501	78	87	38	Missouri	47.1	77
39	Alaska	84	39	Utah	500	78	85	39	Oklahoma	46.8	77
40	Louisiana	82	40	Florida	496	77	85	40	West Virginia	46.1	76
41	Kentucky	81	41	Georgia	493	77	85	41	Arkansas	45.5	75
42	Tennessee	81	42	Texas	492	77	79	42	Georgia	45.3	74
43	New Hampshire	80	43	West Virginia	490	76	76	43	Tennessee	42.4	70
44	Ohio	80	44	North Carolina	473	74	74	44	New Jersey	40.7	67
45	Alabama	79	45	Oklahoma	466	72	74	45	Connecticut	40.3	66
46	Arkansas	79	46	Kentucky	465	72	66	46	Maine	39.8	65
47	Florida	79	47	Mississippi	434	68	64	47	Ohio	39.7	65
48	Wyoming	73	48	South Carolina	429	67	61	48	Pennsylvania	37.2	61
49	Oklahoma	71	49	Tennessee	429	67	60	49	Vermont	35.9	59
50	Nevada	70	50	Arkansas	397	62	57	50	Massachusetts	35.5	58
51	Texas	68	51	Alabama	395	61	46	51	New Hampshire	31.0	51
U.S.		100	U.S.		\$643	100	100	U.S.		\$ 60.9	100

19. - State and Local Appropriations to Independent Institutions Per Capita, FY76.				20. - Student Aid for Students Attending Public Institutions Per Capita, FY76.				21. - Student Aid for Students Attending Independent Institutions Per Capita, FY76.			
			Index				Index				Index
1	Rhode Island	29.7	329	1	Vermont	\$3.30	317	1	Illinois	3.55	282
2	New York	4.0	490	2	New York	3.29	316	2	Pennsylvania	3.25	258
3	Pennsylvania	3.2	389	3	Colorado	3.09	297	3	Iowa	3.23	257
4	New Jersey	1.3	155	4	Pennsylvania	2.67	256	4	New York	3.03	241
5	Texas	1.1	130	5	Illinois	2.27	218	5	South Carolina	2.63	210
6	Illinois	.9	105	6	New Jersey	2.12	204	6	Vermont	2.49	198
7	Alabama	.8	96	7	Wisconsin	2.04	196	7	California	1.74	138
8	Maryland	.7	88	8	Minnesota	1.97	189	8	Indiana	1.63	130
9	West Virginia	.7	86	9	Indiana	1.37	132	9	Rhode Island	1.63	130
10	Wisconsin	.5	66	10	Ohio	1.10	105	10	Minnesota	1.47	117
11	Ohio	.5	62	11	Oregon	1.08	103	11	Wisconsin	1.47	117
12	Florida	.5	60	12	Michigan	.85	81	12	Massachusetts	1.46	117
13	North Carolina	.4	49	13	Rhode Island	.81	77	13	New Jersey	1.44	115
14	Connecticut	.4	48	14	Washington	.74	71	14	Connecticut	1.40	112
15	Oregon	.4	44	15	California	.67	64	15	Kansas	1.32	105
16	Alaska	.3	41	16	West Virginia	.50	48	16	Ohio	.80	64
17	Louisiana	.3	34	17	Massachusetts	.49	47	17	Texas	.66	53
18	Minnesota	.3	34	18	Connecticut	.42	40	18	Missouri	.60	47
19	Michigan	.3	32	19	North Dakota	.35	34	19	West Virginia	.49	39
20	Iowa	.3	32	20	Florida	.29	28	20	Maine	.48	38
21	Virginia	.2	24	21	Utah	.28	27	21	Michigan	.38	30
22	Indiana	.1	10	22	Kentucky	.24	23	22	Kentucky	.27	21
23	Tennessee	0	7	23	Virginia	.22	21	23	Florida	.26	21
24	Massachusetts	0	2	24	Maryland	.21	21	24	Oregon	.20	16
25	Maine	0	2	25	Hawaii	.20	19	25	Delaware	.18	15
26	California	0	1	26	Missouri	.20	19	26	South Dakota	.18	14
	U.S.	.8	100	27	Kansas	.19	18	27	Washington	.16	13
	Not Applicable: Arizona			28	Nebraska	.18	17	28	Oklahoma	.12	10
	Arkansas			29	Georgia	.16	15	29	Maryland	.12	10
	Colorado			30	Montana	.15	15	30	Arkansas	.09	7
	Delaware			31	Arkansas	.13	12	31	North Carolina	.09	7
	D.C.			32	Louisiana	.13	12	32	Georgia	.08	7
	Georgia			33	South Dakota	.13	12	33	Virginia	.05	4
	Hawaii			34	Iowa	.12	12	34	North Dakota	.03	2
	Idaho			35	Idaho	.10	10	35	Mississippi	.02	2
	Kansas			36	Mississippi	.10	10	36	Idaho	.02	2
	Kentucky			37	Oklahoma	.08	7	37	Louisiana	.02	1
	Mississippi			38	Delaware	.08	7		U.S.	1.26	100
	Missouri			39	Texas	.07	6		Not Applicable: Alabama		
	Montana			40	North Carolina	.06	6		Alaska		
	Nebraska			41	Maine	.06	5		Arizona		
	Nevada				U.S.	\$1.04	100		Colorado		
	New Hampshire				Not applicable: Alabama				D.C.		
	New Mexico				Alaska				Hawaii		
	North Dakota				Arizona				Montana		
	Oklahoma				D.C.				Nebraska		
	South Carolina				Nevada				Nevada		
	South Dakota				New Hampshire				New Hampshire		
	Utah				New Mexico				New Mexico		
	Vermont				South Carolina				Tennessee		
	Washington				Tennessee				Utah		
	Wyoming				Wyoming				Wyoming		

22. — State and Local Appropriations Per FTE Student at All Public Institutions (#14), FY76.			Index
1	Alaska	\$7,008	342
2	D.C.	3,655	179
3	Wyoming	2,821	138
4	New York	2,814	138
5	Iowa	2,704	132
6	Idaho	2,562	125
7	Wisconsin	2,456	120
8	Hawaii	2,349	115
9	Nebraska	2,318	113
10	Kentucky	2,286	112
11	South Carolina	2,169	106
12	California	2,155	105
13	Arkansas	2,144	105
14	Indiana	2,144	105
15	Illinois	2,129	104
16	Rhode Island	2,111	103
17	Minnesota	2,076	101
18	North Carolina	2,063	101
19	Florida	2,010	98
20	Texas	2,004	98
21	Kansas	2,000	98
22	Georgia	1,997	98
23	Washington	1,996	98
24	Pennsylvania	1,996	98
25	Oregon	1,933	94
26	Alabama	1,926	94
27	Maryland	1,925	94
28	North Dakota	1,900	93
29	New Jersey	1,883	92
30	Utah	1,883	92
31	Michigan	1,883	92
32	Delaware	1,873	92
33	Mississippi	1,867	91
34	Connecticut	1,866	91
35	Missouri	1,853	91
36	New Mexico	1,802	88
37	Maine	1,781	87
38	Arizona	1,772	87
39	South Dakota	1,742	85
40	Nevada	1,742	85
41	Montana	1,703	83
42	Tennessee	1,690	83
43	Louisiana	1,685	82
44	Ohio	1,665	81
45	West Virginia	1,658	81
46	Virginia	1,636	80
47	Massachusetts	1,619	79
48	Colorado	1,575	77
49	Oklahoma	1,329	65
50	New Hampshire	1,318	64
51	Vermont	1,229	60
U.S.		2,047	100

23. — State and Local Appropriations Per FTE Student at Public Major Doctoral Granting Institutions, FY76.			Index
1	New York	\$4,112	157
2	California	3,879	148
3	Idaho	3,476	132
4	Kentucky	3,455	132
5	Iowa	3,410	130
6	Wyoming	3,275	125
7	Hawaii	3,245	124
8	Washington	3,235	123
9	North Carolina	3,207	122
10	Missouri	3,103	118
11	Florida	3,096	118
12	Wisconsin	3,037	116
13	New Jersey	2,960	113
14	Illinois	2,885	110
15	Massachusetts	2,881	110
16	Arkansas	2,874	109
17	Georgia	2,787	106
18	Minnesota	2,736	104
19	South Carolina	2,728	104
20	Pennsylvania	2,634	100
21	Connecticut	2,629	100
22	Michigan	2,550	97
23	Virginia	2,533	96
24	Nebraska	2,528	96
25	Alabama	2,526	96
26	Arizona	2,333	89
27	Texas	2,320	88
28	Utah	2,301	88
29	Indiana	2,263	86
30	Rhode Island	2,262	86
31	North Dakota	2,173	83
32	Kansas	2,162	82
33	Mississippi	2,157	82
34	Maine	2,077	79
35	West Virginia	2,074	79
36	Maryland	2,032	77
37	Ohio	1,868	71
38	Tennessee	1,845	70
39	Oregon	1,822	69
40	New Mexico	1,796	68
41	Louisiana	1,728	66
42	Delaware	1,668	64
43	New Hampshire	1,606	61
44	Colorado	1,554	59
45	Oklahoma	1,510	58
46	Montana	1,424	54
47	Vermont	1,397	53
U.S.		2,627	100
Not applicable: Alaska D.C. Nevada South Dakota			

24. — State and Local Appropriations Per FTE Student at Public Comprehensive Institutions, FY76.			Index
1	Alaska	\$9,052	453
2	D.C.	3,858	193
3	Idaho	3,000	150
4	Alabama	2,989	149
5	New York	2,960	148
6	Nevada	2,528	126
7	Indiana	2,490	125
8	North Dakota	2,408	120
9	Florida	2,390	120
10	South Carolina	2,332	117
11	Iowa	2,291	115
12	California	2,279	114
13	Washington	2,118	106
14	New Mexico	2,104	105
15	Pennsylvania	2,094	105
16	Illinois	2,087	104
17	Mississippi	1,995	100
18	Montana	1,959	98
19	Wisconsin	1,941	97
20	South Dakota	1,906	95
21	Kentucky	1,827	91
22	Kansas	1,752	88
23	North Carolina	1,722	86
24	Michigan	1,635	82
25	Minnesota	1,607	80
26	West Virginia	1,597	80
27	Texas	1,586	79
28	Arizona	1,574	79
29	Massachusetts	1,561	78
30	Missouri	1,527	76
31	Tennessee	1,523	76
32	Louisiana	1,469	73
33	Ohio	1,457	73
34	Maryland	1,434	72
35	Oregon	1,430	72
36	Arkansas	1,395	70
37	New Jersey	1,348	67
38	Virginia	1,250	63
39	Nebraska	1,197	60
40	Georgia	1,172	59
41	Colorado	1,054	53
42	Connecticut	1,048	52
43	Oklahoma	1,021	51
44	New Hampshire	776	39
U.S.		2,000	100
Not applicable: Delaware Hawaii Maine Rhode Island Utah Vermont Wyoming			

**25. — State and Local Appropriations
Per FTE Student at Public General
Baccalaureate Institutions, FY76.**

			Index
1	Wisconsin	2,983	183
2	Washington	2,640	182
3	Delaware	2,554	156
4	New York	2,549	156
5	Hawaii	2,523	154
6	Ohio	2,387	146
7	New Mexico	2,311	141
8	Florida	2,207	135
9	Minnesota	2,172	133
10	Nebraska	2,061	126
11	Kentucky	1,880	115
12	Pennsylvania	1,836	112
13	Massachusetts	1,777	109
14	South Dakota	1,736	106
15	Idaho	1,673	102
16	New Jersey	1,664	102
17	Michigan	1,660	102
18	North Carolina	1,621	99
19	Missouri	1,620	99
20	West Virginia	1,581	97
21	South Carolina	1,571	96
22	Maine	1,525	93
23	Arkansas	1,508	92
24	Oregon	1,493	91
25	Tennessee	1,491	91
26	Georgia	1,455	89
27	Virginia	1,444	88
28	Louisiana	1,437	88
29	Indiana	1,410	86
30	North Dakota	1,406	86
31	Utah	1,369	84
32	Maryland	1,341	82
33	Alabama	1,250	77
34	Colorado	1,234	76
35	Mississippi	1,184	72
36	Oklahoma	1,060	65
37	Vermont	855	52
38	Kansas	809	50
	U.S.	1,634	100

Not applicable: Alaska
Arizona
California
Connecticut
D.C.
Illinois
Iowa
Montana
Nevada
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Texas
Wyoming

**26. — State and Local Appropriations
Per FTE Student at Public 2-Year
Institutions, FY76.**

			Index
1	Alaska	\$4,523	324
2	Delaware	2,330	167
3	Wisconsin	2,319	166
4	Wyoming	2,170	155
5	Idaho	2,074	148
6	Nebraska	2,026	145
7	Maine	2,000	143
8	New York	1,715	123
9	Iowa	1,695	121
10	Rhode Island	1,673	120
11	North Carolina	1,656	118
12	California	1,653	118
13	Oregon	1,537	110
14	Maryland	1,501	107
15	Arkansas	1,403	100
16	Minnesota	1,339	96
17	Kansas	1,320	94
18	Florida	1,314	94
19	Illinois	1,295	93
20	Michigan	1,276	91
21	New Jersey	1,269	91
22	Hawaii	1,253	90
23	Arizona	1,252	90
24	Montana	1,251	90
25	New Hampshire	1,243	89
26	Texas	1,217	87
27	Washington	1,209	87
28	Indiana	1,207	86
29	New Mexico	1,203	86
30	Colorado	1,191	85
31	Mississippi	1,182	85
32	Utah	1,168	84
33	Ohio	1,140	82
34	Vermont	1,117	80
35	North Dakota	1,106	79
36	Louisiana	1,078	77
37	Virginia	1,077	77
38	Connecticut	1,069	77
39	Tennessee	1,024	73
40	Pennsylvania	977	70
41	Georgia	925	66
42	Missouri	922	66
43	Oklahoma	904	65
44	Massachusetts	896	64
45	South Carolina	796	57
46	West Virginia	777	56
47	Kentucky	774	55
48	Alabama	737	53
49	Nevada	725	52
	U.S.	1,398	100

Not applicable: D.C.
South Dakota

**27. — State and Local Appropriations
Per FTE Student at Public Health
Professional Institutions, FY76.**

			Index
1	New Jersey	\$40,918	236
2	Connecticut	40,311	232
3	Texas	29,763	171
4	South Carolina	20,754	119
5	Oregon	20,592	119
6	Kansas	20,141	116
7	New York	18,484	106
8	Colorado	18,386	106
9	Mississippi	18,109	104
10	Nebraska	17,604	101
11	Illinois	16,868	97
12	Arkansas	14,622	84
13	California	13,213	76
14	Georgia	12,866	74
15	Louisiana	12,620	73
16	Maryland	10,332	60
17	Tennessee	8,836	51
18	Oklahoma	8,106	47
19	Minnesota	0	0

U.S. **17,376** **100**

Not applicable: Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
Delaware
D.C.
Florida
Hawaii
Idaho
Indiana
Iowa
Kentucky
Maine
Massachusetts
Michigan
Missouri
Montana
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Mexico
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Dakota
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

28. — State and Local Appropriations Per FTE Student at Public Other Professional Institutions, FY76.			Index
1	Ohio	\$28,331	1,454
2	Alaska	4,028	207
3	D.C.	3,424	176
4	Missouri	3,414	175
5	New York	3,209	165
6	California	2,527	130
7	Pennsylvania	2,369	122
8	South Carolina	2,290	118
9	Michigan	2,286	117
10	Rhode Island	2,230	114
11	Indiana	2,197	113
12	Georgia	2,116	109
13	Texas	2,102	108
14	North Dakota	2,037	105
15	Kentucky	2,030	104
16	Montana	1,892	97
17	Maryland	1,789	92
18	Alabama	1,779	91
19	West Virginia	1,763	91
20	Oregon	1,750	90
21	Colorado	1,718	88
22	Nebraska	1,659	85
23	North Carolina	1,649	85
24	Massachusetts	1,635	84
25	Minnesota	1,629	84
26	Louisiana	1,603	82
27	Maine	1,512	78
28	Arkansas	1,486	76
29	Mississippi	1,441	74
30	South Dakota	1,437	74
31	Virginia	1,430	73
32	New Jersey	1,311	67
33	Connecticut	1,275	66
34	Oklahoma	1,161	60
35	New Hampshire	856	44
	U.S.	1,949	100
Not applicable: Arizona			
	Delaware		
	Florida		
	Hawaii		
	Idaho		
	Illinois		
	Iowa		
	Kansas		
	Nevada		
	New Mexico		
	Tennessee		
	Utah		
	Vermont		
	Washington		
	Wisconsin		
	Wyoming		

29. — State and Local Appropriations Per FTE Student at Independent Institutions, FY76.			Index
1	Pennsylvania	\$253	278
2	New York	244	268
3	Alaska	196	216
4	Texas	189	208
5	New Jersey	181	199
6	Alabama	166	182
7	West Virginia	145	159
8	Maryland	142	156
9	Wisconsin	97	106
10	Illinois	86	95
11	Florida	85	94
12	Ohio	56	73
13	Louisiana	52	68
14	Oregon	60	66
15	Michigan	48	53
16	North Carolina	46	51
17	Virginia	38	42
18	Minnesota	33	37
19	Connecticut	30	33
20	Rhode Island	25	28
21	Iowa	22	25
22	Indiana	10	11
23	Tennessee	7	7
24	Maine	4	4
25	California	3	3
26	Massachusetts	1	1
U.S.		91	
Not applicable:			
	Arizona		
	Arkansas		
	Colorado		
	Delaware		
	D.C.		
	Georgia		
	Hawaii		
	Idaho		
	Kansas		
	Kentucky		
	Mississippi		
	Missouri		
	Montana		
	Nebraska		
	Nevada		
	New Hampshire		
	New Mexico		
	North Dakota		
	Oklahoma		
	South Carolina		
	South Dakota		
	Utah		
	Vermont		
	Washington		
	Wyoming		

30. — E&G Revenues Per FTE Student at All Public Institutions (#16), FY76.			Index
1	Alaska	\$12,631	367
2	Iowa	4,864	141
3	Vermont	4,803	140
4	D.C.	4,725	137
5	Wyoming	4,689	137
6	Delaware	4,414	128
7	Utah	4,272	124
8	Minnesota	4,247	123
9	Indiana	4,112	119
10	Kentucky	4,106	119
11	Wisconsin	4,077	118
12	New York	4,027	117
13	Pennsylvania	4,013	117
14	Nebraska	3,981	116
15	Hawaii	3,967	115
16	Idaho	3,899	113
17	Rhode Island	3,845	112
18	Maine	3,754	109
19	New Mexico	3,689	107
20	Arkansas	3,664	106
21	North Dakota	3,656	106
22	New Hampshire	3,631	106
23	Michigan	3,619	105
24	South Dakota	3,580	104
25	Maryland	3,579	104
26	Colorado	3,572	104
27	Oregon	3,538	103
28	Alabama	3,516	102
29	Washington	3,468	101
30	North Carolina	3,456	100
31	Georgia	3,449	100
32	Kansas	3,425	100
33	Ohio	3,404	99
34	Mississippi	3,385	98
35	Texas	3,362	98
36	South Carolina	3,332	97
37	Illinois	3,235	94
38	Florida	3,224	94
39	Tennessee	3,157	92
40	Montana	3,127	91
41	New Jersey	3,120	91
42	Missouri	3,082	90
43	California	3,063	89
44	Virginia	3,021	88
45	Nevada	2,909	85
46	Arizona	2,883	84
47	Connecticut	2,865	83
48	Louisiana	2,597	75
49	West Virginia	2,524	73
50	Oklahoma	2,366	69
51	Massachusetts	2,354	68
	U.S.	3,443	100

31. — E&G Revenues Per FTE Student at Public Major Doctoral Granting Institutions, FY76.				32. — E&G Revenues Per FTE Student at Public Comprehensive Institutions, FY76.				33. — E&G Revenues Per FTE Student at Public General Baccalaureate Institutions, FY76.			
			Index				Index				Index
1	California	\$7,860	154	1	Alaska	\$16,301	545	1	Ohio	\$5,115	187
2	Kentucky	6,697	131	2	Alabama	5,689	190	2	New Mexico	4,727	173
3	Washington	6,642	130	3	D.C.	4,898	164	3	Delaware	4,232	155
4	North Carolina	6,556	128	4	Indiana	4,707	157	4	Florida	4,188	153
5	New York	6,360	124	5	North Dakota	4,556	152	5	Wisconsin	4,049	148
6	Iowa	6,231	122	6	Nevada	4,305	144	6	Washington	3,802	139
7	Vermont	6,187	121	7	Idaho	4,076	136	7	Hawaii	3,734	137
8	Wisconsin	6,176	121	8	Montana	3,961	133	8	Pennsylvania	3,600	132
9	Minnesota	6,151	120	9	New York	3,944	132	9	New York	3,348	123
10	Pennsylvania	6,021	118	10	South Dakota	3,877	130	10	Maine	3,307	121
11	Wyoming	5,979	117	11	New Mexico	3,828	128	11	Maryland	3,141	115
12	Hawaii	5,758	113	12	South Carolina	3,556	119	12	Minnesota	3,096	113
13	Idaho	5,714	112	13	Florida	3,277	110	13	Kentucky	3,081	113
14	Utah	5,644	110	14	Pennsylvania	3,257	109	14	North Carolina	2,962	108
15	Michigan	5,498	108	15	Iowa	3,160	106	15	South Dakota	2,901	106
16	Missouri	5,461	107	16	Illinois	3,074	103	16	Michigan	2,779	102
17	Florida	5,287	103	17	Wisconsin	3,011	101	17	Georgia	2,759	101
18	Virginia	5,041	99	18	Kentucky	2,924	98	18	New Jersey	2,630	96
19	Arkansas	5,033	98	19	Washington	2,878	96	19	Arkansas	2,594	95
20	New Jersey	4,984	97	20	Mississippi	2,863	96	20	Nebraska	2,580	94
21	New Hampshire	4,967	97	21	Michigan	2,847	95	21	Idaho	2,575	94
22	Rhode Island	4,818	94	22	North Carolina	2,815	94	22	Virginia	2,535	93
23	Delaware	4,817	94	23	Ohio	2,783	93	23	Oregon	2,479	91
24	Illinois	4,687	92	24	California	2,775	93	24	Missouri	2,475	91
25	Nebraska	4,687	92	25	Kansas	2,742	92	25	Vermont	2,473	91
26	North Dakota	4,684	92	26	Tennessee	2,705	91	26	Utah	2,462	90
27	Alabama	4,684	92	27	Oregon	2,687	90	27	Indiana	2,417	89
28	Georgia	4,617	90	28	Texas	2,549	85	28	Massachusetts	2,416	89
29	Indiana	4,611	90	29	Arizona	2,535	85	29	Tennessee	2,391	88
30	Maine	4,551	89	30	Minnesota	2,442	82	30	North Dakota	2,364	87
31	Colorado	4,365	85	31	Maryland	2,437	82	31	South Carolina	2,319	85
32	Texas	4,259	83	32	West Virginia	2,407	81	32	West Virginia	2,253	83
33	Connecticut	4,251	83	33	New Jersey	2,322	78	33	Mississippi	2,238	82
34	Oregon	4,218	82	34	Virginia	2,293	77	34	Colorado	2,207	81
35	Massachusetts	4,197	82	35	Missouri	2,251	75	35	Kansas	2,177	80
36	South Carolina	4,142	81	36	Nebraska	2,185	73	36	Alabama	2,119	78
37	Mississippi	4,125	81	37	Louisiana	2,167	73	37	Louisiana	2,072	76
38	Maryland	4,109	80	38	New Hampshire	2,143	72	38	Oklahoma	1,829	67
39	Arizona	3,992	78	39	Massachusetts	2,043	68				
40	Ohio	3,943	77	40	Arkansas	2,027	68				
41	New Mexico	3,780	74	41	Georgia	2,006	67				
42	Kansas	3,702	72	42	Colorado	1,845	62				
43	Tennessee	3,535	69	43	Connecticut	1,770	59				
44	West Virginia	3,422	67	44	Oklahoma	1,452	49				
45	Oklahoma	3,029	59								
46	Louisiana	2,773	54								
47	Montana	2,689	53								
	U.S.	5,116	100		U.S.	2,990	100				
Not applicable: Alaska D.C. Nevada South Dakota				Not applicable: Delaware Hawaii Maine Rhode Island Utah Vermont Wyoming				Not applicable: Alaska Arizona California Connecticut D.C. Illinois Iowa Montana Nevada New Hampshire Rhode Island Texas Wyoming			

**34. — E&G Revenues Per FTE Student
at Public 2-Year Institutions,
FY76.**

Index

1	Alaska	\$8,145	413
2	Iowa	3,217	163
3	Maine	3,141	159
4	Delaware	3,063	155
5	Idaho	2,991	152
6	Wisconsin	2,970	151
7	Wyoming	2,861	145
8	Nebraska	2,750	140
9	New Mexico	2,434	124
10	New York	2,430	123
11	Arkansas	2,378	121
12	Oregon	2,336	119
13	Maryland	2,311	117
14	Kansas	2,301	117
15	Rhode Island	2,297	117
16	New Jersey	2,166	110
17	Minnesota	2,090	106
18	Pennsylvania	2,064	105
19	Utah	2,058	104
20	North Dakota	2,056	104
21	Vermont	2,045	104
22	Florida	2,026	103
23	Michigan	2,022	103
24	Ohio	2,019	102
25	North Carolina	2,008	102
26	Colorado	1,965	100
27	Indiana	1,917	97
28	California	1,897	96
29	Montana	1,882	96
30	Illinois	1,854	94
31	Arizona	1,847	94
32	Hawaii	1,836	93
33	Texas	1,808	92
34	New Hampshire	1,803	91
35	Mississippi	1,765	90
36	Washington	1,735	88
37	Missouri	1,672	85
38	Virginia	1,638	83
39	Tennessee	1,609	82
40	Georgia	1,573	80
41	Louisiana	1,550	79
42	South Carolina	1,494	76
43	Massachusetts	1,484	75
44	Connecticut	1,460	74
45	Oklahoma	1,347	68
46	West Virginia	1,283	65
47	Kentucky	1,267	64
48	Alabama	1,210	61
49	Nevada	1,103	56
	U.S.	1,971	100

Not applicable: D.C.
South Dakota

**35. — E&G Revenues Per FTE Student
at Public Health Professional
Institutions, FY76.**

Index

1	New Jersey	\$60,098	193
2	Connecticut	56,773	182
3	Texas	50,375	162
4	Colorado	40,948	132
5	Kansas	36,705	118
6	California	35,312	113
7	Oregon	33,578	108
8	Minnesota	32,573	105
9	New York	31,949	103
10	Mississippi	31,851	102
11	Nebraska	30,791	99
12	South Carolina	28,558	92
13	Arkansas	26,564	85
14	Illinois	24,465	79
15	Louisiana	23,314	75
16	Tennessee	21,513	69
17	Georgia	19,760	64
18	Maryland	18,597	60
19	Oklahoma	15,142	49

U.S. 31,134 100

Not applicable: Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
Delaware
D.C.
Florida
Hawaii
Idaho
Indiana
Iowa
Kentucky
Maine
Massachusetts
Michigan
Missouri
Montana
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Mexico
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Dakota
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

36. — E&G Revenues Per FTE Student at Public Other Professional Institutions, FY76.				37. — E&G Revenues Per FTE Student at Independent Institutions, FY76.			
			Index				Index
1	Ohio	\$81,059	2,502	1	Maryland	\$8,772	179
2	Alaska	7,904	244	2	Connecticut	7,061	144
3	Missouri	5,817	173	3	D.C.	6,266	128
4	D.C.	4,530	140	4	New York	5,970	122
5	Georgia	4,451	137	5	Massachusetts	5,822	119
6	New York	4,107	127	6	California	5,777	118
7	Michigan	4,078	126	7	Alaska	5,559	113
8	Maryland	4,067	126	8	Missouri	5,236	107
9	California	3,937	122	9	Illinois	5,218	107
10	Pennsylvania	3,871	120	10	North Carolina	5,073	104
11	Colorado	3,638	112	11	Colorado	5,015	102
12	Texas	3,481	107	12	New Hampshire	4,993	102
13	South Carolina	3,430	106	13	Georgia	4,963	101
14	Indiana	3,412	105	14	Pennsylvania	4,923	100
15	Kentucky	3,394	105	15	Louisiana	4,919	100
16	Mississippi	3,270	101	16	Wisconsin	4,843	99
17	Rhode Island	3,239	100	17	New Jersey	4,818	98
18	South Dakota	3,108	96	18	Tennessee	4,634	95
19	Maine	3,091	95	19	Texas	4,406	90
20	North Dakota	3,014	93	20	Maine	4,313	88
21	Oregon	3,001	93	21	Ohio	4,163	85
22	North Carolina	2,949	91	22	Virginia	4,085	83
23	Montana	2,948	91	23	Florida	4,073	83
24	Virginia	2,918	90	24	Nebraska	3,788	77
25	Minnesota	2,660	82	25	Oregon	3,722	76
26	Alabama	2,550	79	26	Vermont	3,690	75
27	Nebraska	2,462	76	27	Indiana	3,603	74
28	New Hampshire	2,400	74	28	Minnesota	3,554	73
29	Massachusetts	2,358	73	29	Alabama	3,516	72
30	Arkansas	2,353	73	30	Iowa	3,470	71
31	Louisiana	2,256	70	31	Michigan	3,391	69
32	New Jersey	2,247	69	32	Rhode Island	3,361	69
33	West Virginia	2,212	68	33	North Dakota	3,326	68
34	Connecticut	2,007	62	34	Mississippi	3,324	68
35	Oklahoma	1,849	57	35	Kansas	3,177	65
	U.S.	3,240	100	36	Kentucky	3,143	64
Not applicable: Arizona				37	West Virginia	3,092	63
	Delaware			38	Washington	3,062	63
	Florida			39	New Mexico	3,000	61
	Hawaii			40	Oklahoma	2,871	59
	Idaho			41	South Dakota	2,767	57
	Illinois			42	South Carolina	2,748	56
	Iowa			43	Montana	2,719	56
	Kansas			44	Arkansas	2,694	55
	Nevada			45	Hawaii	2,375	49
	New Mexico			46	Nevada	2,107	43
	Tennessee			47	Utah	2,089	43
	Utah			48	Arizona	2,079	42
	Vermont			49	Idaho	2,057	42
	Washington			50	Delaware	1,949	40
	Wisconsin				U.S.	4,901	
	Wyoming			Not applicable: Wyoming			

Chapter 3

STATE BY STATE REPORTS

U. S. AVERAGES

State and local legislatures across the country appropriated an average increase of 13.4% more for public higher education in FY76 than in the previous year. Enrollments in this period rose an average by 11.5%, diluting per student gains to 1.7%. Because higher education costs, as measured by the Higher Education Price Index, increased by 6.6% in FY76, the constant dollar value per student of these State appropriations to public institutions declined an average of 4.6%. All categories of institutions, except the health professional schools (showing an 8.2% gain), experienced this constant dollar loss in their spending power from State and local sources. The two-year institutions were hardest hit, with a 10.3% decline in the constant dollar value of appropriations per student. Baccalaureate institutions showed an 8% loss, followed by comprehensive institutions losing by 2%, other professional and specialized schools by 1.1%, and the major doctoral institutions by .7%.

These appropriations to higher education, amounting to nearly \$13 billion nationally, represented a contribution from tax revenues of \$61 per capita. To provide this support, 10% of all State tax revenues in this country were channeled to higher education. These dollars supported an enrollment that averaged 30 students per 1000 population. First-time enrollments resulted from an average college-going rate for high school graduates of 59% (there were 15 high school graduates per 1000 population) for a first-time resident enrollment of 8.7 students. An additional .9 student resulted by interstate migrations, for a total first-time enrollment of 9.6 students. There were 4.3 times as many students enrolled beyond the first year, with an overall full-time participation rate of .72, netting 29.8 FTE students per 1,000 population in the average public system.

Two-year institutions enroll 38% of all public students, the largest proportion in a single sector, followed by major doctorals at 31%, and comprehensives at 21%. Much smaller proportions enroll at public baccalaureate colleges (5%), other professional and specialized schools (5%), and health professional institutions (1%).

With almost \$61 per capita being spent to support 30 FTE students per 1000 population, average public sector appropriations are \$2047 per student. The largest State and local appropriation was to the health professional institutions, at \$17,376 per student. Major doctoral institutions received \$2627 per student, comprehensives received \$2000 per student, and other professional and specialized institutions \$1949 per student. Baccalaureate institutions get \$1634 per student followed by \$1398 per student for two-year colleges. These levels of funding were reinforced by the past year's trends with those schools that are at the highest rates faring relatively best in State and local appropriations. For example, health professional schools which receive the highest per student support also were the only sector to show constant dollar gains in State support. The two-year colleges, which receive the lowest rate of support at \$1398 per student had the greatest loss in State support (10.3%).

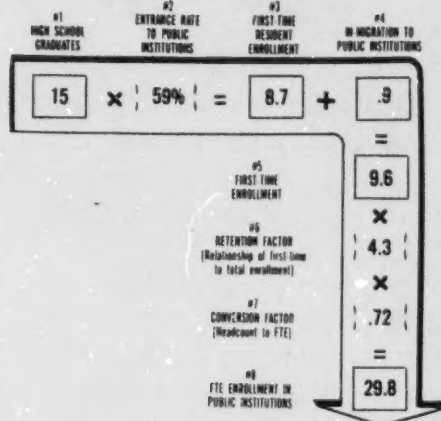
State and local appropriations provide approximately 60% of total E&G revenues at public institutions. Tuition income

accounts for another 16%, government grants and contracts for 15%, private gifts, grants and endowment income for 3% and another 6% is miscellaneous. Since 1972 the State and local share of total revenues has increased by two percentage points, from 57.6% to 59.5%. The role of tuition dropped somewhat from 16.9% to 15.9% and there was a slight increase in government grants and contracts. Two-year colleges are most dependent on State and local appropriations (71% of total E&G revenues), whereas major doctoral schools receive only 51% of their revenues from State sources. Health professional schools receive 27% of their total E&G income from government grants and contracts. Major doctoral institutions are also more heavily dependent on this support (for 19% of total revenues).

Forty-five percent of E&G expenditures at public institutions are for instruction. Ten percent is spent on research, 5% on public service and another 40% on other support activities such as libraries, plant operation and maintenance, academic support, student services, and institutional administration.

While the preceding figures describe the general patterns and trends for the nation, the next 100 pages provide State by State comparisons of funding patterns. It is these sections that are the central focus of this study.

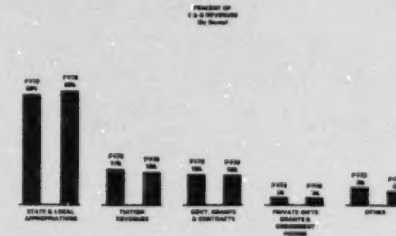
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FY75 Enrollment	SLA Appropriations FY75	Percent Change in Appropriations Since FY74	Change in FTE Enrollment 1974 to 1975	Change in Appropriations Per Student FY75 to FY76	Change in Current Order Appropriations Per Student FY75 to FY76
Public Institutions	1421	6,342,800	\$12,986,172,389	12.4%	11.0%	1.7%	-4.6%
Major Doctoral Institutions	106	1,926,129	\$3,063,697,798	11.2	5.9	5.9	-0.7
Comprehensive Institutions	182	1,362,503	2,726,872,766	12.8	7.9	4.5	-2.0
Baccalaureate Institutions	112	310,495	\$67,468,974	7.0	9.0	-1.9	-6.0
Two-Year Institutions	983	2,378,591	3,325,325,348	18.9	21.0	-4.3	-10.3
Health Professional Institutions	26	42,064	731,434,373	28.1	11.0	15.4	8.2
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	103	314,089	\$12,040,265	12.0	6.2	5.5	-1.1
Independent Institutions	1674	1,922,680	174,889,637	10.0	6.0	3.4	-3.4

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

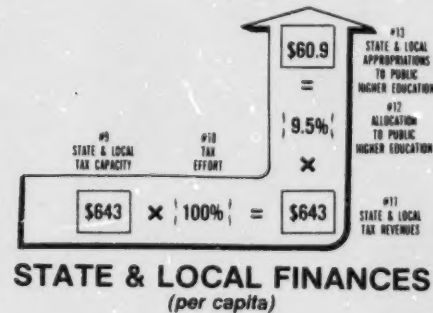


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES				#16 TOTAL I&G REVENUES (per student)
					TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	
PUBLIC	\$1.04	\$60.9	29.8	\$2047	\$548	\$520	\$112	\$215	\$3443
Major Doctoral Granting	23.9	9.1	2627	817	983	259	421	5118	
Comprehensive	12.8	6.4	2000	540	296	42	112	2990	
General Baccalaureate	2.4	1.5	1834	609	360	39	90	2731	
Two Year	15.6	11.2	1398	306	159	11	97	1871	
Health Professional	3.4	0.2	17376	1012	8430	2272	2945	31134	
Other Professional	2.9	1.5	1949	644	413	68	167	3240	
INDEPENDENT	\$1.26	.8	9.0	91	2442	1002	984	383	4901

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1488	339	163	1311	3303
Major Doctoral Granting	1953	836	388	1727	4895
Comprehensive	1488	114	73	1249	2925
General Baccalaureate	1252	50	62	1328	2692
Two Year	972	6	34	873	1885
Health Professional	11448	4725	1531	7934	25638
Other Professional	1448	183	67	1430	3108
INDEPENDENT	1861	589	106	2289	4845



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

60	16	15	3	8
51	16	19	5	8
67	18	10	1	4
60	22	13	1	3
71	16	8	1	5
56	3	27	7	7
60	20	13	2	5
2	50	20	20	8

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

45	10	5	40
39	18	8	35
51	4	3	43
47	2	2	49
52	0	2	48
45	18	6	31
47	5	2	48
38	12	2	47

U.S. AVERAGE

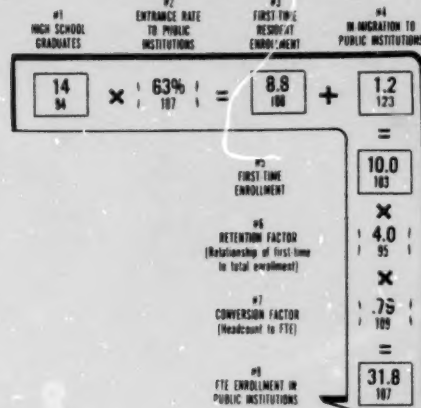
ALABAMA

Public institutions of higher education in Alabama showed a real dollar gain in appropriations per student of 5.2% in FY76 over the previous fiscal period (FY75). This gain was due to a 35% increase in appropriations to public higher education to a level of \$221 million. While public enrollment also showed substantial gains of 21%, the appropriations increase was still large enough to compensate for both rising enrollments and rising inflation (6.6%), providing a real dollar gain (of 5.2%) in appropriations per student in the fiscal period 1975 to 1976.

In providing this support, Alabama has the second highest allocation rate among the States for use of its tax dollars in support of higher education. Despite ranking 48th in tax capacity and last in the amount of tax revenues raised, Alabama, by allocating 15% of its tax revenues to higher education, achieves a level of sup-

port per capita that equals the U.S. average. Thus, for a State poor in tax capacity, Alabama provides a substantial base of support to higher education. Because Alabama enrolls students at a rate about 7% above average in the public sector, its support dollars (at the U.S. average) when spread over a student group that is larger than average, provides per student amounts in the public sector at a rate 6% below the norm. Thus despite very significant appropriation increases in the past fiscal period, all public sectors, except the comprehensive institutions, receive less state and local support per student than typical U.S. rates. These same public institutions in Alabama do not receive sufficient revenues from other sources to bring their revenue pool to the U.S. average. Only the comprehensive institutions operate with funds above the U.S. rate for such schools.

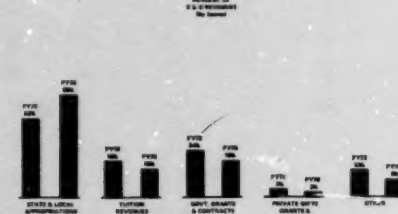
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1975	State & Local Appropriations FY 75	Percent Change in Appropriations Since FY 75	Change in FTE Enrollment 1975 to FY 76	Change in Appropriations Per Student FY 75 to FY 76	Change in Constant Dollar Appropriations Per Student FY 75 to FY 76
Public Institutions	34	114,753	\$221,002,278	26.2%	20.9%	12.2%	5.2%
Major Doctoral Institutions	2	20,507	77,072,888	28.1	7.1	19.8	12.2
Comprehensive Institutions	8	32,331	98,952,873	29.0	16.9	19.8	12.4
Baccalaureate Institutions	3	5,540	10,739,231	25.3	17.8	8.4	-0.2
Two-Year Institutions	19	38,808	28,648,238	44.3	40.1	4.5	-2.0
Health Professional Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	2	4,434	7,888,000	34.1	13.9	17.8	10.5
Independent Institutions	22	17,352	3,879,388	90.4	13.9	97.7	98.0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

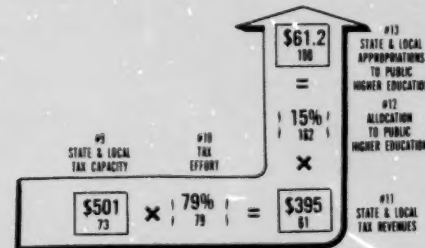


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

FTE ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				#14	#15 OTHER REVENUES					#16
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)	
PUBLIC	0 0	\$61.2 104	31.8 107	\$1926 94	\$541 99	\$665 129	\$80 77	\$302 141	\$3516 102	
Major Doctoral Granting		21.3 99	8.4 93	2526 96	706 96	683 99	142 58	626 148	4684 92	
Comprehensive **		26.7 100	8.9 140	2989 140	746 138	1476 499	132 314	346 389	5689 196	
General Baccalaureate		3.0 125	2.4 163	1250 77	586 96	21 8	0 8	261 292	2119 78	
Two Year		7.9 57	10.8 96	737 53	239 78	174 116	16 148	44 46	1210 61	
Health Professional		0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	
Other Professional		2.2 76	1.2 83	1779 81	476 74	194 47	0 8	101 61	2550 79	
INDEPENDENT	0 0	8 96	4.8 53	166 182	1457 84	910 91	781 79	202 53	3516 72	

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1425 96	\$392 116	\$287 174	\$1131 86	\$3235 98
Major Doctoral Granting	1773 91	712 80	526 136	1351 78	4362 88
Comprehensive	2212 148	716 631	499 604	1701 438	5128 175
General Baccalaureate	882 71	5 18	39 83	1014 76	1941 72
Two Year	646 66	0 8	10 31	510 58	1185 62
Health Professional	0 8	0 8	0 8	NA 8	0 8
Other Professional	1184 82	15 78	0 8	1132 79	2332 75
INDEPENDENT	1258 84	77 13	179 174	2038 39	3551 73



STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	15 91	19 125	2 78	9 138
STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	54 105	15 94	15 75	3 80
ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	53 79	13 73	26 267	2 185
STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES	59 49	28 124	1 7	0 9
	61 86	20 127	14 178	1 243
	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
	70 116	19 94	8 80	0 8
	5 754	41 83	26 127	22 111

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	44 98	12 118	9 178	35 88
INSTRUCTION	41 103	16 91	12 154	31 89
RESEARCH	43 85	14 360	10 390	33 78
PUBLIC SERVICE	45 98	0 13	2 88	52 186
OTHER	55 198	0 8	1 48	44 94
	0 8	0 8	0 8	NA 8
	51 184	1 13	0 8	40 188
	35 92	2 18	5 252	57 121

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions
** Unseparated programs at Comprehensive Institutions

ALABAMA

ALASKA

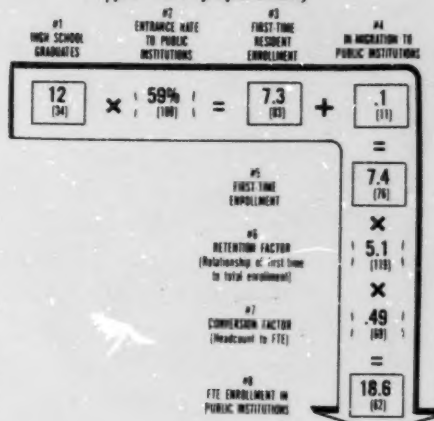
State and local appropriations to postsecondary institutions increased by 33% in Alaska between FY75 and FY76. This increase was made despite a small drop in public enrollments of 1%. The additional appropriations were spread proportionately across the various types of institutions, giving each a 33% increase. Because enrollment changes varied by the different sectors, the changes in per student support were not uniform. For example, the two-year sector had a 5% drop in enrollments, causing per student support to increase by 40%. Enrollments in the other professional and specialized schools increased by 11%, which brought State and local support on a student basis to a 20% increase.

Given the high level of prices in Alaska, it is hard to make interstate comparisons of dollar amounts. The costliness of education in Alaska is illustrated by the fact that average E&G expenditures per student in Alaska are \$12,420 as compared to a U.S. level of \$3303, almost a four-fold difference. This rate of difference is not however evident in each of the insti-

tutional sectors. While the comprehensive public institutions are funded by State and local sources at a rate that exceeds U.S. averages by 453%, the other professional schools are only 207% greater. The two-year institutions receive 324% more State and local funds than the national average.

To provide these rates of increase, Alaska is allocating 17% of their tax revenues to public higher education, a rate that is 78% above the U.S. average. At the same time, the high dollar appropriation is spread among one of the smallest enrollment pools of any of the States (only D.C. has fewer students per capita in the public system than Alaska). Alaska has 18.6 FTE students in the public sector for every 1000 persons, while the U.S. average is nearly 30 per 1000. The primary reason for this low enrollment appears to be the small feeder population of only 12 high school graduates per 1000 persons. In addition, there are few out-of-state students enrolled in Alaska's public institutions.

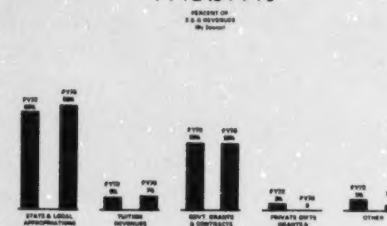
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1976	86% Appropriation FY 76	Percent Change in Appropriation Since FY 75	Change in Enrollment 1975 to 1976	Change in Appropriation Per Student FY 75 to FY 76	Change in Current Dollar Appropriation Per Student FY 75 to FY 76
Public Institutions	7	6,570	\$45,818,003	33.0%	-0.9%	34.2%
Major Doctoral Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comprehensive Institutions	2	3,590	\$2,578,708	33.0	2.1	30.3
Baccalaureate Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Two Year Institutions	4	2,835	\$2,821,340	33.0	-4.7	38.6
Health Professional Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	1	104	\$18,955	33.0	10.6	20.2
Independent Institutions	2	622	\$21,994	-9.0	-12.9	4.5

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

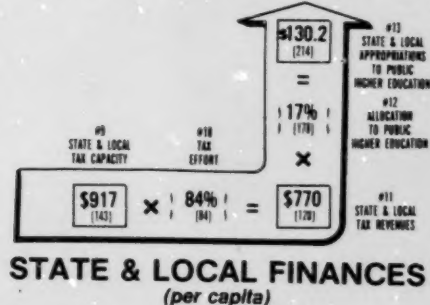


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	OTHER REVENUES					#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
				#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	
PUBLIC	0.0	\$130.2	18.6	\$7008	\$938	\$4369	\$58	\$258	\$12631
Major Doctoral Granting	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comprehensive	92.6	724	10.2	9052	453	1197	222	5635	1806
General Baccalaureate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Two Year	36.4	233	0.1	4523	324	809	199	2821	1775
Health Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Professional	1.2	41	0.3	4028	287	967	150	2746	865
INDEPENDENT	0.0	0.0	1.8	196	216	2802	115	567	57

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$3654 245	\$3847 1134	\$831 589	\$4092 312	\$12420 378
Major Doctoral Granting	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Comprehensive	4712 316	4957 4366	1072 1471	5277 473	16019 548
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 5	0 0
Two Year	2359 243	2482 4898	537 1595	2642 303	8020 426
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 8	0 0
Other Professional	2297 159	2416 1484	523 784	2572 188	7808 251
INDEPENDENT	2145 115	208 35	112 106	3684 157	6048 125



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	#55	#56	#57	#58	#59	#60
State & Local Appropriations	7.47	35.22	0.14	2.33	0.0	0.0
Tuition	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Govt. Contracts	7.41	35.25	1.37	2.55	0.0	0.0
Private Gifts & Grants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7.48	35.43	0.58	2.41	0.0	0.0
Total	51.85	12.67	35.773	0.0	02.40	0.0
INDEPENDENT	4.190	50.181	10.50	11.55	25.317	0.0

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	#61	#62	#63	#64	#65
Instruction	29.65	31.302	7.135	33.83	0.0
Research	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Public Service	29.58	31.797	7.289	33.77	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Two Year	29.57	31.9434	7.375	33.71	0.0
Health Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Other Professional	29.63	31.591	7.312	33.72	0.0
INDEPENDENT	35.92	3.28	2.85	58.125	0.0

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

ALASKA

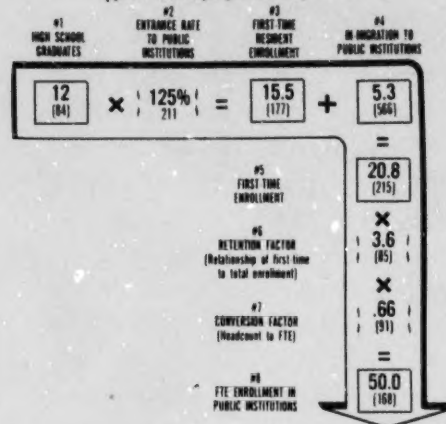
ARIZONA

Appropriations to public higher education in Arizona in FY76 increased by almost 10% over the previous year. Enrollments also increased by 10% in this period, reducing the appropriations gain on a per student basis to near zero. Because of a drop in enrollments, the major doctoral institutions showed real dollar gains (2.6% per student), after accounting for price inflation. Comprehensive institutions had a 3% increase in appropriations that was diluted by an 8% increase in enrollments, leaving a per student decrease of 5%, which in real dollar terms represents a 10.5% loss. Two-year schools showed a similar pattern with the 28% gain in State appropriations being outweighed by a 33% climb in enrollments, leaving a 4% decrease in per student support from the State. Inflation further reduced this to a 10% decline. Revenues from other sources do not make up the difference, leaving institutions in Arizona at a level which is 5-20% lower than the U.S. average in total revenues and expenditures.

While support levels in the various institutional

sectors are relatively low, Arizona appropriates a relatively high amount of tax dollars to higher education (\$88 per capita, which is 145% of the U.S. average). This support translates into low per student amounts due to the relatively large numbers of students in the system (50 FTE students per 1000 population which is 68% above the U.S. average). While Arizona graduates one of the smallest classes of high school students for their population, these students continue on to higher education at a rate almost double the U.S. average. Combined with this high first-time enrollment rate, Arizona has a large influx of out-of-state students, more than five times the typical number. Public students are enrolled in an almost bi-polar system that is nearly equally divided between major doctoral and two-year institutions. Both sectors receive State and local support per student that is approximately 10% below national averages. The smaller public comprehensive institutions receive about 20% less than the national average.

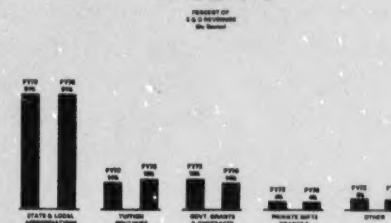
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1976	State & Local Appropriations FY 76	Percent Change in Appropriations Since FY 75	Change in FTE Enrollment 1976 to 1975	Change in Appropriations Per Student FY 76 to FY 75	Change in Constant Dollar Appropriations Per Student FY 76 to FY 75
Public Institutions	16	111,131	\$196,943,677	9.7%	10.0%	-0.3%	-0.5%
Major Doctoral Institutions	2	50,576	118,018,700	2.7	-8.1	9.4	2.6
Comprehensive Institutions	1	9,843	15,175,800	2.8	7.7	-1.0	-10.5
Baccalaureate Institutions	13	50,512	63,749,577	20.1	33.4	-4.0	-9.9
Two Year Institutions							
Health Professional Institutions							
Other Professional & Semiprofessional Schools							
Independent Institutions	5	4,502	0	0	-5.1	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

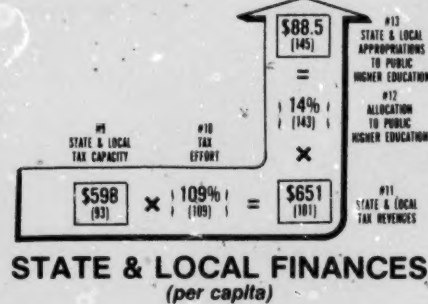


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES				#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
					TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	
PUBLIC	0.0	\$88.5 (145)	50.0 (168)	\$1772 (87)	\$444 (81)	\$404 (78)	\$111 (84)	\$153 (71)	\$2883 (84)
Major Doctoral Granting	53.1 (72)	22.7 (258)	2333 (89)	645 (78)	630 (64)	227 (88)	157 (37)	3992 (78)	
Comprehensive	6.8 (53)	4.3 (68)	1574 (78)	530 (98)	291 (99)	42 (100)	96 (98)	2535 (85)	
General Baccalaureate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Two Year	20.7 (184)	22.9 (205)	1252 (99)	227 (74)	199 (126)	8 (164)	160 (184)	1847 (94)	
Health Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
INDEPENDENT	0.0	0.0	2.0 (22)	0.0	1617 (56)	75 (8)	306 (21)	79 (21)	2079 (47)

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1290 (86)	357 (105)	71 (44)	1012 (77)	2770 (82)
Major Doctoral Granting	1806 (82)	767 (87)	137 (35)	1274 (74)	3784 (78)
Comprehensive	1285 (85)	86 (78)	52 (71)	1071 (86)	2674 (85)
General Baccalaureate	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA (8)	0.0
Two Year	950 (99)	1 (18)	10 (29)	741 (85)	1710 (91)
Health Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA (8)	0.0
Other Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA (8)	0.0
INDEPENDENT	929 (54)	0.0	0.0	1178 (51)	2107 (44)



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	TUITION	GOVT. CONTRACTS	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS	OTHER	TOTAL
PUBLIC	15.97	14.93	4.117	5.85	
Major Doctoral Granting	18.01	16.81	6.112	4.46	
Comprehensive	21.14	11.176	2.118	4.103	
General Baccalaureate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Two Year	12.79	11.134	0.00	0.175	
Health Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
INDEPENDENT	78.156	4.16	15.74	4.46	

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	INSTRUCTION	RESEARCH	PUBLIC SERVICE	OTHER	TOTAL
PUBLIC	47.184	13.128	3.52	37.94	
Major Doctoral Granting	42.106	20.113	4.46	34.87	
Comprehensive	51.190	3.98	2.94	43.191	
General Baccalaureate	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA (8)	
Two Year	56.189	0.11	1.22	43.84	
Health Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA (8)	
Other Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA (8)	
INDEPENDENT	44.115	0.0	0.0	56.118	

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

ARIZONA

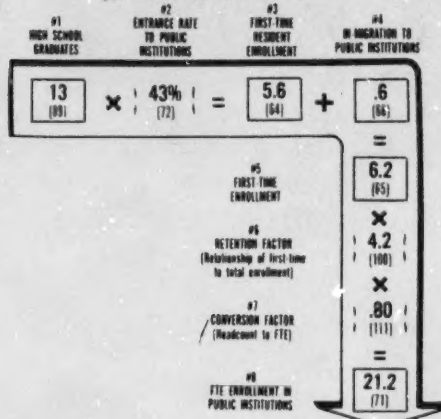
ARKANSAS

Arkansas appropriations to public institutions of higher education increased by 12% in FY76 over the previous year. Enrollments also increased at an even greater rate, 16%, causing a decrease of 3% in per student support. When adjusted for inflation, real dollar support from State and local sources fell 9.3%. Still, when compared to national averages Arkansas per student support is about 5% above the norm. This pattern of support though shows substantial variation among the institutional sectors. Major doctoral institutions received greater State support than average (109%), whereas comprehensive institutions (70%) and professional schools (health at 84% and other professional at 76%) receive less than the U.S. average. Two-year institutions are State supported exactly at the U.S. rate and the general baccalaureate institutions are a little below (92%). These variances in support were reduced somewhat last year with comprehensive institutions showing the largest gain in State per student appropriations of 5%. The health professional schools showed a net gain of 1% per student. Major doctoral institutions showed a net decrease of 4% and the two-year institutions experienced a decrease of 2%.

Arkansas is a relatively poor State, ranking 47th nationally, so that despite a high allocation of tax revenues to higher education, its overall appropriations level of \$45.50 per capita is 25% below typical U.S. rates of support. However, enrollment in public higher education in the State is also low, with 21 FTE persons per 1000 population participating. Only three other States (Pennsylvania, Alaska, and D.C.) have lower enrollment rates per capita in the public sector. In Arkansas, this low enrollment rate is due to a combination of factors: relatively small numbers of high school graduates; low entrance rate for first-time students; and small numbers of students coming from other States. These factors establish a public college enrollment level that is almost 30% below the U.S. norm. Thus, while appropriations are low, enrollments are even lower, resulting in appropriations per student 5% above the U.S. average.

The share of revenues contributed by State and local sources in Arkansas rose by 4% between 1972 and 1976. State and local appropriations in Arkansas now provide for 59% of E&G revenues received by public institutions, compared with a national rate for the States of 60%.

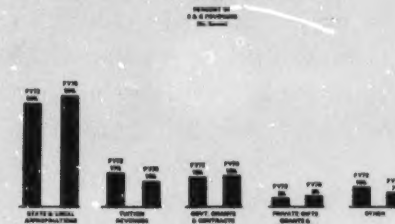
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	#18	#19	#20	#21	#22	#23
	Number of Institutions in Each Category	1975	1976	Percent Change in Appropriations Since FY75	Change in FTE Enrollment 1975 to 1976	Change in Average State Per Student FY75 to FY76
Public Institutions	16	44,888	508,332,588	11.9%	15.9%	-3.4%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	11,576	33,273,522	5.8	35.4	-4.1
Comprehensive Institutions	1	4,298	5,996,971	4.7	-0.1	4.7
Baccalaureate Institutions	5	13,368	20,158,833	18.3	18.9	-0.5
Two-Year Institutions	8	5,802	7,855,406	82.7	86.0	-2.0
Health Professional Institutions	1	1,360	19,918,486	11.5	10.4	1.0
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	2	5,875	13,332,841	8.1	9.4	-4.0
Independent Institutions	13	8,750	0	0	2.7	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

FTE ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS										#15 OTHER REVENUES									
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)		INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)		#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES				#16 TOTAL REVENUES (per student)								
	#13	#12		TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)		PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)											
PUBLIC	13	12	\$45.5	75	21.2	71	\$2144	105	\$484	08	\$578	111	\$195	174	\$263	122	\$6634	104	
Major Doctoral Granting			15.7	65	5.5	59	2074	109	580	78	599	04	238	92	752	179	5036	94	
Comprehensive			2.8	22	2.0	32	1395	70	447	83	90	38	0	0	95	85	2027	68	
General Baccalaureate			9.5	480	6.3	433	= 1506	32	+	501	82	+ 415	115	+ 52	136	+ 117	131	= 2594	95
Two Year			3.7	24	2.8	34	1403	100	350	114	583	367	9	89	33	34	2370	171	
Health Professional			7.4	215	0.5	295	14622	84	713	70	6094	72	4082	206	454	22	26504	85	
Other Professional			6.3	219	4.2	280	1486	75	424	65	366	08	29	43	49	29	2353	73	
INDEPENDENT	09	7	0	0	1.1	46	= 0	0	1249	51	236	24	852	87	357	83	2804	44	

CALIFORNIA

State and local appropriations to public higher education in California increased 18.8% in 1976 over the previous fiscal year. Enrollment also increased by 13.6%, leaving a net per student gain of 4.6%. When inflation is taken into account, State and local support in real dollar terms declined 1.9%. Real dollar losses were experienced by all institutional sectors, but particularly by the health professional schools, which showed a 13.5% real dollar loss. The health professional sector appeared to be particularly hard hit since it was the only public component in which enrollment increases outdistanced the growth in appropriations. The other types of institutions showed increases in appropriations per student ranging from 3.0% for major doctoral schools to 8.7% for comprehensive institutions. Only when inflation effects are taken into account do real dollar declines appear in all sectors.

Although the health professional schools showed substantial decreases in State appropriations, these institutions which have great dependence on non-State revenues still maintain a revenue profile that is 22% above the U.S. norm. Major doctoral and other professional schools are similarly above the U.S. average in total E&G revenues. Comprehensive and two-year institutions are just below that rate (by 7% and 4%, respectively). With very low tuition charged at comprehensive and two-year institutions, it is apparent that the relatively large support share provided by State and local sources has been critical in keeping these sectors close to the U.S. average.

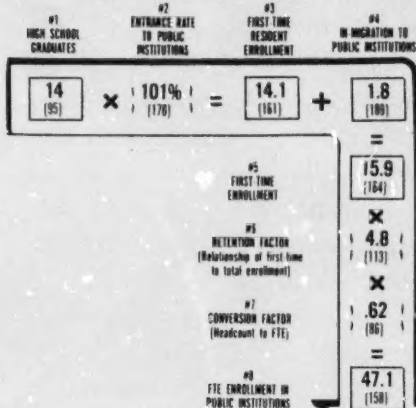
To provide a high appropriations level, California draws heavily on its population for tax revenues. California is the 10th wealthiest state in the U.S. (in tax capacity), and makes the 4th largest effort to collect taxes. Its tax revenues of \$851 per capita is second only to New York (\$994 per capita). In addition, Californians allocate 12% of these revenues to public higher education (a rate that is 25% higher than average), raising \$101.50 for each person in the State. Only Alaska and Wyoming raise more per capita.

Coupled with this high rate of support, California has the second highest attendance rate in public higher education among the States (Arizona ranks first). Despite a slightly below average number of high school graduate per capita, Californians show a pattern of high college entrance rates. This high continuation rate combines with a high in-migration of out-of-state residents. The net effect is an FTE enrollment per capita of 47 students per 1000, 17 students higher than the U.S. average. Thus California's high level of financial support to higher education is paralleled by a similarly high level of participation.

The low tuition charged by the public sector has fostered California's high enrollments. State and localities have made up a portion of these foregone tuition revenues, and as a result provide 70% of all E&G revenues at public institutions.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS

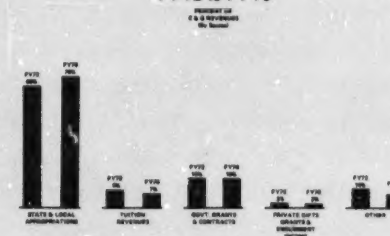
(per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1975	S&L Appropriations FY 75	Percent Change in Appropriations Since FY 73	Change in FTE Enrollment 1975 to 1976	Change in S&L Appropriations Per Student FY 75 to FY 76	Change in Current Dollar S&L Appropriations Per Student FY 75 to FY 76
Public Institutions	131	\$67,470	\$2,149,918,508	18.8%	13.8%	4.9%
Major Doctoral Institutions	8	128,119	\$25,734,480	14.4	11.0	3.0
Comprehensive Institutions	18	238,126	\$38,047,888	14.0	4.8	8.7
Baccalaureate Institutions	100	817,336	1,030,488,873	24.7	18.1	5.6
Two-Year Institutions	1	3,815	\$0,000,343	10.6	19.8	-7.8
Health Professional Institutions	3	2,876	\$,240,341	7.8	2.4	5.4
Other Professional & Social/rel Schools	115	133,930	388,526	942.7	7.8	888.2
Independent Institutions						817.9

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				#15 OTHER REVENUES														
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)		INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student) ^a	OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)								
PUBLIC	67	64	\$101.5	167	47.1	158	\$2155	185	\$224	41	\$447	86	\$59	52	\$177	83	\$3063	81
Major Doctoral Granting			25.3	188	6.5	72	3879	148	867	186	2154	217	341	132	820	147	7860	154
Comprehensive			25.4	188	11.1	174	2279	114	506	57	145	49	15	35	31	28	2775	93
General Baccalaureate			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two Year			48.2	383	29.1	261	1653	118	41	13	91	57	2	15	111	114	1897	96
Health Professional			2.4	88	0.2	91	13214	76	1067	185	15212	181	1862	82	3958	194	35312	113
Other Professional			2	9	0.1	7	2527	130	1634	161	18	4	11	17	347	288	3037	122
INDEPENDENT	174	138	0	1	6.3	78	3	3	2844	117	1531	153	977	98	423	118	5777	118

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1364 82	312 82	70 43	1143 87	2890 81
Major Doctoral Granting	2619 134	1909 715	280 72	2531 147	7338 148
Comprehensive	1754 118	39 34	2 2	985 70	2779 85
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Two Year	884 91	1 14	44 138	830 85	1759 83
Health Professional	9672 85	9818 218	983 64	10515 133	31090 121
Other Professional	1328 82	0 0	36 54	2520 176	3884 125
INDEPENDENT	2157 116	1002 178	127 128	2485 188	5771 118

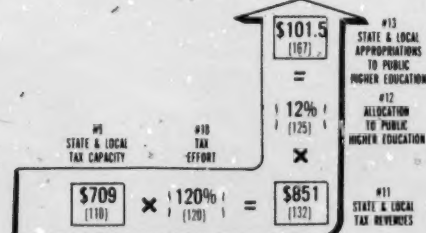
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

70.119	7.46	15.91	2.58	6.83
49.86	11.88	27.141	4.96	8.96
82.123	11.61	5.53	1.37	1.30
0	0	0	0	0
87.123	2.14	5.68	0.16	6.118
37.67	3.83	43.159	5.72	11.171
64.187	26.132	0.4	0.14	9.171
0	49.99	26.138	17.84	7.94

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

47.185	11.185	2.49	40.188
36.81	26.145	4.48	34.93
83.124	1.36	0.3	35.83
0	0	0	NA
50.98	0.15	2.138	47.182
31.78	32.173	3.53	34.188
34.12	0	1.45	85.141
37.97	17.143	2.181	43.91

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)



(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

CALIFORNIA

COLORADO

State and local support to public institutions rose to \$170 million in FY76, an 8.1% increase over the previous period. This increase mirrored the 8.1% expansion in public student enrollments. In real dollar terms, however, Colorado institutions found their purchasing power declining by 6.2%. This decline was experienced by all groups of institutions except the major doctoral and comprehensive institutions—sectors that showed real dollar gains in State appropriations of 1.1% and 15.6%, respectively. These gains, however, were not sufficient to bring the level of State support for these sectors up to national rates.

The \$170 million level of State and local government support of higher education represents an outlay of \$67 per capita for Coloradan citizens, a rate 10% above the U.S. norm. While Colorado's tax capacity is slightly above the U.S. average (104) and its tax effort just below (92), its 11% allocation to higher education is 14% above the average. This allocation is the primary factor establishing the high level of support provided in Colorado.

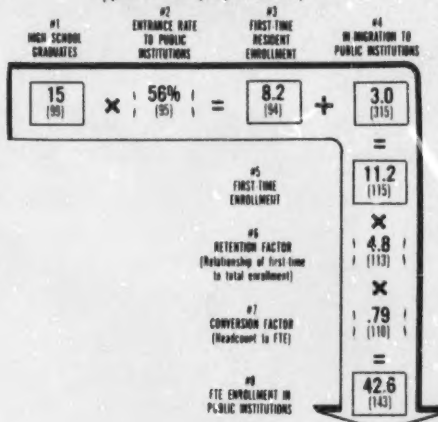
While State support per capita is high in Colorado, the number of students in this system far exceeds the level of financial support. Largely through the in-migration of substantial numbers of out-of-state students, Colorado has a total enrollment in public higher education that is 43% above U.S. norms (43 persons per 1000 compared to a U.S. rate of 30 per 1000). At the same time, 42% of these students

attend the major doctoral institutions, a sector that is the most costly to operate (with the exception of the health professional schools). As a result State funding per student for the public sector as a whole is 23% below the national average.

Colorado ranks 49th among the States in appropriations for both major doctoral and comprehensive institutions. Major doctoral institutions receive 41% less than the norm, the comprehensives receive 47% less, and the baccalaureates are 24% below average in State support. While these levels are partially made up through revenues from other sources, e.g., tuition charges, these sectors still obtain revenues that are 15 to 38% below the U.S. average. Only the two-year colleges and the health and other professional schools have revenue profiles that are in keeping or exceed U.S. averages.

Thus Colorado's above average State support per capita (by 10%) is highly diluted by enrollments 43% above the national average. While tuition revenues make up part of the differences, 71% of Colorado's students are enrolled in institutions that operate with revenues that are 15-38% below typical levels for such institutions. Over the last four years, however, the State has increased its percentage share of revenues from 40% to 44% of total revenues from all sources. Still this share is 25% below the proportion typically carried by State and local governments.

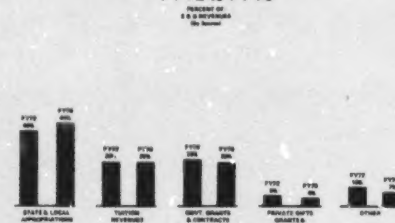
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FY75 Enrollment	SLA Appropriations FY75	Percent Change in Appropriations from FY75	Change in FY75 Enrollment 1975 to 1976	Change in SLA Appropriations Per Student FY75 to FY76	Change in Current Dollar Appropriations Per Student FY75 to FY76
Public Institutions	27	107,831	\$188,878,506	8.1%	8.1%	0%	-6.2%
Major Doctoral Institutions	5	45,867	71,296,766	6.0	-1.7	7.8	1.1
Comprehensive Institutions	3	11,045	11,636,280	28.9	6.4	23.3	15.8
Baccalaureate Institutions	4	19,183	33,619,536	8.8	13.0	-3.6	-8.8
Two-Year Institutions	14	25,930	30,878,917	21.1	27.8	-9.3	-11.1
Health Professional Institutions	1	1,348	24,729,280	-6.1	7.4	-11.7	-17.1
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	2	4,481	7,896,249	2.0	9.6	-9.8	-12.7
Independent Institutions	12	11,486	0	0	-4.7	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

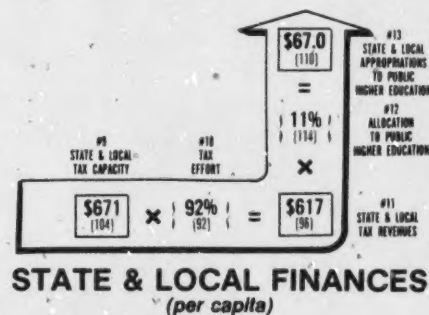


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC	3.09	297	\$67.0	118	42.6	143	\$1575	77	\$789
Major Doctoral Granting			28.1	118	18.1	109	1554	58	1148
Comprehensive			4.6	76	4.4	68	1054	53	523
General Baccalaureate			9.3	382	7.6	519	1234	76	548
Two Year			12.2	78	10.2	82	1191	85	374
Health Professional			8.8	714	0.5	268	18386	108	1602
Other Professional			3.0	186	1.8	120	1718	88	955
INDEPENDENT	0	0	0	8	4.5	58	0	8	3192

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1529	183	548	182	115
Major Doctoral Granting	1750	98	863	57	230
Comprehensive	855	57	27	23	9
General Baccalaureate	1120	98	8	17	29
Two Year	1011	194	7	118	48
Health Professional	15047	132	11588	245	8
Other Professional	1813	111	734	451	4
INDEPENDENT	1825	98	818	135	43



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS	#15 TUITION	GOVT. CONTRACTS	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS	OTHER	#16 TOTAL
PUBLIC	44.74	22.130	22.147	4.127	7.119	22.112
Major Doctoral Granting	36.69	26.185	24.121	5.187	9.112	11.115
Comprehensive	57.85	28.157	11.115	1.197	2.48	8.188
General Baccalaureate	56.93	25.111	14.183	0.7	8.188	17.771
Two Year	61.85	19.123	17.771	1.181	2.48	34.126
Health Professional	45.81	4.128	34.126	6.81	11.169	7.348
Other Professional	47.79	26.132	19.146	1.14	1.14	16.88
INDEPENDENT	0	84.178	16.88	15.77	5.88	

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	INSTRUCTION	RESEARCH	PUBLIC SERVICE	OTHER	TOTAL
PUBLIC	45.188	18.137	3.88	35.88	41.183
Major Doctoral Granting	41.183	20.112	5.88	34.87	47.83
Comprehensive	47.83	1.38	0.28	51.119	52.111
General Baccalaureate	52.111	0.21	1.56	47.85	53.183
Two Year	53.183	0.117	2.135	44.85	48.188
Health Professional	48.188	37.282	0.8	14.47	44.94
Other Professional	44.94	20.381	0.6	36.78	36.94
INDEPENDENT	36.94	16.134	1.29	47.88	

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

COLORADO

CONNECTICUT

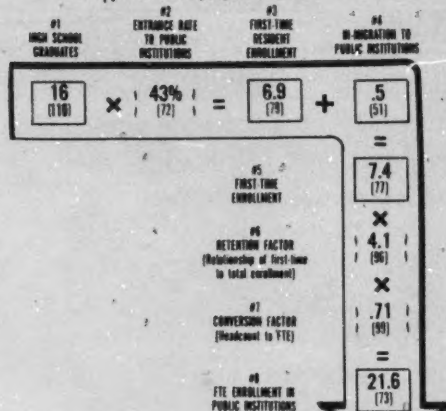
Connecticut is one of five States where appropriations for higher education declined in 1976 over 1975. At the same time, enrollments increased slightly, 2.3%, compounding the problem. As a result, per student support from the State declined by 3.7% and by 9.6% in real dollars. All sectors of public institutions experienced some real dollar loss per student in State financing: 37% for the health professional schools; 18.8% for comprehensive; 13.8% for other professional; 8.4% for two-year; and 4.6% for the major doctoral institutions. The decreases in real dollar amounts further erode a profile of per student appropriations for public institutions, 9% below U.S. average. While the major doctoral and health professional institutions receive State and local funds at national average level or greater, 100% and 232% respectively, all other sectors are supported by the State substantially below U.S. norms. Comprehensive institutions in Connecticut receive 48% less than the average; two-year schools 23% less; and other professional schools 34% less. Since non-State sources provide below average support as well, all sectors, except the health professional schools, operate with revenues per student between 17% to 41% below national averages.

Connecticut's low support of public higher education is not explained by its tax resources. The State ranks 7th in tax capacity and 11th in tax revenues. Its allocation of these revenues to higher education, however, is one of the lowest in the country, ranking

48th. As a result, appropriations per capita in Connecticut at \$40 are 34% below U.S. norms. This low level is, in part, tempered by the fact that Connecticut is one of 26 States providing general appropriations support to the independent sector. In addition, Connecticut provides aid to students in the independent sector in an amount 12% above average.

While appropriations to public higher education in Connecticut are low, so too are enrollments. Public institutions enroll 21.6 persons per 1000 population, a rate 27% below the U.S. average. This low enrollment level occurs despite a high school graduation rate that is 10% above average. In Connecticut, there appears to be relatively lower interest in public than in independent education and low in-migration from out-of-state students. Connecticut has enrollments in independent institutions that are almost 50% greater than the norm. These independent institutions have E&G revenues which exceed national levels for such schools by almost 45%. In sum, while enrollments in public higher education institutions in Connecticut are low relative to the population of the State (by 27%), appropriations to these institutions are even lower on a per capita basis (by 34%), causing per student support to underachieve national rates by 9%. The decline in State support for FY76 over the previous year, combined with small enrollment increases, further exacerbates these conditions.

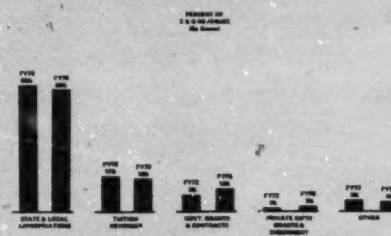
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1975	GA L Appropriations FY75	Percent Change in Appropriation Since FY75	Change in FTE Enrollment 1975 to 1976	Change in Appropriation Per Student FY75 to FY76	Change in Current Dollar Per Student FY75 to FY76
Public Institutions	22	86,000	\$134,880,826	-1.8%	2.3%	-3.7%	-0.8%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	19,282	\$0,893,808	-0.4	-2.1	1.7	-4.6
Comprehensive Institutions	2	12,343	\$1,838,378	-11.7	2.1	-13.5	-18.9
General Baccalaureate Institutions	16	22,160	\$2,886,313	2.1	4.9	-2.4	-8.4
Two-Year Institutions	1	531	\$1,409,035	1.2	51.3	-33.1	-37.2
Health Professional Institutions	2	12,387	\$0,088,908	-4.2	4.3	-6.1	-13.8
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	24	41,172	\$1,217,813	20.9	1.1	19.5	12.0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

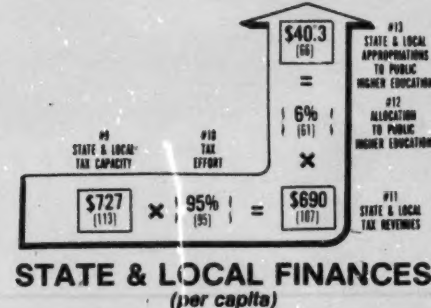


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

FTE ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				(73)	#15 OTHER REVENUES												
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES					#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)							
					TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)									
PUBLIC	42	40	\$40.3	21.6	\$1866	\$469	\$348	\$63	\$118	\$2865							
Major Doctoral Granting		16.4	65	6.2	79	504	62	592	0	153	372	89	4251	83			
Comprehensive		4.1	32	4.0	62	1048	52	641	119	76	25	0	5	5	1770	58	
General Baccalaureate		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Two Year		7.7	43	7.2	64	1089	77	262	86	102	64	57	21	22	1480	74	
Health Professional		6.9	282	0.2	66	48311	222	1182	118	12857	153	2004	82	320	16	56773	182
Other Professional		5.2	181	4.1	276	1275	68	584	91	148	35	0	2	1	2087	73	
INDEPENDENT	1.40	112	4	13.3	147	30	33	2889	118	1842	184	1567	159	934	244	7061	144

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1151 77	248 73	88 54	1153 88	2041
Major Doctoral Granting	1501 77	588 84	274 71	1784 181	4126
Comprehensive	967 61	0 0	0 0	888 54	1578
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0
Two Year	613 53	0 0	28 78	677 78	1316
Health Professional	21545 188	10595 224	0 0	18558 247	51088 2
Other Professional	941 85	0 0	0 0	721 58	1882
INDEPENDENT	2822 132	1813 172	38 38	3853 133	8826



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS	#15 TUITION	#16 GOVT. CONTRACTS	#17 PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS	#18 OTHER
PUBLIC	65	18	12	2	4
Major Doctoral Granting	62	12	14	4	9
Comprehensive	58	38	2	4	0
General Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0
Two Year	73	18	7	0	1
Health Professional	71	2	23	4	1
Other Professional	64	28	7	0	0
INDEPENDENT	0	41	23	22	13

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	INSTRUCTION	RESEARCH	PUBLIC SERVICE	OTHER
PUBLIC	44	9	3	44
Major Doctoral Granting	36	14	7	43
Comprehensive	58	0	0	42
General Baccalaureate	0	0	0	NA
Two Year	47	0	2	51
Health Professional	42	28	0	38
Other Professional	57	0	0	43
INDEPENDENT	41	15	1	44

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

CONNECTICUT

DELAWARE

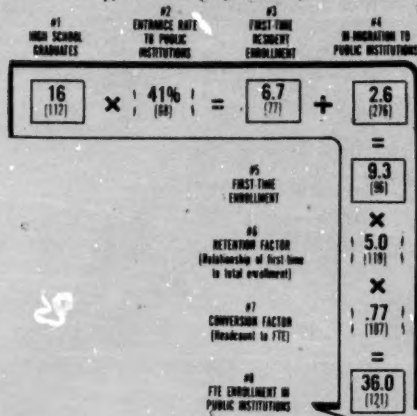
State and local appropriations to public higher education increased 13.5% in FY76 to a level of \$39 million. This increase accompanied by a 5.9% jump in enrollments reduced per student gains to 7.2%. In constant dollars, this increase was further diluted to just .6%. The sectors' share of this increase varied dramatically. The major doctoral institutions received only a 6.7% increase in appropriations, largely consumed by a 4.5% jump in enrollments. Constant dollar support declined 4.2%. Baccalaureate institutions received a larger 17% increase in appropriations despite a 3.8% decline in enrollments, leaving a 21.6% gain in State and local support per student (14.1% in constant dollars). For the two-year institutions the 1976 fiscal period represented a net real dollar gain per student of 8%.

To provide this support, the population of Delaware spends \$67.50 per capita on public higher education, a level that is 11% above the national average. However, Delaware enrolls 21% more students in the public sector than average, largely as a result of a larger high school graduating class and in-migration of students from out of State. Because student enrollments are relatively larger than appropriations, State and local support per student is about 8% below typical U.S. levels. Appropriations per student, however, vary dramatically by sector and reflect the trends of the fiscal 1976 period. The major doctoral institution (the University of Delaware) which enrolls over 70% of all public students receives funding from the State that is

36% below the national average for this type of institution. By contrast, the general baccalaureate and two-year schools receive State funding that is 56% and 67% higher than average, respectively. While the major doctoral granting institution receives below average support from the State, the institution partially compensates with substantial revenues from non-State sources, particularly from tuition and private gifts and grants. As a result, the total revenue package for this institution is only 6% below U.S. norms, despite State funding 36% below average. The baccalaureate and two-year institutions maintain their above average revenue profile (by 55%) with further support from non-State sources that also exceeds the U.S. average by 55%.

In sum, while Delaware provides State and local support to public higher education 11% above average, the public student population is 21% above average in size. The resulting lower than average State support per student is further compounded by an emphasis on enrollment in the major doctoral institution in the State, generally, a relatively expensive form of education. This institution, however, through non-State revenues attains a revenue level that is closer to the U.S. average than State support rates would suggest. Recent trends from 1972 to 1976 show the State's share of funding declining by 3%, which suggests a continued need for Delaware institutions to rely on non-State sources for revenues.

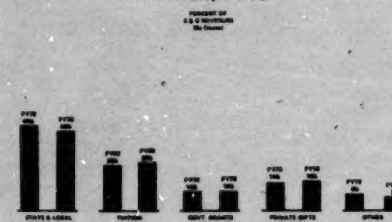
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FY75	FY76	Percent Change in Appropriation from FY75 to FY76	Change in FY75 to FY76	Change in FY75 to FY76	Change in FY75 to FY76
Public Institutions	8	30,804	33,078,830	13.5	6.9	7.2	0.6
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	14,960	24,948,340	6.7	4.8	3.1	-4.2
Comprehensive Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Baccalaureate Institutions	1	1,650	4,234,617	17.0	-3.8	21.8	14.1
Two Year Institutions	4	4,240	9,888,771	33.2	18.7	18.1	8.0
Health Professional Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Institutions	4	3,370	0	0	33.1	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

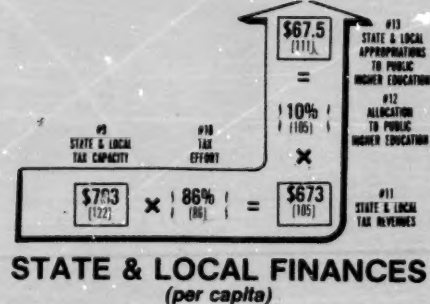


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)					#15 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
				Tuition	Grants	Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other	
PUBLIC	08 7	\$67.5 (11)	36.0 (12)	\$1873 (52)	\$1099 (28)	\$438 (4)	\$683 (87)	\$320 (14)	\$4414 (12)
Major Doctoral Granting		43.1 (18)	25.8 (25)	1888 (4)	1317 (16)	485 (7)	941 (36)	425 (1)	4817 (4)
Comprehensive		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
General Baccalaureate		7.3 (37)	2.0 (19)	2554 (156)	675 (11)	743 (26)	80 (23)	170 (19)	4232 (155)
Two Year		17.1 (14)	7.3 (8)	2330 (167)	487 (162)	225 (142)	3 (25)	0 0	3083 (155)
Health Professional		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other Professional		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
INDEPENDENT	18 15	0 0	5.8 (5)	0 0	1631 (67)	38 (4)	116 (12)	184 (4)	1949 (4)

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1802 (18)	407 (12)	275 (18)	1508 (122)	3890 (118)
Major Doctoral Granting	1729 (8)	547 (82)	368 (95)	1527 (8)	4169 (84)
Comprehensive	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
General Baccalaureate	1448 (116)	180 (27)	136 (22)	2306 (178)	4177 (154)
Two Year	1227 (126)	0 0	0 0	1541 (176)	2768 (147)
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
INDEPENDENT	715 (3)	0 0	0 0	1362 (4)	2077 (4)



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS	Tuition	Grants	Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
PUBLIC	42 71	25 156	10 56	15 474	7 116	0 0
Major Doctoral Granting	35 67	27 171	10 50	20 386	9 167	0 0
Comprehensive	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
General Baccalaureate	80 181	16 72	18 123	2 151	4 122	0 0
Two Year	72 187	16 185	7 31	0 16	0 6	0 0
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
INDEPENDENT	0 0	84 164	2 10	6 38	8 187	0 0

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	INSTRUCTION	RESEARCH	PUBLIC SERVICE	OTHER
PUBLIC	41 82	10 187	7 143	41 104
Major Doctoral Granting	41 185	13 73	9 113	37 185
Comprehensive	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
General Baccalaureate	35 75	5 244	3 143	57 116
Two Year	44 86	0 0	0 0	56 129
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
INDEPENDENT	34 8	0 0	0 0	66 129

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

DELAWARE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

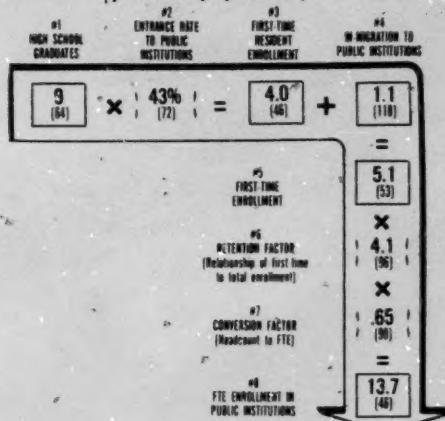
In fiscal year 1976, local appropriations to public higher education increased by 26% in the District of Columbia. This increase came at a time when enrollments were rising only slightly (+1%), creating a net gain in local support per student of 25%. Even after adjustments for inflation, gains in local support of public higher education in the District were substantial (17.3%).

Despite this rate of increase, local appropriations per capita to higher education are low in the District (at \$50 per capita they are lower than the U.S. average by almost 20%). While financial support is low, enrollments in public D.C. institutions are substantially lower, 14 FTE per 1000 population, which is less than half the national average of 30 FTE per 1000. As a result, appropriations, when supporting so few students, provide institutional funding which is 80% higher than other States. The District government provides three-quarters of all E&G revenues to public institu-

tions. Although D.C. institutions have low tuition and other revenues, total support still amounts to 40% more than national averages.

While D.C. taxpayers do not spend a large amount on public higher education (\$50 per capita), due to the small numbers of public students, the support level appears high. Significant also for the District is a low level of public enrollments. Currently only 20% of the District's college enrollment is in the public sector. This imbalance exists despite the substantially lower tuition rates at the public institutions (30% of the U.S. average as compared to a tuition level 108% above average for the D.C. independent sector). D.C. has a very low number of high school graduates (40% below the U.S. average) and a low entrance rate to public institutions. This is only slightly improved by in-migration of students from other States. These factors combine to create the low level of demand for public institutions in the District.

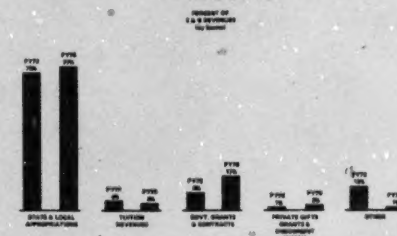
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1974	\$BL Appropriations FY75	Percent Change in Appropriations Since FY75	Change in FTE Enrollment 1975 to 1976	Change in Appropriations Per Student FY75 to FY76	Change in Common State Appropriations Per Student FY75 to FY76
Public Institutions	3	9,819	\$76,880,398	26.7%	0.0%	26.1%	17.3%
Major Doctoral Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comprehensive Institutions	1	5,708	20,886,040	8.7	3.0	3.8	-2.9
Baccalaureate Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Two Year Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Professional Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	2	4,810	18,786,327	84.8	-1.3	86.9	98.6
Independent Institutions	14	92,413	0	0	0.0	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

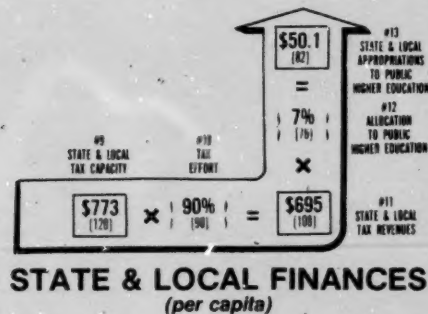


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	OTHER REVENUES				#18 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
					TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	
PUBLIC	0 0	\$50.1 82	13.7 46	\$3655 179	\$159 29	\$808 155	\$74 66	\$30 14	\$4725 137
Major Doctoral Granting	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Comprehensive	28.1 219	7.3 114	3858 193	203 38	758 256	78 104	0 0	4898 164	0 0
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Two Year	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other Professional	22.0 768	6.4 437	3424 176	108 17	865 789	70 162	63 38	4530 148	0 0
INDEPENDENT	0 0	0 0	70.4 781	0 0	2639 184	1231 123	570 54	1826 54	6266 129

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	2198 148	193 57	300 184	1931 147	4622 148
Major Doctoral Granting	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Comprehensive	2524 178	52 48	242 332	1950 157	4777 163
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Two Year	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Other Professional	1829 126	353 217	364 547	1900 133	4446 143
INDEPENDENT	2778 189	903 153	16 16	2673 121	6421 133



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	77 130	3 21	17 113	2 48	1 10
Public	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Comprehensive	79 118	4 25	15 157	2 112	0 0
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Two Year	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other Professional	76 126	2 12	19 158	2 73	1 27
INDEPENDENT	0 0	42 85	20 96	9 45	28 372

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	48 188	4 41	8 131	42 185
Public	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Comprehensive	53 184	1 28	5 283	41 96
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Two Year	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Other Professional	41 88	8 151	8 382	43 93
INDEPENDENT	43 112	14 115	0 12	43 91

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

D.C.

FLORIDA

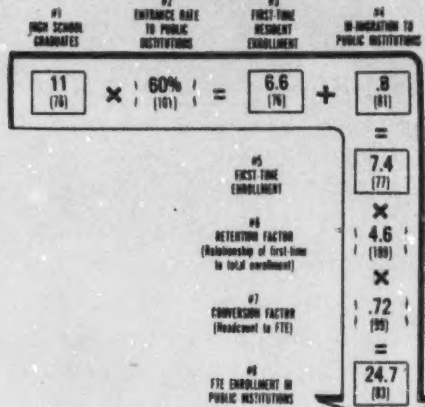
Although appropriations for public higher education in Florida increased by 7.6% in FY76, enrollments increased even more, 14.2%, causing per student support from the State to decline by 5.8% in current dollars and by 11.6% in constant dollars. Each institutional sector, except two-year institutions, lost ground in this one-year period. Yet State funding per student for these sectors was still near or above the national average. Only two-year institutions receive appropriations from State and local sources at rates below the U.S. average (by 6%). However, through higher than average tuition charges the two-year sector was able to supplement below average State and local appropriations to a level 3% above average for total revenues. The other sectors also remained above average in total E&G revenues, though the major doctoral and comprehensive institutions lost some ground, i.e., an 18% advantage when State funding is considered alone, diminishes to a 3% advantage in total revenues for the major doctoral institutions, and a 20% advantage in State funds becomes a 10% lead in total E&G for the comprehensive institutions.

On a per capita basis, citizens in Florida contribute

only \$50 per capita in tax support to public higher education, a rate that is 19% below the national average. Enrollments are similarly low at 17% below the U.S. rate, with 25 students per 1000 population in Florida. With appropriations and enrollments almost equally low, Florida achieves a rough balance in appropriations per student (i.e., \$2010 per student is just 2% below U.S. rates).

While the public's fiscal support of higher education is relatively lower in Florida as compared with other States, the major issue for Florida in the context of this analysis is the limited extent of participation of students in public higher education. Florida has lower public enrollments primarily because of the relatively small number of high school graduates in the State. Florida ranks 50th among the States in the number of high school graduates per 1000 persons in the population. For those graduating, there is a normal enrollment rate in postsecondary education, but the number reaching this status is relatively low for the population base. The relatively small number of recent high school graduates is due in part to the older aged profile of Florida's population.

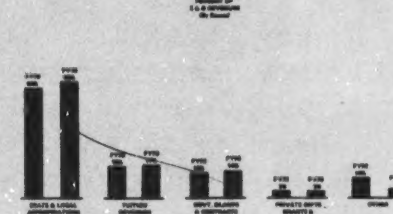
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1976	State & Local Appropriations FY 75	Percent Change in State & Local Appropriations from FY 75	Change in State & Local Appropriations 1976 to 1978	Percent Change in State & Local Appropriations FY 75 to FY 78
Public Institutions	36	208,187	\$414,470,468	7.8%	14.3%	-0.3%
Major Doctoral Institutions	3	82,840	183,864,911	-3.4	6.1	-14.8
Comprehensive Institutions	8	25,782	61,836,190	3.3	18.9	-11.8
Baccalaureate Institutions	1	4,748	10,478,829	-4.1	26.4	-26.9
Two-Year Institutions	27	112,807	148,380,810	38.8	18.1	15.8
Health Professional Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Institutions	27	48,808	4,173,780	0	30.0	-18.7

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78

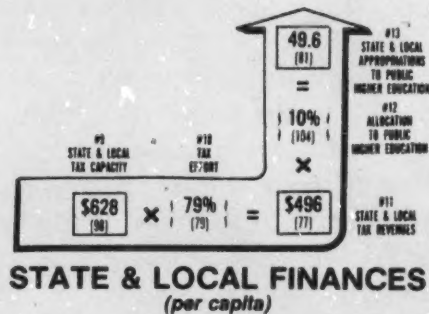


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				(B)	#15 OTHER REVENUES					#16	
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	OTHER REVENUES				TOTAL (E&G REVENUES) (per student)		
					TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)			
PUBLIC	29.28	\$49.6	24.7	\$2010	\$549	\$450	\$94	\$120	\$3224		
Major Doctoral Granting	23.2	7.5	7.5	3000	118	883	85	872	161	264	5267
Comprehensive	7.4	3.1	3.1	2390	128	483	91	264	98	62	3277
General Baccalaureate	1.3	0.6	0.6	2207	125	753	124	1140	317	54	4188
Two Year	17.8	13.5	121	1314	94	473	155	175	118	9	2028
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	26.21	5.8	5.8	85	94	2317	95	934	51	138	4073

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1379	291	61	1303	3034
Major Doctoral Granting	2217	114	835	113	4553
Comprehensive	1331	88	185	128	1577
General Baccalaureate	1581	125	286	122	2113
Two Year	917	34	4	14	1058
Health Professional	0	0	0	NA	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	NA	0
INDEPENDENT	1882	98	575	14	4617



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	62.185	17.187	14.83	3.81	4.80
Public	50.114	13.82	18.95	5.88	5.81
Major Doctoral	73.189	15.83	8.81	2.132	2.56
Comprehensive	53.88	18.81	27.267	1.81	1.25
General Baccalaureate	85.81	23.150	9.187	0.84	3.55
Two Year	0	0	0	0	0
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0
Independent	2.113	57.114	23.2	15.73	-3.83

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	45.101	10.94	2.41	43.188
Public	47.118	18.181	2.38	33.85
Major Doctoral	41.81	8.148	4.158	48.115
Comprehensive	38.83	7.351	3.131	52.185
General Baccalaureate	46.88	0.82	1.38	53.115
Two Year	0	0	0	NA
Health Professional	0	0	0	NA
Other Professional	0	0	0	NA
Independent	42.188	14.118	0.16	43.82

Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)
 * Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

FLORIDA

GEORGIA

Enrollments in Georgia in FY76 increased at a rate substantially greater than appropriations. Enrollment growth of 14% with only a 1% increase in State and local support created a decline of 11.6% in per student allocations. In constant dollar terms, this meant a 17.1% decline in per student support from the State, the second largest decline among the States. This reduction in funding was experienced in each institutional sector. The \$223 million State and local government support of higher education in Georgia reflects a level of tax contributions by citizens for higher education of \$45 per capita, a level 26% below the national average. Enrollments in Georgia are similarly lower than in the other States as a whole, with 22.7 FTE per 1000 population, compared to an average of 29.8 students for all states. Combined low enrollments and low appropriations however nearly balanced out to a rate of State and local support per student of \$1997 (index of 98), nearly equal the national average of \$2047.

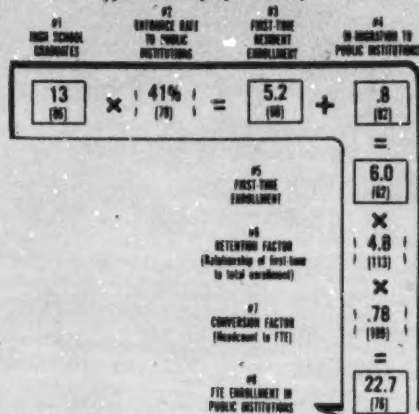
While overall State appropriations for public higher education in Georgia are near the national average (index of 98), variations among institutional groups are substantial. At one extreme, professional schools were indexed at 109 for State support per student, while at the other extreme the comprehensive institutions were indexed at 59 in State appropriations per student. Support to higher education from other sources also varied, leaving a mixed posture for the institutions in terms of total revenues. Two public sectors were

above the national average in total revenues, with the professional schools indexed at 137 and the general baccalaureate schools indexed at 101. All other types of institutions were below the average with universities indexed at 90, comprehensives at 67, two-year schools at 80, and health professional schools at 64. These low support levels suggest a need to re-examine existing support patterns for these institutions in Georgia.

While Georgia ranks 40th among the States in tax capacity, its tax effort is similarly low, resulting in a level of tax revenues that is 23% below the U.S. average. The rate of allocation of these revenues to higher education, however, is close to the national average. This suggests that any increase in tax support of higher education is dependent on changes in the amount of tax revenues raised, rather than in the percentage allocated. Given the low tax capacity of the State, it is unclear how much change is possible.

Besides the issue of institutional variation in revenue rates, there is an added factor in Georgia that affects the system of financing importantly, that is, the low enrollment level in public higher education in the State. This enrollment results from a combination of factors: a low number of high schools graduates (index of 86); an even lower entrance rate of high school graduates into college (index of 70); and a low in-migration rate of out-of-state students to public institutions (index of 82). These factors result in a level of 23 FTE students per 1000 population, a rate that is 24% below average.

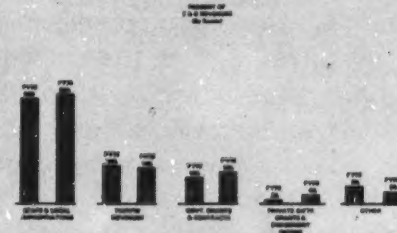
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per :000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

		FY75	FY76	Percent Change in FY75	Change in FY75 to FY76	Change in FY75 to FY76	Change in FY75 to FY76
Public Institutions	23	111,326	227,350,720	5.7%	13.9%	-11.9%	-17.1%
Major Doctoral Institutions	2	26,626	96,225,634	-5.5	9.9	-9.5	-14.2
Comprehensive Institutions	8	26,329	28,987,276	3.9	70.8	-7.0	-13.8
Baccalaureate Institutions	7	4,519	9,872,440	-3.3	18.7	-18.9	-23.8
Two-Year Institutions	18	28,482	28,935,533	4.9	37.2	-17.8	-22.9
Health Professional Institutions	1	2,187	28,138,226	3.9	5.1	-1.2	-7.3
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	4	18,712	22,246,723	-2.4	9.7	-11.1	-18.8
Independent Institutions	23	37,985	0	-190.0	8.8	-100.0	-190.0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 100 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES				#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
					FUNDING (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	
PUBLIC	16 15	\$45.3 74	22.7 76	\$1997 96	\$811 111	\$557 187	\$128 134	\$157 73	\$3448 188
Major Doctoral Granting		20.2 85	7.2 86	2787 186	889 94	861 87	170 86	310 74	4817 98
Comprehensive		8.0 47	5.1 86	1172 58	589 189	179 81	29 48	-48 41	2006 87
General Baccalaureate		1.3 58	0.5 83	1455 86	526 86	874 187	5 12	100 112	2758 181
Two Year		5.3 34	5.8 52	825 84	417 136	170 187	3 26	58 84	1573 88
Health Professional		5.7 186	0.4 234	12986 74	863 86	4309 51	1251 95	471 23	19780 64
Other Professional		6.7 225	3.2 218	2116 189	807 125	1075 268	313 489	140 44	4451 137
INDEPENDENT	08 7	0 8	5.7 83	0 8	1977 81	1140 111	1486 71	351 82	4863 181

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1484 84	447 122	398 175	1185 81	3331 181
Major Doctoral Granting	1729 88	735 83	780 361	1358 79	4802 93
Comprehensive	1086 72	2 2	38 48	887 72	2891 88
General Baccalaureate	1101 88	27 54	185 288	1441 188	2754 182
Two Year	244 77	0 8	40 118	743 85	1527 81
Health Professional	8823 77	1213 26	101 7	4348 55	14486 57
Other Professional	1482 181	1331 817	88 182	1513 111	4474 144
INDEPENDENT	2120 114	382 87	148 138	2283 188	4851 182

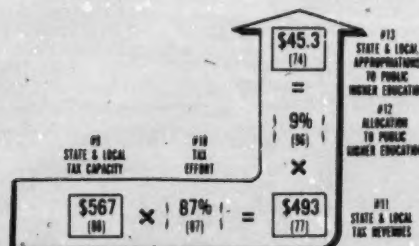
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS	#15 OTHER REVENUES	#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES
PUBLIC	58 97	18 111	18 187
Major Doctoral Granting	80 118	15 34	14 74
Comprehensive	58 87	29 183	9 98
General Baccalaureate	53 84	18 82	24 185
Two Year	58 83	27 171	11 134
Health Professional	85 117	4 134	22 81
Other Professional	48 78	18 91	24 188
INDEPENDENT	0 8	40 88	23 113

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	42 84	13 131	9 174	36 88
Major Doctoral Granting	38 85	18 89	17 218	30 85
Comprehensive	53 185	0 3	2 71	45 185
General Baccalaureate	40 88	1 53	7 282	52 188
Two Year	48 85	0 8	3 147	48 185
Health Professional	81 138	8 45	1 12	30 87
Other Professional	33 78	30 588	2 71	36 78
INDEPENDENT	43 112	8 85	3 125	48 92

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)



(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

GEORGIA

HAWAII

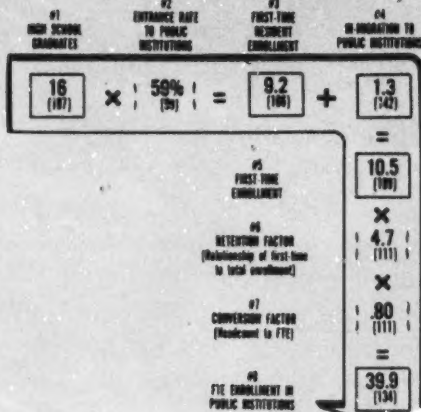
In fiscal year 1976, public institutions in Hawaii had a net gain of 12% in per student support from the State, even after adjustment for inflation. This was the sixth largest increase among the States. Appropriations in Hawaii grew an average of 27%, in a period when enrollments were increasing by only 7%. Each institution experienced an increase in real dollar support per student from the State. This increase brought taxes budgeted for higher education to \$94 per capita, a level 54% greater than provided by the States in general. Through high tax efforts (20% above average) and a high allocation of collected revenues to higher education (17% above average), Hawaiians provide the fourth largest per capita rate of support to higher education in the country. These high appropriations support a level of enrollments that is also very high, 40 FTE per 1000 persons, a rate that is 34% greater than the U.S. average. With a larger than average number of high school graduates and a substantial in-migration of students from out-of-state, public institutions in Hawaii are well enrolled. Combined, these factors created a favorable appropriations per student rate in Hawaii that is 15% above the average.

In Hawaii, students are split primarily between the university (52% of enrollments) and two-year sector (43% of enrollments). In FY76, support to the univer-

sity system from the State was \$3,245 per student, a rate 24% above the U.S. average. By contrast, the two-year sector received \$1,253 per student, about 10% below typical U.S. levels. This lower State support for the two-year colleges exists despite a 42% increase in the level of appropriations in 1976 that translates into a 17% gain per student (enrollments also increased by 22%). While State contributions to the two-year institutions were below the U.S. average, this sector had slightly higher (index of 93) total revenues, by obtaining greater than average support from government contracts and other sources. Tuition revenues at two-year schools however were very low (\$104 per FTE student), a level that is 34% of the average tuition collected by most two-year schools.

By increasing the level of support State governments provided to higher education, Hawaii has brought the relative share of higher education revenues to the national average. Between 1972 and 1976, the State's share of total E&G revenues at public institutions grew from 45% to 59%. During these four years, the share provided by government grants and contracts fell by 10 percentage points. Despite this drop in relative share, revenues from government contracts are \$913 per student, a level 76% above the U.S. average.

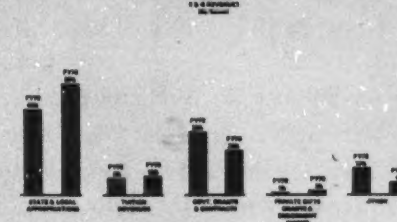
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions	FY75 State & Local Appropriations	FY76 State & Local Appropriations	Change in Appropriations FY75 to FY76	Change in Appropriations FY75 to FY76 as % of FY75	Change in Enrollment FY75 to FY76
Public Institutions	8	36,728	581,004,368	27.3%	6.9%	13.0%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	15,376	58,485,748	21.6	-3.0	26.3
Comprehensive Institutions	1	2,828	3,791,879	91.3	1.3	62.2
Two-Year Institutions	7	14,498	18,778,085	41.9	21.7	15.8
Health Professional Institutions	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional & Specialized Institutions	1	0	0	0	0	0
Independent Institutions	3	2,828	0	0	13.9	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



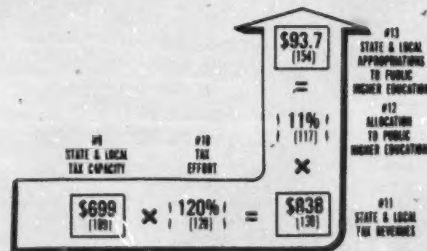
INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

#12 ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				#15 OTHER REVENUES														
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)		INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	OTHER REVENUES					#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)							
						TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & DONATIONS (per student)	OTHER (per student)									
PUBLIC	20	19	\$93.7	154	\$39.9	134	\$2349	115	\$389	71	\$913	176	\$78	88	\$238	111	\$3967	115
Major Doctoral Granting			67.6	283	28.8	229	3245	124	821	76	1483	147	144	36	285	58	5750	112
Comprehensive			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Baccalaureate			4.4	184	1.7	118	2523	154	448	74	572	138	12	32	178	188	3734	137
Two Year			21.7	120	17.3	155	1253	58	104	34	295	179	5	47	188	154	1836	91
Health Professional			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	0	0	0	0	2.3	76	0	0	1889	88	242	24	288	31	135	35	2375	48

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)					
PUBLIC	1885	188	888	228	238	148	1181	81	3758	114
Major Doctoral Granting	2153	118	1528	173	258	92	1387	81	5434	118
Comprehensive	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
General Baccalaureate	7236	128	183	224	84	138	1348	182	2338	124
Two Year	934	88	1	23	111	328	722	83	1788	84
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	1823	35	0	0	3	3	1488	84	2485	32

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	58	100	10	42	23	152	2	88	8	96
State & Local Appropriations	58	100	10	42	23	152	2	88	8	96
Tuition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Govt. Contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Gifts & Donations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	43	91	21	288	8	128	29	74
Instruction	43	91	21	288	8	128	29	74
Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Service	52	112	5	262	3	118	40	82
Other	53	183	0	34	0	258	41	88
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
Total	41	187	0	0	0	5	58	125

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

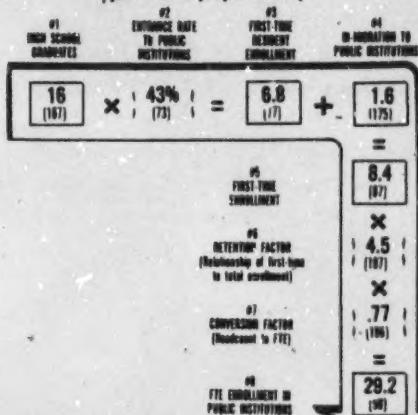
HAWAII

IDAHO

With State and local appropriations increasing by 24%, Idaho public institutions showed a constant dollar per student gain in State support of 7%, after adjustments of 8% for enrollment growth and 6.6% for inflation. This increase brought State appropriations for higher education to \$75 per person—a rate 23% above U.S. norms. Idaho achieves this appropriations level largely by funneling a relatively high proportion of tax revenues into higher education (Idaho has the sixth highest allocation rate in the nation). These appropriations support a student enrollment that roughly equals the U.S. average, 29 FTE per 1000 persons (98% of the U.S. rate). Despite an above average size pool of high school graduates, a much smaller than average number enter Idaho's public institutions. As a result, Idaho's public institutions experience a low first-time resident enrollment only partially counterbalanced by a large in-migration of students from out-of-state.

In supporting public higher education, the State and localities provide a larger share (66%) of total E&G revenues received by these institutions than typical (111% of the U.S. rate). Idaho institutions thus have a level of revenues that is 13% larger than the national pattern. Only in the case of the general baccalaureate institutions are total E&G revenues less than the U.S. average (94% of that average). While the State contributes slightly more for this sector than average, because of low tuition, revenues for this sector fall below the U.S. average. Also, in contrast to the other institutional groups in the State, the baccalaureate schools are much closer to the average in State and local support at 102%; universities receive 132%; comprehensive institutions 150%; and two-year schools 148% of the U.S. average.

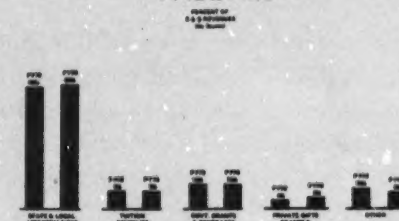
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FY75	FY76	% Change in State FY75 to FY76	FY77	% Change in State FY76 to FY77	% Change in Total FY75 to FY77
Public Institutions	8	22,860	81,273,884	33.6%	8,2%	14.1%	7.8%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	7,068	24,888,744	21.2	5.8	14.9	7.4
Comprehensive Institutions	1	8,876	18,754,889	20.9	3.3	17.9	10.8
Baccalaureate Institutions	2	8,408	14,211,898	22.9	12.3	18.1	11.7
Two-Year Institutions	2	2,829	8,888,277	18.2	18.8	2.8	-5.5
Health Professional Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Professional & Specialized Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent Institutions	3	7,260	0	0	0.0	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	FTE ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)		#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES				#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	TUITION (per student)		GRANTS & SCHOLARSHIPS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & BEQUESTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)		
PUBLIC	10	10	\$74.8 123	\$29.2 88	\$2561 125	\$363 88	\$457 88	\$200 178	\$318 148	\$3899 113
Major Doctoral Granting			29.9 125	8.8 95	3478 132	362 44	802 81	401 158	762 188	\$714 112
Comprehensive			20.4 188	8.8 188	3000 158	374 88	478 182	129 387	85 85	4878 128
General Baccalaureate			17.3 728	+ 10.4 711	= 1873 182	+ 355 38	+ 411 114	+ 78 283	+ 58 85	= 2575 94
Two Year			7.2 48	3.5 31	2074 148	363 119	182 121	5 48	288 388	2981 132
Health Professional			0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Other Professional			0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
INDEPENDENT	02	2	0 8	0.0 188	0 8	818 28	38 4	1013 182	88 22	2057 42

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1882 188	475 148	219 134	1282 88	3579 188
Major Doctoral Granting	1818 81	1008 188	388 148	1412 82	\$298 187
Comprehensive	2022 138	41 37	27 38	1548 124	2638 124
General Baccalaureate	1268 98	78 128	187 173	1883 78	2388 88
Two Year	1442 148	0 8	58 172	1273 148	2773 147
Health Professional	0 8	0 8	0 8	NA 8	0 8
Other Professional	0 8	0 8	0 8	NA 8	0 8
INDEPENDENT	755 41	2 8	0 8	1218 51	1875 41

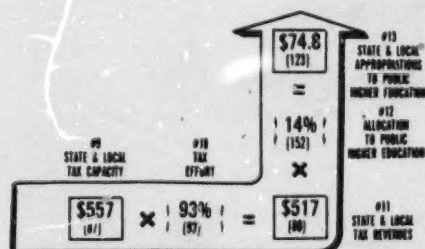
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	#15 OTHER REVENUES
#12 ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	81 118	8 48
#11 STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES	74 118	9 61
	85 188	14 82
	88 88	12 78
	0 8	0 8
	0 8	0 8
	0 8	45 88

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	#15 OTHER REVENUES
#12 ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	81 118	8 48
#11 STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES	74 118	9 61
	85 188	14 82
	88 88	12 78
	0 8	0 8
	0 8	0 8
	0 8	45 88

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)



(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

IDAHO

147

146

65

ILLINOIS

In constant dollars, support for public higher education fell by 13.5% in Illinois in FY76 compared with the previous year. Although the actual level of appropriations in the State rose by 6%, enrollments grew at an even greater rate, 15%, causing State support in terms of the number of students in the public system to fall by almost 8%. With an additional adjustment for inflation, the real dollar value of State monies fell by 13.5%, on a per student basis. This drop in constant dollars was experienced by each public institutional sector, except health professional schools.

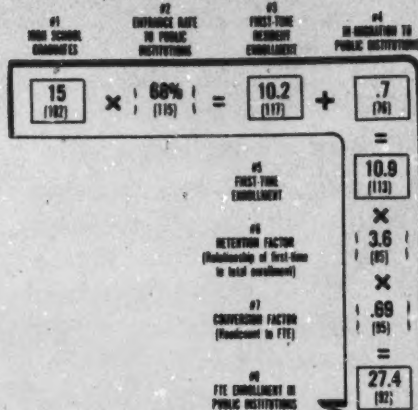
The citizens of Illinois spent approximately \$650 million in support of public higher education institutions in FY76. On a per capita basis this translates into \$58 a person, a level just below the U.S. average (by 4%). While Illinois raises approximately 11% more taxes per capita than the average State, they allocated to higher education about 15% less than the norm. The net result is a level of appropriations that at \$58 a person is 4% below the U.S. average. Tempering these conclusions however is the fact that Illinois provides substantial support to higher education in the form of aid to students in both the public and independent sectors (indexed at 218 and 282, respectively) as well as general institutional support to independent institutions, an average of \$86 per student. Combined, this additional support would raise State appropriations per capita by almost \$7 per person.

State appropriations to public institutions in Illinois support relatively fewer enrollments (by 8%) than the national average. Despite high first-time enrollments, a low in-migration from other States and a low retention factor (partly due to the emphasis on two-year education) create a lower than average enrollment level in the public sector. At the same time, enrollments in the independent sector account for almost 30% of total students in the State. Because enrollments are relatively

lower than appropriations in the State, support per student at \$2129, shows a slightly favorable balance in the public sector, exceeding the U.S. level by 4%. However, the picture of State support for the different institutional groupings varies somewhat from the average. The university sector, for example, receives 10% more per student from the State than most public universities whereas the two-year schools receive 7% less than the average for such institutions.

When State and local support is examined in the context of total revenues, two other related circumstances are noted. First, Illinois institutions are less successful in attracting non-State funds than most. Although Illinois' institutions are above the average in support from the State and localities by 4%, total E&G revenues are 6% below the average. This difference is most evident for Illinois universities where an index of 110 as a result of State support becomes 92 in terms of total E&G revenues, and for the health professional schools where an index of 97 declines to 79 for total E&G. (It should be noted though that Illinois has health professional programs embedded in the major doctoral and comprehensive institutions as well as in the health professional sector.) Increases in FY76 in State appropriations to the health professional schools were not enough to compensate for the relatively low level of non-State revenues to these institutions. In particular, revenues of \$4,291 from government grants and contracts were about half what similar institutions receive. Second, because of the low support from non-State sources, the share of total E&G revenues provided from State and local sources is 11% above average (State and local sources provides 66% of all E&G revenues of public institutions in Illinois). This large share makes these institutions more vulnerable to changes in State and local taxation and allocations to higher education.

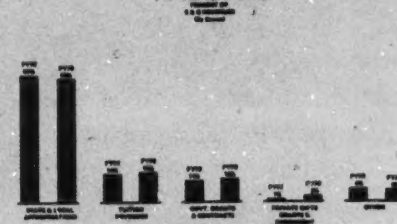
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions	FY75	FY76	FY77	FY78	% Change FY75 to FY76	% Change FY76 to FY77	% Change FY77 to FY78
Public Institutions	60	304,880	304,880,348	304,880	304,880	0.0%	0.0%	-13.0%
Major Doctoral Institutions	4	68,030	208,210,880	3.9	8.1	-2.4	-8.4	-8.4
Comprehensive Institutions	8	60,851	128,706,100	3.1	8.8	-9.9	-11.9	-11.9
General Baccalaureate	47	144,719	187,360,300	9.3	26.1	-12.8	-18.0	-18.0
Two-Year Institutions	1	3,700	68,926,177	14.2	-6.7	16.9	12.4	12.4
Health Professional	87	111,381	9,818,844	15.5	2.7	12.8	5.8	5.8

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78

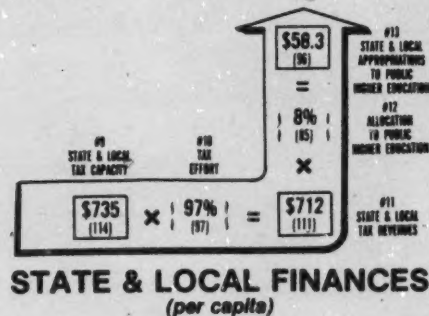


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTION	#1 FTE ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				#15 OTHER REVENUES					#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	TOTAL (per student)	UNIV. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)		
PUBLIC	2.27	218	\$58.3	27.4	\$2129	\$490	\$404	\$58	\$153	\$3235
Major Doctoral Granting			23.2	0.0	2085	630	735	140	250	4807
Comprehensive **			12.5	0.0	2087	581	285	32	100	3074
General Baccalaureate			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Two Year			18.8	13.0	1295	340	148	3.34	58	1854
Health Professional			5.7	0.3	10888	785	4291	488	2042	34485
Other Professional			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INDEPENDENT	3.55	282	0.0	10.0	0.0	2812	1045	1051	425	5210

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1470 91	230 71	147 18	1289 183	3280 37
Major Doctoral Granting	1825 94	880 78	208 73	1054 187	4673 94
Comprehensive	1404 94	55 48	88 121	1531 123	3085 188
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Two Year	1083 188	1 18	27 86	790 37	1880 58
Health Professional	8544 83	1732 37	2474 182	8710 118	22488 88
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
INDEPENDENT	2233 129	880 118	40 38	2382 181	5725 188



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	15.85	12.83	2.55	5.78
Public	15.85	12.83	2.55	5.78
Major Doctoral Granting	14.85	18.83	3.83	8.87
Comprehensive	18.85	9.87	1.74	4.84
General Baccalaureate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Two Year	19.121	8.188	0.38	3.84
Health Professional	88.124	3.86	18.85	2.78
Other Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INDEPENDENT	50.181	20.85	20.188	8.184

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	46.187	7.73	5.83	42.188
Public	46.187	7.73	5.83	42.188
Major Doctoral Granting	39.188	15.84	8.78	40.114
Comprehensive	46.88	2.48	3.115	50.117
General Baccalaureate	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA.0
Two Year	57.111	0.18	1.82	41.88
Health Professional	42.85	8.42	11.35	38.125
Other Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA.0
INDEPENDENT	43.111	12.182	1.35	44.83

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions
 ** Unseparated programs at Comprehensive Institutions

ILLINOIS

INDIANA

An increase of 12.5% in FY76 State and local appropriations to higher education in Indiana was sufficient to outweigh enrollment increases of 8%, creating a net increase of 4% in per student State support. When adjustments for inflation (at 6.6%) are made, however, this gain of 4% in per student support is converted to a 2.2% decline in constant dollar support to public institutions over the previous year. These appropriations brought the level of higher education support by Indiana citizens to \$50 per capita, a level 18% below U.S. norms. (State support in the form of student aid to both independent and public students and to independent institutions would raise this dollar amount slightly.)

Enrollments in Indiana (at 23 FTE per 1000 persons) are also below U.S. rates, by 22%, resulting in appropriations per student in the public sector, 5% above average. While appropriations and enrollments are both below average at -18% and -22%, respectively, because enrollments are relatively lower than appropriations, there is a favorable level of per student State support at public institutions (by 5%). The lower than average enrollments in public higher education in Indiana are caused primarily by the low entrance rate of first-time resident students, a rate that is 38% below average. This condition combined with a low in-migration of out-of-state students is only partly modified by a high retention rate (an indication of students progressing on to subsequent levels). While public enrollments are below the average, enrollments in the independent sector are very close to national rates.

While per student appropriations to public institutions in Indiana are above U.S. rates, the largest institutional sector—the major doctoral granting institutions which enroll nearly 60% of all public students—receive appropriations per student that are 14% below that received by similar institutions in other States. Two other institutional sectors, comprehensive institutions and other professional schools, are receiving support at rates above the U.S. average (125% and 113%, respectively). The baccalaureate and two-year institutions follow a pattern similar to the university rates, both supported 14% below the U.S. average.

Because of the large amount of E&G revenues received from non-State sources, the total revenue picture is better in Indiana institutions than reflected by State and local appropriations figures, improving on average by almost 15%. Doctoral institutions gain by 4%, comprehensive institutions by 32%, general baccalaureate by 3%, two-year by 11%, with only the other professionals showing a decline in relative standing from 113 to 105 of the U.S. rate—though still above the norm. Data on the percentage share of revenues carried by various sources indicate that State and local sources provide 52% of all E&G revenues to the public sector, a rate 12% below U.S. norms. While Indiana carries a smaller appropriation share than most, since 1972 this proportion has increased slightly (by two percentage points).

#1	#2	#3	#4
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	ENTRANCE DATE TO PUBLIC INSTITUTION	FIRST TIME CRIMINAL RECORD	IN INSTITUTION TO PUBLIC INSTITUTION
1	2	3	4



	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTS Count 1976	80% Adjusted FTS 1976	Percent Change in FTS Count 1976 to 1971	Change in FTS to Count 1976 1976 to 1971	Change in Adjusted FTS to Count 1976 1976 to 1971	Change in Percent Counted FTS 1976 to 1971
Public Institutions	23	123,880	\$268,498,762	12.9%	8.8%	4.2%	-2.9%
Major District Institutions	3	71,043	168,778,871	13.1	9.3	7.4	0.0
Comprehensive Institutions	3	19,889	48,424,680	11.8	1.8	9.8	3.1
Specialists Institutions	3	8,714	13,988,879	-7.2	9.9	-14.8	-38.1
Two-Year Institutions	10	10,734	12,892,742	36.9	88.2	-12.8	-18.9
Health Professional Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Professional & Semi-professional Schools	4	13,873	36,477,827	127.8	0.9	8.9	-8.8
Independent Institutions	41	48,726	698,984	113.0	1.9	119.1	109.6

Figure 2 consists of six bar charts arranged in two rows of three. Each chart compares a control group (white bar) with a group treated with 100 mg/kg/day of 1,25(OH)₂D₃ (black bar). The y-axis for all charts is 'Percentage of control values'. The x-axis labels are: 'SEROUM 1,25(OH)₂D₃', 'SEROUM PTHrP', 'URINARY Ca²⁺ EXCRETION', 'URINARY Ca²⁺ EXCRETION/CREATININE', 'URINARY Ca²⁺ EXCRETION/CREATININE/URINARY CREATININE', and 'URINARY Ca²⁺ EXCRETION/CREATININE/URINARY CREATININE/URINARY CREATININE'. In all cases, the treated group shows a significant increase compared to the control group, indicated by asterisks (*).

Parameter	Control (%)	100 mg/kg/day 1,25(OH) ₂ D ₃ (%)
SEROUM 1,25(OH) ₂ D ₃	100	~150*
SEROUM PTHrP	100	~150*
URINARY Ca ²⁺ EXCRETION	100	~150*
URINARY Ca ²⁺ EXCRETION/CREATININE	100	~150*
URINARY Ca ²⁺ EXCRETION/CREATININE/URINARY CREATININE	100	~150*
URINARY Ca ²⁺ EXCRETION/CREATININE/URINARY CREATININE/URINARY CREATININE	100	~150*

OTHER REVENUES					
P/R NET & LEGAL CONTRIBUTIONS (per student)					P/R TOTAL E&B REVENUES (per student)
	TOTALING (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PROMOTE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	
144 105	\$853 156	\$841 123	\$153 136	\$321 140	\$4112 110
2283 36	967 170	763 77	104 75	424 161	4611 30
2490 125	775 144	847 330	220 523	270 246	4707 157
1410 30 +	682 91 +	302 84 +	20 67 +	70 15 =	2417 08
1297 96	567 166	72 46	2 19	128 22	1817 67
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
2187 113	708 174	221 54	25 52	169 96	3412 105
10 ⁶ 11	2205 96	340 35	810 85	221 58	3803 74

	ARTISTS (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1000-127	429 124	209 179	1483 113	4000 171
Major General Training	1000 161	426 71	203 73	1000 91	4536 52
Comprehensives	2002 175	352 315	107 256	1206 109	4080 554
General Generalizations	1206 96	14 29	141 229	9010 77	2281 95
Top Two	000 52	0 1	20 116	797 91	1126 52
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
ONLY Professional	1623 112	21 13	32 48	1500 110	2245 104
INDEPENDENT	1260 75	132 22	76 71	1045 85	3541 73

The diagram is a house-shaped calculator. The roof is a triangle. The main body is a rectangle divided into sections. On the left, there are two input fields: one for 'STATE & LOCAL TAX CAPACITY' (containing \$620 and 90) and one for 'TAX EFFORT' (containing 82% and 92). These are multiplied by each other. The result is shown in a box on the right, which is then multiplied by a 'TAX ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC IN-HOUSE EDUCATION' factor (9% and 97). The final result is shown in a box at the bottom right, representing 'STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES' (\$578 and 91).

		\$50.0 (82)		#13 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC IN-HOUSE EDUCATION	
		=		9% (97)	
		×		#17 TAX ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC IN-HOUSE EDUCATION	
#9 STATE & LOCAL TAX CAPACITY	#10 TAX EFFORT				
\$620 (90)	82% (92)	=		\$578 (90)	#11 STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES

52.98	21.126	16.183	4.154	8.125
49.98	21.131	17.85	4.873	9.112
53.78	16.91	20.283	5.322	6.154
56.98	25.112	12.85	1.78	3.96
63.98	26.798	4.47	0.26	7.136
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
04-187	23.118	6.51	1.49	5.91
8.15	81.123	10.47	23.112	6.78

PUBLIC	47.185	11.182	5.184	37.83
Major Federal Granting	43.118	14.77	8.88	37.195
Comprehensive	50.113	8.281	4.184	38.71
General Broad-based	91.189	1.32	8.254	43.67
This Year	52.186	0.2	2.125	48.188
Health Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA.0
Other Professional	50.147	1.12	1.46	48.185
INDEPENDENT	30.182	4.31	2.37	55.118

- * Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions
- ** Unseparated programs at Comprehensive Institutions

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IOWA

Public higher education in Iowa showed constant dollar gains in State and local appropriations in FY76 over the previous period, one of 19 States to show such an increase. Appropriations increases of almost 20% were sufficient to cover enrollment gains of 9.6% and inflation of 6.6%. As a result, Iowa experienced a 2.5% growth in appropriations in constant dollar terms. This increase was apparent in each of the institutional sectors, with two-year institutions showing the largest real gain of 9.8% in its appropriations spending power.

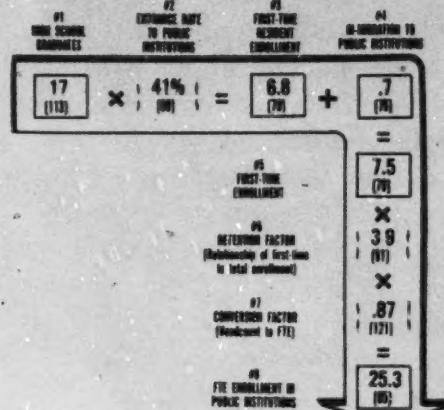
Iowa is a State of approximately average wealth and tax resources, that through a high allocation of tax revenues to higher education (14% above average) achieves a support rate per capita of \$68.50, a rate 12% above average. Coupled with this high rate of higher education support, Iowa enrolls about 15% fewer students per capita than the national average (due to lower first-time enrollments and lower in-migration as compared with other States). By distributing larger than average appropriations among a smaller than average number of students, Iowa achieves high support per student in each of its institutional sectors. Public institutions receive about 32% more in State funding per student than the average. This places Iowa fifth in the nation in per student support. In addition, Iowa also

provides substantial aid to students in the independent sector and is one of 26 States providing institutional support to independent schools.

Public institutions in Iowa also receive substantial revenues from non-State sources, particularly major doctoral and two-year institutions, two sectors whose combined enrollment equals almost 90% of the total public enrollment. In every category, these two types of institutions receive above average support from non-State sources. The extent of this support is most dramatic for two-year colleges where an index of 121 based on State and local appropriations alone rises to an index of 163 for total revenues from all other sources (i.e., from \$1695 per student from State appropriations to \$3217 E&G revenues from all sources). In this regard, it should be noted that tuition revenues at two-year colleges in Iowa are more than twice the average for this type of institution, which may be a factor in the lower enrollment of Iowa students in the public sector.

Because of the substantial non-State support for public institutions in Iowa, the 56% share carried by the State is about 6% below U.S. norms. Yet this share was only 49% in FY72. Thus the role of the State in institutional financing has increased dramatically in the last four years.

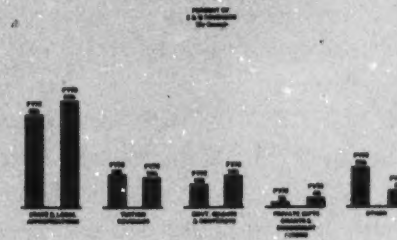
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Student 1975	State Appropriation FY75	Local Appropriation FY75	Change in State FY76 to FY75	Change in Local FY76 to FY75	Change in Combined State & Local FY76 to FY75
Public Institutions	24	72,889	\$182,406,708	15.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%
Major Doctoral Institutions	2	46,371	138,008,940	15.3	5.7	0.1	2.3
Comprehensive Institutions	1	8,440	19,078,000	26.5	0.4	10.1	3.3
General Baccalaureate Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Two-Year Institutions	21	24,453	41,425,068	36.8	16.7	17.1	0.8
Health Professional Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent Institutions	28	33,895	784,172	88.1	1.1	10.7	79.3

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78

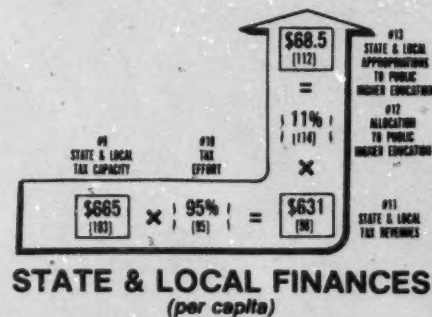


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

#12 ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				#13	#15 OTHER REVENUES					#16
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES				#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)	
					TOTAL (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)		
PUBLIC	12	12	\$68.5	25.3	\$2704	\$745	\$793	\$199	\$423	\$4884
Major Doctoral Institutions		47.4	13.9	3410	820	1200	362		432	6221
Comprehensive		8.8	2.9	2291	800	170	9		84	3160
General Baccalaureate		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two Year		14.5	6.5	1880	680	325	14		523	3217
Health Professional		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	3.23	257	.3	11.8	22	2365	284	618	280	3479

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	2080 (126)	801 (177)	350 (219)	1418 (188)	4435 (134)
Major Doctoral Institutions	2360 (121)	1980 (123)	815 (133)	1810 (93)	6570 (113)
Comprehensive	1417 (8)	37 (33)	190 (51)	1040 (124)	3111 (88)
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 -0
Two Year	1770 (183)	3 (44)	187 (58)	1957 (121)	3033 (168)
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
INDEPENDENT	1372 (4)	17 (3)	47 (45)	1872 (88)	3408 (71)



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

58 94	15 96	18 180	4 125	8 139
55 187	13 83	19 186	6 12	7 84
73 188	19 185	8 36	0 28	3-71
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
53 74	21 132	10 125	0 78	18 329
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 -0	0 0
1 35	88 137	8 37	18 88	8 74

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

48 183	14 132	8 183	32 88
42 188	19 188	9 119	29 83
48 18	1 31	4 142	50 116
0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
58 114	0 28	6 347	35 76
0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
40 185	1 4	1 83	58 123

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

IOWA

KANSAS

Public higher education in Kansas showed a real dollar gain per student of 4.6% in FY76 appropriations from State and local sources. This improvement was the result of an 18% growth in appropriations, only partially offset by a 6% increase in enrollments. The resulting 11.5% gain in per student State support, when adjusted for inflation, equals a 4.6% increase in constant dollars. All sectors mirrored this general pattern except major doctoral institutions which, in contrast to the 4.6% average gain, shared a near 15% drop in purchasing power per student in State appropriations.

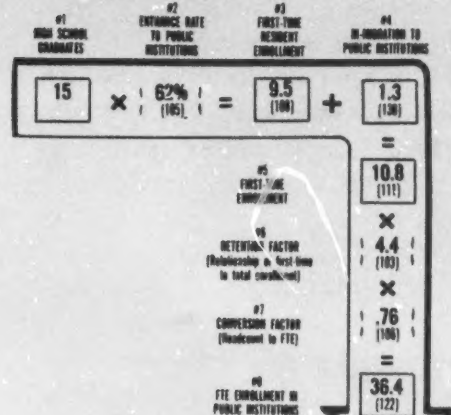
The general gain in appropriations brought taxes allocated to higher education to \$73 a person in Kansas, a level 19% higher than the average of other States. To achieve this rate, Kansans allocated 12% of collected tax revenues to public higher education, a rate almost 30% higher than average. Kansas also enrolls a large number of students in public institutions, 36 FTE per 1000 population, a rate 22% above the U.S. average. These large enrollments are the result of a combination of factors: higher than average numbers of high school graduates, higher numbers of residents enrolling first time, larger numbers of out-of-state students enrolling, strong retention, and a positive ratio of full-time to part-time students. Because enrollments are relatively larger than State support, appropriations per public student in

Kansas are just under the U.S. average (by 2%).

While appropriations per student are close to national norms for the public sector as a whole, the largest component, major doctoral institutions which enroll more than 40% of all public students, receives 18% less State support per student than the average for similar institutions. Compounding this problem, revenues from non-State sources are even lower proportionally, creating a total E&G revenue profile for these institutions that is 28% below the national average. The FY76 decrease in State support to this sector described in the first paragraph suggests that the fiscal picture for these institutions has recently been deteriorating rather than improving. While major doctoral institutions find their total revenues reduced because of low funding from non-State sources, all other institutional groups in Kansas have the opposite situation. For example, baccalaureate institutions shift indexes from 50 for State appropriations alone to 80 for total revenues and two-year institutions shift indexes from 94 to 117.

Kansas appears to have developed a strategy in higher education of very large enrollments buttressed by a heavy tax contribution. However, because Kansas is attempting to educate so many students, particularly at major doctoral institutions, appropriations per student are not as large as might have been expected.

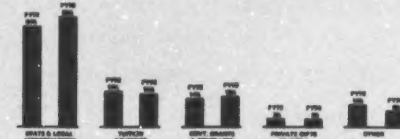
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1975	State & Local Appropriations FY 75	Percent Change in Appropriations Since FY 70	Change in FTE Enrollment 1975 to 1976	Change in State & Local Appropriations FY 75 to FY 76	Change in Constant Dollar Per Student FY 75 to FY 76
Public Institutions	28	82,116	\$164,791,084	10.3%	6.1%	11.8%	4.8%
Major Doctoral Institutions	7	34,391	\$4,382,348	-7.4	2.2	-9.3	-14.8
Comprehensive Institutions	4	33,787	\$1,881,180	18.3	7.4	11.2	4.3
General Baccalaureate Institutions	1	4,121	\$,333,829	14.3	3.9	11.7	4.8
Two-Year Institutions	18	18,113	\$9,234,288	18.3	7.8	18.9	4.0
Health Professional Institutions	1	1,002	\$6,301,978	0	0	0	0
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent Institutions	23	11,885	0	0	6.7	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

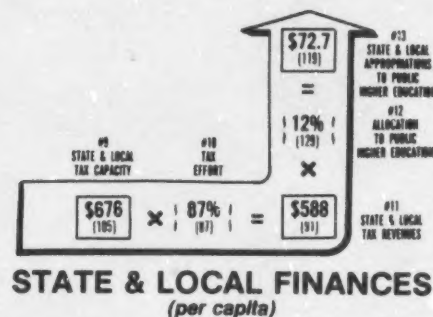


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES				#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
					TUITION (per student)	GOVT CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & DONATIONS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	
PUBLIC	19 18	\$72.7 119	36.4 122	\$2000 90	\$542 89	\$507 90	\$91 81	\$286 133	\$3425 100
Major Doctoral Granting		32.8 137	15.2 167	2182 82	574 78	574 58	88 38	324 77	3782 72
Comprehensive		18.4 144	10.3 164	1752 88	550 104	261 88	51 122	118 185	2742 82
General Baccalaureate		1.5 62	1.8 125	800 58	786 130	287 57	32 83	341 381	2177 80
Two Year		11.1 71	8.4 74	1320 94	368 126	184 112	15 147	414 436	2381 117
Health Professional		8.9 268	0.4 223	28141 116	1351 134	11412 135	3588 154	283 14	36705 118
Other Professional		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
INDEPENDENT	1 32 105	0 0	5.2 54	0 0	1876 88	230 73	1051 187	220 57	3177 85

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1511 102	341 181	183 112	1279 88	3313 108
Major Doctoral Granting	1481 75	788 88	354 51	1186 88	3801 77
Comprehensive	1322 99	35 38	75 5	1284 86	2636 88
General Baccalaureate	1083 87	4 7	138 225	786 88	2032 76
Two Year	1982 113	3 42	27 78	887 114	2120 113
Health Professional	17186 158	48 1	0 0	13225 187	30488 118
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
INDEPENDENT	1117 88	0 0	12 11	2086 82	3227 87



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

50 98	18 91	15 98	3 81	8 134
50 114	15 97	18 98	2 38	8 187
84 98	20 113	18 96	2 133	4 115
37 87	38 183	9 72	1 185	18 478
57 81	18 183	8 98	1 122	18 365
55 98	4 113	31 115	10 131	1 12
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
0 0	53 186	7 35	33 185	7 89

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

48 181	18 188	8 112	38 57
38 98	21 118	8 119	31 88
50 98	1 34	3 114	48 187
54 116	8 18	7 298	38 78
52 181	8 38	1 78	47 181
58 126	0 1	0 0	43 148
0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
35 98	0 0	0 17	85 128

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

KANSAS

KENTUCKY

While Kentucky public institutions experienced a constant dollar decline of about 8.3% in FY76 in State and local support, only the two-year institutions (which enroll 15% of the public student population) operate with total financial resources at levels substantially below U.S. averages (below by 36%). The university sector (enrolling about 40% of the State's students) by contrast has total budgets that are 30% above average, allowing them to spend more on instruction, research, and public service than their counterpart institutions in other States.

The 8.3% constant dollar decline came despite a 12% increase in appropriations levels, because enrollments increased at an even greater rate of 14%. This brought appropriations per student to \$2286, a level that while 12% above the U.S. average, is 2% less per student than that received the previous year. In real dollar terms, the value of this appropriation is reduced further (to a decline of 8.3%).

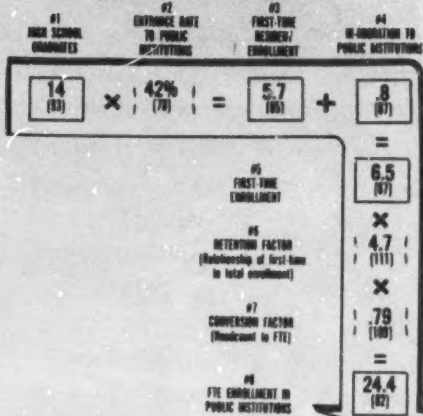
Taxpayers in Kentucky provide \$56 per capita to higher education, an amount 9% below the average of all States. This level of support appears to be most directly related to the low level of enrollments in the State (18%

below average). Public enrollments are low due to less than average entrance or progression rates from high school to college as well as low numbers of out-of-state students. Nevertheless, since appropriations are not as low as enrollments, per student support in the public sector is 12% above average rates.

The universities in Kentucky, in addition to receiving above average State appropriations, also get substantial revenues from tuition, grants and contracts and other sources, thereby establishing high total revenues. While State funds are below average by 9% for the comprehensive colleges, these institutions receive relatively high revenues from other sources so that total revenues are near average. Baccalaureate and other professional schools receive above average total support (indexed at 113 and 105, respectively). Only two-year schools which receive 55% of average State and local appropriations and 64% of average total per student revenues operate at levels substantially below the average. Still, these institutions were one of two sectors (including the university) that had appropriation increases greater than enrollment growth (before adjustment for inflation).

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS

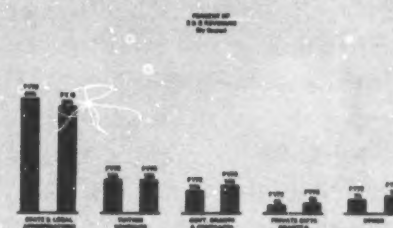
(per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

		FY75	FY76	% CHG. FROM FY75	FY75	FY76	% CHG. FROM FY75
Number of Institutions							
Public Institutions	9	82,115	\$100,300,414	11.7%	14.2%	-2.2%	-6.2%
Major Doctoral Institutions	2	30,680	104,884,743	14.1	11.1	2.0	-3.0
Comprehensive Institutions	3	10,800	\$1,730,630	6.0	14.0	-8.0	-12.0
Baccalaureate Institutions	2	6,000	11,707,702	9.4	15.2	-6.0	-11.0
Two-Year Institutions	1	10,700	9,388,630	28.4	28.1	1.9	-4.6
Health Professional Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	1	9,049	11,702,801	6.4	9.3	-2.9	-6.9
Independent Institutions	20	18,000	0	0	0	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTION	STUDENT AID (per capita)		INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES					#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)							
						TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)									
PUBLIC	24	23	\$55.7	91	24.4	82	\$2286	112	\$653	119	\$594	114	\$202	109	\$371	172	\$4106	110
Major Doctoral Granting			30.6	129	8.9	80	3455	132	853	184	1219	123	480	152	672	100	9867	121
Comprehensive			15.2	119	0.3	130	1627	91	570	160	216	73	19	45	293	282	2924	88
General Baccalaureate			3.5	145	1.8	126	1889	115	800	58	532	148	0	1	89	77	2061	113
Two Year			2.8	18	3.3	22	774	55	400	31	0	0	93	84	0	0	1267	64
Health Professional			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional			3.5	178	1.7	116	2030	184	853	91	481	116	0	0	280	188	3384	185
INDEPENDENT	27	21	0	0	5.0	55	0	0	1365	58	301	38	1318	133	184	43	3143	64

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

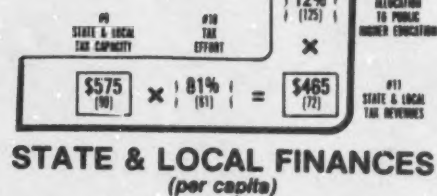
	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1435 86	386 114	425 289	1875 143	4122 125
Major Doctoral Granting	2343 115	1022 115	1420 283	2880 154	8644 140
Comprehensive	1051 71	17 15	187 147	1886 133	2835 97
General Baccalaureate	1000 88	84 187	108 258	1708 132	3801 112
Two Year	729 75	0 0	0 0	541 82	1270 67
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Other Professional	1044 72	1 1	46 88	1748 122	2840 91
INDEPENDENT	1224 86	2 0	23 22	1877 82	3128 65

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

#13 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	58	94	16	100	14	96	5	131	0	45
#12 ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	52	101	13	88	18	84	7	147	10	122
#11 STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES	62	83	19	100	7	75	1	46	10	267
	61	182	19	87	17	131	0	1	2	80
	61	86	32	293	0	0	7	139	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	60	100	18	88	14	11	0	8	0	150
	0	0	44	87	10	47	42	200	5	57

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	30	77	0	81	10	289	45	115
Major Doctoral Granting	32	82	15	87	15	187	30	118
Comprehensive	37	79	1	15	4	151	80	137
General Baccalaureate	53	72	3	108	5	231	58	119
Two Year	57	111	0	0	0	0	43	92
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
Other Professional	37	78	0	1	2	78	82	134
INDEPENDENT	30	102	0	0	1	34	80	127



(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

KENTUCKY

LOUISIANA

Appropriations to public higher education in Louisiana held nearly constant in FY76 over FY75. However, at the same time, enrollments rose by 11.5%, causing appropriations per student to decline 10.5%. When adjusted for inflation, public institutions saw their per student purchasing power in State funds decline 16%. This pattern existed for all categories of institutions except the State health professional school which showed a real dollar gain of 2.5% per student. By far, the hardest hit were major doctoral institutions whose constant dollar appropriations per student declined by 35% in this one-year period.

Because Louisiana has chosen to educate 4% fewer students per capita than average, with 21% fewer State funds per capita than average, the per student appropriation level in the State is about 18% below average. While Louisiana has a tax capacity that is slightly above aver-

age, tax effort in the State is 18% below the national average resulting in reduced tax revenues. This smaller pool (tax index of 85) is channeled at somewhat lower rates to higher education (index at 93) for a combined effect of dollars per capita of \$48 (an even lower index at 79). This figure translates into \$1,685 per student as compared with a national level of \$2,047. This pattern of low State appropriations exists for all sectors and is exacerbated by below average revenues from other sources. Total revenues for Louisiana's public institutions are about three-quarters of the national average. The major doctoral institutions are particularly affected, receiving total revenues that are 54% of the level obtained by similar institutions. While State and local sources provide the bulk of public E&G revenues (65%—indexed at 109), the level of funds provided in total are far below those of other similar institutions.

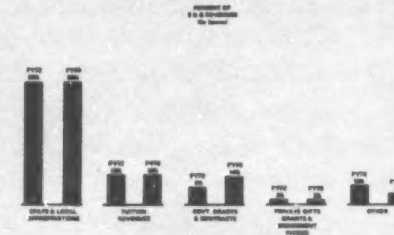
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FY75 Enrollment	FY76 Enrollment	Percent Change in Enrollment	Change in State & Local Appropriations per Student	Change in Total Appropriations per Student
Public Institutions	19	108,389	118,947,630	-0.1%	11.9%	-10.9%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	22,236	28,411,388	-97.7	4.1	-36.8
Comprehensive Institutions	7	68,680	82,388,480	7.8	11.8	-6.3
Baccalaureate Institutions	4	14,202	20,412,880	8.0	13.4	-6.2
Two-Year Institutions	4	8,847	9,842,848	27.9	26.7	-12.5
Health Professional Institutions	1	1,080	23,587,843	18.3	8.3	3.9
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	2	9,120	2,235,827	12.8	8.0	-6.8
Independent Institutions	11	17,838	1,053,536	44.7	4.1	38.4

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#15 OTHER REVENUES					#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
				#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	Tuition (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & DONATIONS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	
PUBLIC	13 12	\$48.2 78	28.6 06	\$1685 82	\$388 71	\$353 88	\$40 38	\$130 61	\$2597 75
Major Doctoral Granting		10.1 42	5.9 65	1728 88	511 63	327 33	54 21	152 38	2773 54
Comprehensive		21.7 118	14.8 231	1489 73	385 88	228 77	27 84	78 78	2187 73
General Baccalaureate		5.4 226	3.7 257	1437 88	294 48	287 83	9 72	35 38	2072 78
Two Year		2.5 16	2.4 21	1878 77	313 182	142 38	5 88	12 12	1588 78
Health Professional		8.2 181	0.5 248	12620 73	634 63	8316 75	740 33	3083 147	23314 75
Other Professional		2.2 78	1.4 92	1883 82	414 64	186 45	24 38	28 17	2256 78
INDEPENDENT	02 1	.3 34	4.7 52	82 88	2261 53	1516 151	630 64	451 118	4819 188

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1230 83	\$131 38	\$114 78	\$1043 88	\$2518 78
Major Doctoral Granting	1203 82	304 34	188 48	1042 88	2736 55
Comprehensive	1037 78	57 58	43 58	926 74	2063 71
General Baccalaureate	942 75	22 43	41 67	1019 77	2024 75
Two Year	743 78	15 245	88 286	724 83	1551 82
Health Professional	12370 188	1888 48	2423 154	8383 88	23055 88
Other Professional	1037 72	48 28	0 8	1021 71	2105 68
INDEPENDENT	2832 152	20 4	4 4	2186 95	5022 184

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

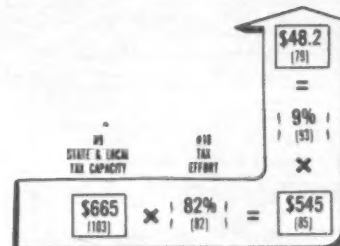
#17 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
 #18 ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
 #19 STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES

	85 188	15 94	14 98	2 48	5 88
#17 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	85 188	15 94	14 98	2 48	5 88
#18 ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	82 121	18 116	12 61	2 38	5 67
#19 STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES	88 181	17 93	11 186	1 88	4 98
	88 116	14 64	14 188	0 38	2 51
	70 58	20 138	8 114	0 61	1 16
	54 57	3 84	27 188	3 44	13 188
	71 118	18 92	8 65	1 51	1 25
	1 88	48 92	31 151	13 64	9 117

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	48 188	5 51	5 81	41 184
PUBLIC	48 188	5 51	5 81	41 184
Major Doctoral Granting	44 112	11 82	7 88	38 188
Comprehensive	90 98	3 71	2 84	45 185
General Baccalaureate	47 188	1 58	2 88	58 182
Two Year	48 93	1 88	4 58	47 181
Health Professional	54 128	8 45	11 178	28 88
Other Professional	48 188	2 42	0 8	48 185
INDEPENDENT	58 147	0 3	0 4	43 91

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)



(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

LOUISIANA

MAINE

State and local appropriations for public higher education in Maine increased by nearly 10% in FY76 over the previous fiscal year. This rise in State funding however was more than consumed by enrollment increases of 7.4% and inflation of 6.6%, leaving a net change per student in constant dollars of minus 4%. This pattern of decline was apparent in all institutional sectors except other professional and specialized schools. This sector showed a 1.6% constant dollar gain in spite of a 9% enrollment growth. The largest decrease in State appropriations per student was experienced by public two-year colleges which had a 14% decline in constant dollars.

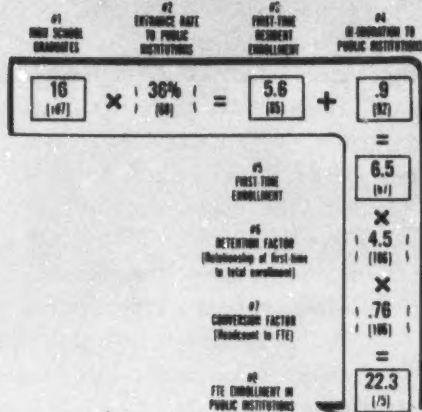
To provide these funds, Maine citizens spend about \$40 per capita, a rate 35% below the average in the U.S. It should be noted, however, that Maine is the second poorest State in terms of tax capacity (index of 74). With a tax effort that is 18% above the U.S. average, the level of tax revenues collected increases to an index of 87 (a substantial increase over the tax capacity index of 74). Nonetheless, Maine allocates a very low proportion (7%) of tax revenues to higher education.

Enrollments in the public sector are also substantially below average rates (though not as low as appropriations). Despite a relatively larger number of high school graduates, Maine students have an extremely

low in-State college entrance rate. As a result, enrollments in Maine of 22 students per 1000 population is 25% below typical patterns. While appropriations and enrollments are both substantially below U.S. averages, appropriations are lower than enrollments, so that State support per student in the public sector also remains below the U.S. average by 13%.

The effect of this support, however, varies by institutional sector. Major doctoral and other professional institutions, which together enroll more than 65% of the public students in the State, are supported at rates 20% *below* those typical for similar institutions. However, all public institutions in Maine receive revenues from non-State sources in amounts about 20% greater than the average. As a result, all public institutions in Maine improved their total revenue profile. Major doctoral and other professional institutions reduced the differential in their revenues compared to similar institutions to 10% and 5% below the U.S. average, respectively (from 20% below). Because non-State revenues are so large, the State and local share of total E&G revenues represented in Maine (47%) is about 20% below the usual pattern. Over the four-year period 1972-1976, the share represented by State and local sources dropped eight percentage points, from 55% to 47%.

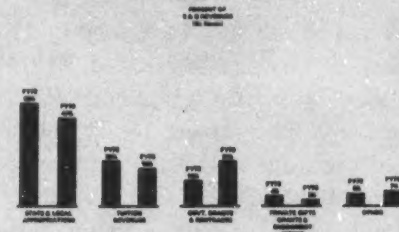
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

		FY75	FY76	FY77	FY78	Change in Appropriations FY75 to FY78	Change in Enrollment FY75 to FY78
Public Institutions	10	22,494	242,130,894	9.9%	7.4%	2.4%	-4.0%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	9,732	20,380,740	6.1	6.2	-0.7	-5.5
Comprehensive Institutions	2	6,404	6,788,810	11.9	6.9	4.9	-1.8
General Baccalaureate Institutions	2	1,800	2,912,780	8.3	18.2	-9.4	-14.1
Two Year Institutions	2	5,912	8,941,253	18.9	6.9	6.3	1.8
Health Professional & Specialized Schools	10	6,810	31,200	72.7	2.1	50.1	58.4

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78

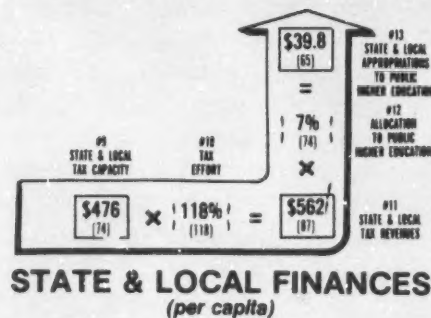


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

FTE ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				[5]	#15 OTHER REVENUES					
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)		INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	#15 PRIVATE GIFTS & DONATIONS (per student)		#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
	06	5						OTHER (per student)	06	
PUBLIC	06	5	\$39.8	22.3	\$1781	\$708	\$872	\$123	\$271	\$3754
Major Doctoral Granting			10.1 98	0.2 181	2077 70	793 97	1630 104	282 70	440 107	4551 98
Comprehensive			0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
General Baccalaureate			8.2 367	+ 0.9 415	= 1525 91	+ 844 186	+ 953 285	+ 75 184	+ 100 122	= 3307 121
Two Year			3.0 19	1.5 14	2000 142	537 175	29 18	37 344	541 506	3141 509
Health Professional			0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other Professional			8.4 254	5.8 379	1512 78	882 186	752 182	67 98	78 47	3081 95
INDEPENDENT	48	38	0 2	8.3 92	4 4	2000 18	243 24	805 98	213 56	4313 56

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1186 88	\$337 88	\$295 181	\$1746 133	\$3588 186
Major Doctoral Granting	1227 83	701 79	513 132	1880 114	4401 88
Comprehensive	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
General Baccalaureate	1088 87	181 328	187 278	1858 125	2874 114
Two Year	1627 187	0 1	0 0	1153 132	2781 148
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Other Professional	1114 77	20 13	154 232	1840 115	2837 95
INDEPENDENT	1427 77	73 12	0 6	2772 121	4277 88



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	TUITION	GRANTS & SCHOLARSHIPS	PRIVATE GIFTS & DONATIONS	OTHER
47	90	19	118	23	154
48	88	17	180	23	117
0	0	0	0	0	0
46	77	19	87	29	218
84	98	17	118	1	18
0	0	0	0	0	0
48	81	22	111	24	191
0	4	67	135	0	78

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	DISTRICTS	RESEARCH	PUBLIC SERVICE	OTHER	TOTAL
33	74	8	92	8	167
28	71	18	85	12	149
0	0	0	0	0	0
35	76	5	280	9	237
58	114	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
38	81	1	13	5	245
33	87	2	14	0	7

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

MAINE

MARYLAND

While State and local appropriations to public higher education in Maryland increased by 12.8% in FY76, enrollments expanded at a slightly greater rate (13.2%), causing per student appropriations to decrease by .3%. When inflation effects are taken into account, this decline increases to a level that is 6.5% below the previous year in constant dollar terms. While these statistics describe the general trends in the public sector, individual groups of institutions had varied experiences. The major doctoral, baccalaureate and health professional schools all showed per student gains in appropriation support even after accounting for enrollment growth and inflation. The comprehensive, two-year and other professional and specialized schools, on the other hand, experienced substantial real dollar per student decreases in State support of 9.8%, 12.9%, and 10.3% respectively.

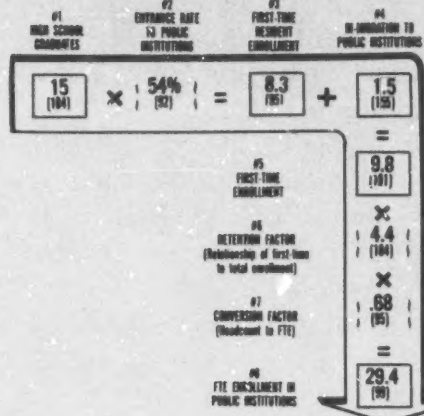
Appropriations to higher education in Maryland represent a \$56.50 contribution of tax revenues per person. This level is about 7% below national norms and results largely from a low allocation rate of 8% of tax revenues to higher education which is about 13% below the U.S. average. State appropriations support a student population that very closely approximates the average pattern for all States of nearly 30 FTE students for every 1000 persons in the State. This enrollment profile is the result of a slightly larger than average number of high school graduates, enrolling at a lower than average rate and supplemented by a strong influx of out-of-state students. The end result of these varying forces is the near average enrollment load for the State.

When appropriations are viewed in light of the enrollment level in public institutions, it is evident that State support per student in Maryland is approximately 6% below the national

average. However, State revenues in the public sector are supplemented by income from tuition charges bringing total E&G revenues to a level 4% above U.S. norms. This pattern though varies among the different groups of institutions. The major doctoral and health professional institutions, despite funding increases in the FY76 period, receive State appropriations substantially below those in other States (indexed at 77 and 60, respectively). In both cases, the revenue status of these institutions is not changed significantly after non-State revenues are considered (i.e., their indexes for total E&G revenues per student are 80 and 60, respectively). The comprehensive institutions are likewise operating with revenues that are below national averages for the sector, though funding from tuition and private sources help boost their index from 72 for State revenues to 82 for total E&G revenues. In contrast, two-year and other professional schools both operate with above average revenues, despite the decrease in State funding in FY76 described above. Although the general baccalaureate schools received an increase in State funding in 1976, their above average total revenues are largely a result of revenues from non-State sources.

In sum, State and local appropriations account for a lower share of public institutional revenues than in most States, 54% (index of 90). The effect of this lower role, however, varies a great deal by sector with three institutional types (major doctoral, comprehensive, and health professional) operating with total revenues substantially below those of similar colleges and three sectors (general baccalaureate, two year, and other professional institutions) operating with total revenues above the average, largely as a result of non-State funding.

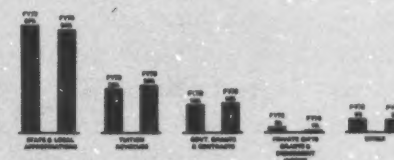
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions	FTE Enrollment	State & Local Appropriations	Percent Change to FY 75	Change in FY 76	Change in FY 76 to FY 75	Change in FY 76 to FY 75
Public Institutions	20	133,360	\$271,832,000	12.0%	13.2%	-6.2%	-6.2%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	28,821	\$6,787,040	9.7	1.2	6.4	1.7
Comprehensive Institutions	2	18,918	\$2,260,000	8.3	12.7	-3.9	-3.9
General Baccalaureate Institutions	9	71,779	\$8,301,738	20.9	13.9	6.9	6.9
Two-Year Institutions	17	64,126	\$8,283,711	17.4	26.3	-7.1	-12.8
Health Professional Institutions	1	4,334	\$4,778,004	11.8	4.3	7.0	6.4
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	2	4,870	\$3,682,000	-2.7	1.7	-4.3	-10.3
Independent Institutions	22	21,023	\$2,878,310	88.8	-4.8	63.7	63.4

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

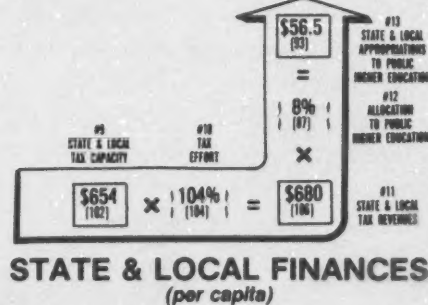


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				#15 OTHER REVENUES						
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)		INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES				#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
						TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	
PUBLIC	21	21	\$56.5	29.4	\$1925	\$850	\$555	\$50	\$200	\$3579
Major Doctoral Granting			14.8	7.3	2032	1026	684	54	313	4100
Comprehensive			5.4	3.8	1434	835	227	88	74	2437
General Baccalaureate			7.1	5.3	1341	1388	352	18	124	3141
Two Year			18.2	10.8	1501	500	156	3	70	2311
Health Professional			10.9	1.1	10332	979	5228	885	1304	18587
Other Professional			2.0	1.1	1788	710	1183	0	378	4067
INDEPENDENT	12	10	7.8	5.5	142	2483	3185	2300	872	1772

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1048	\$290	\$48	\$1316	\$3338
Major Doctoral Granting	1801	875	258	1337	4070
Comprehensive	1001	73	9	1211	2375
General Baccalaureate	1001	41	1.4	1229	3084
Two Year	1122	55	1.2	1081	2259
Health Professional	7485	2825	0	3113	13420
Other Professional	1344	75	0	2479	3898
INDEPENDENT	2518	1082	124	3137	6759



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Institutional Revenues				
	Tuition	Govt. Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
PUBLIC	24.18	15.18	1.43	0.98
Major Doctoral Granting	25.17	17.86	1.26	0.93
Comprehensive	26.14	9.94	3.18	3.01
General Baccalaureate	42.17	11.85	1.37	4.12
Two Year	25.18	7.84	0.22	3.01
Health Professional	5.18	28.18	4.48	7.14
Other Professional	18.00	28.22	0.00	9.18
INDEPENDENT	28.57	36.17	28.13	0.98

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Institutional Expenditures				
	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC	48.18	9.85	3.52	38.45
Major Doctoral Granting	44.12	17.80	6.81	33.94
Comprehensive	48.18	3.79	6.8	51.19
General Baccalaureate	58.12	1.72	0.17	40.81
Two Year	50.18	0.22	2.13	48.18
Health Professional	58.12	21.14	0.8	23.75
Other Professional	34.74	2.36	0.8	64.13
INDEPENDENT	40.18	23.18	1.85	36.78

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

MARYLAND

MASSACHUSETTS

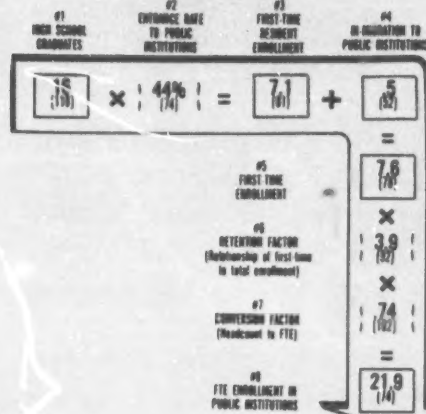
In fiscal year 1976, Massachusetts was one of four states in the country where the level of appropriations provided higher education declined in comparison to the previous year. In this same period, enrollments in the public system were rising by 8.5%, creating a loss in per student support of 9.8%. When this figure is adjusted for inflation, public institutions in Massachusetts showed a loss in the value of appropriations of 15.4%. While the other professional and specialized institutions were the one sector to show real gains of 5.3% per student, all other sectors suffered constant dollar losses ranging from 10.8% for baccalaureate institutions to 20.2% for two-year institutions.

Massachusetts ranks 50th among the States in appropriations per capita to public higher education (only New Hampshire provides less). Massachusetts, through a high rate of taxation (an effort that ranks second nationwide) raises substantial tax revenues but allocates a smaller percentage of these revenues to higher education than any other State in the union. The resulting level of \$35.50 per capita in tax support of higher education is 42% below U.S. norms. This level of support is apportioned over a public enrollment group that is also substantially smaller than average (by 26%). Massachusetts has only 43% of total enrollments in the

public sector. While the enrollment load carried by the State in its public sector is well below average, it is still relatively larger than the appropriations provided. State and local revenues to public higher education, at \$1619 per student, represents a level of fiscal support that is 21% below average. More disheartening, however, is the fact that this deficiency is not compensated by other non-State revenues. Instead, a comparative index of revenues from the State of 79 decreases to an index of 68 when revenues for the public sector from all sources are considered. While some types of institutions do obtain State support that is above average (i.e., major doctoral and general baccalaureate schools are indexed at 110 and 109, respectively, in State appropriations), in all cases revenues from other sources are so low that the resultant total E&G revenues for all institutions are uniformly below U.S. averages by 11% to 32%.

Although Massachusetts has more enrollments in the independent sector than in public institutions, the State provides almost no financial support to independent institutions. The size of the independent sector in Massachusetts is the second largest in the nation. Nevertheless, of the 26 States providing financial support to the independent sector, Massachusetts provides the lowest per student amount.

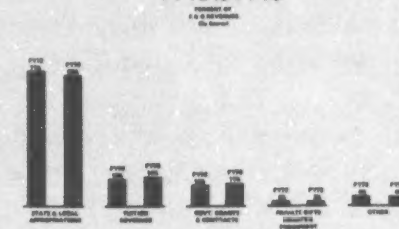
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions in Category	FTE Enrollment 1975	State & Local Appropriations FY75	Percent Change in State FTEs	Percent Change in State & Local Appropriations	Change in Appropriation Per Student FY75 to FY78	Change in Enrollment Rate FY75 to FY78
Public Institutions	33	127,803	\$207,186,122	-2.1%	8.0%	-5.8%	-15.4%
Major Declared Granting Institutions	1	23,778	\$8,515,440	-0.0	4.6	-11.0	-17.3
Comprehensive Institutions	4	23,393	\$8,091,000	2.9	10.5	-13.5	-16.8
General Baccalaureate Institutions	3	13,231	\$3,481,561	-21.9	-17.9	-4.0	-10.6
Two-Year Institutions	19	43,699	\$9,006,180	0.5	17.8	-14.5	-25.2
Health Professional Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Professional & Specialized Health Schools	7	24,822	\$3,000,824	59.9	1.8	12.3	9.3
Independent Institutions	84	167,160	\$119,300	372.9	2.6	288.9	265.9

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78

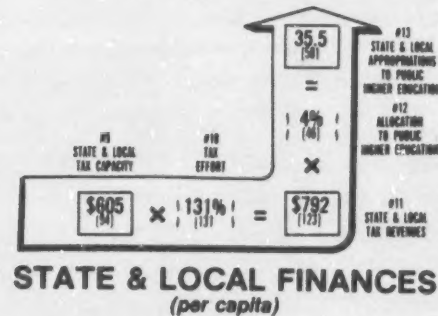


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	014 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	015 OTHER REVENUES (per student)	016 TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	49	47	\$35.5	21.9	74	\$1619
Major Declared Granting	11.8	48	4.1	45	2881	118
Comprehensive	6.2	48	4.0	53	1581	78
General Baccalaureate	4.0	109	2.3	156	1777	109
Two Year	6.6	42	7.4	85	806	64
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional***	6.9	248	4.2	295	1635	84
INDEPENDENT	146	117	.0	2	28.7	318

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	STAFF (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1044	78	\$188	22	\$55
Major Declared Granting	1722	88	447	31	184
Comprehensive	1134	78	25	31	16
General Baccalaureate	1188	88	38	12	23
Two Year	812	83	1	11	40
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	1027	71	88	41	2
INDEPENDENT	1861	188	1143	184	86



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	09	10	11	12	13
State & Local Appropriations	14	36	11	74	2
Other Revenues	5	31	15	78	3
State & Local Tax Capacity	17	54	4	45	1
State & Local Tax Effort	15	85	9	78	2
State & Local Tax Revenues	25	148	12	148	8
Other Revenues	0	0	0	0	0
State & Local Tax Revenues	18	35	10	78	1
Other Revenues	48	38	23	112	4

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	09	10	11	12	13
Instruction	48	188	5	48	3
Research	42	188	11	88	5
Public Service	81	128	2	48	1
Staff	48	38	2	125	1
Two Year	47	52	0	16	3
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	58	187	3	52	0
INDEPENDENT	32	83	20	181	1

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)
*** Other Professional Specialized Health Institutions

MASSACHUSETTS

MICHIGAN

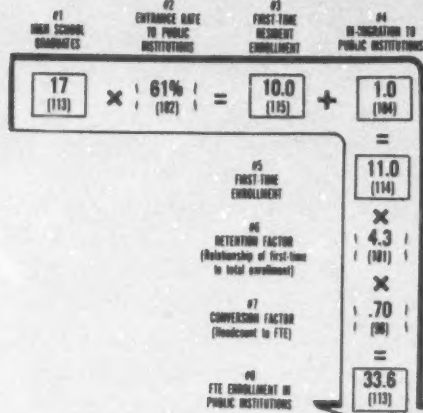
While State funds provided to public higher education in Michigan increased 6.3% in FY76 over the previous year, the 13.6% increase in enrollments was more than double that pace. Because of this jump in enrollments, appropriations relative to the number of students fell 6.4%, and when adjusted for inflation represents a decrease of 12.2% in constant dollar purchasing power. Enrollment increases outdistanced the growth in appropriations in all institutional sectors, causing State support per student to decline in every instance, particularly for two-year colleges where appropriations per student in constant dollars fell 15.9%.

The increase in dollars for higher education brought the level of contributions provided by Michigan citizens to \$63 per person, a rate just above the national average (by 4%). Because tax capacity and tax effort in the State are slightly above average, an allocation rate 3% below average still resulted in State appropriations above the norm. These tax dollars support a student population that is larger by 13% than that typically being educated in the States. This level of 34 students per 1000 population is largely due to the substantial numbers graduating from high school (index of 102). Because enrollments are relatively larger than appropriations (though both are above U.S. rates), State support per student in the

public sector is diluted to a level that is 8% below the norm for the States. However, this pattern varies by type of institution. General baccalaureate and other professional schools receive more State funds than do similar schools in other States (by 2% and 17%, respectively). Major doctoral schools are just below U.S. levels by 3%. Comprehensive institutions and two-year schools are both funded below national rates by 18% and 9%, respectively.

When the financial profile of these schools is seen as a whole however, all sectors except the comprehensives are funded at levels above the national norm. Michigan institutions are able to supplement State funds with above average revenues from tuition (index 151), government grants and contracts (index 111), and private gifts and grants (index 149). Because of the added infusion of these non-State dollars, a relative index of 92 based only on State support is raised to an index of 105 when total E&G revenues are considered. In sum, while Michigan enrolls relatively more students compared to national averages than the appropriations it provides, these State dollars are supplemented by substantial funds from other sources. As a result most of Michigan institutions have average per student total revenues which exceed or are equal to the national norms.

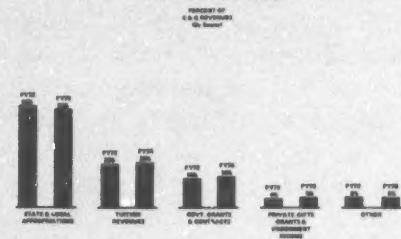
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

		FY75	FY76	%CHG	FY75	FY76	%CHG	FY75	FY76	%CHG
Public Institutions	48	287,934	329,805,774	13.2%	100%	114%	14%	100%	114%	14%
Major Doctoral Institutions	4	129,078	311,330,988	24.1%	100%	241%	141%	100%	241%	141%
Comprehensive Institutions	8	48,110	70,470,208	46.4%	100%	146%	46%	100%	146%	46%
General Baccalaureate Institutions	5	22,221	30,862,040	39.3%	100%	139%	39%	100%	139%	39%
Two-Year Institutions	30	110,777	141,522,838	27.6%	100%	127%	28%	100%	127%	28%
Health Professional Institutions	1	5,836	12,080,830	207.0%	100%	207%	107%	100%	207%	107%
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	1	5,836	12,080,830	207.0%	100%	207%	107%	100%	207%	107%
Independent Institutions	48	80,573	2,438,940	30.3%	100%	303%	30%	100%	303%	30%

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

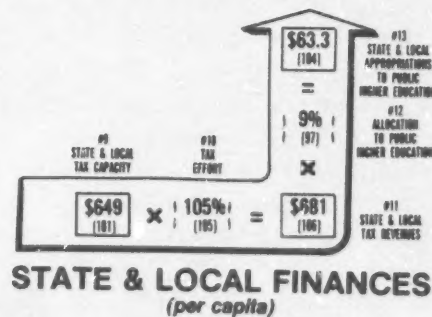


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				[113]		#15 OTHER REVENUES					#16							
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)		INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL REVENUES (per student)								
	85	81																
PUBLIC			\$63.3	194	33.6	113	\$2883	92	\$827	151	\$578	111	\$168	140	\$163	78	\$3619	105
Major Doctoral Granting			34.0	143	13.3	147	2950	97	1181	142	1145	115	354	137	287	88	5400	100
Comprehensive			8.2	64	5.0	78	1935	81	826	133	187	87	82	147	127	114	2847	95
General Baccalaureate			4.2	177	2.5	174	1880	182	700	111	342	87	50	152	100	122	2776	102
Two Year			15.4	98	12.1	100	1278	91	482	158	183	115	25	234	56	57	2822	100
Health Professional			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional			1.4	48	0.8	42	2286	17	842	131	577	148	244	356	128	77	4078	126
INDEPENDENT	38	30	.3	12	5.5	61	48	53	2854	84	271	27	863	88	158	41	3381	88

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1618 (100)	\$300 (101)	\$152 (93)	\$1412 (100)	\$3631 (107)
Major Doctoral Granting	2289 (118)	941 (96)	287 (74)	1834 (112)	5361 (108)
Comprehensive	1380 (82)	24 (21)	120 (104)	1273 (102)	2798 (88)
General Baccalaureate	1385 (112)	7 (13)	74 (118)	1328 (100)	2803 (104)
Two Year	1017 (105)	0 (88)	32 (98)	888 (103)	1954 (104)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	NA (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional	1018 (112)	573 (152)	136 (283)	1858 (118)	3685 (120)
INDEPENDENT	1274 (88)	22 (4)	122 (118)	1861 (81)	3280 (88)



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS	#15 OTHER REVENUES	#16 TOTAL REVENUES
Public	52.8%	23.1%	10.0%
Major Doctoral Granting	46.8%	21.1%	5.6%
Comprehensive	57.8%	20.1%	7.7%
General Baccalaureate	60.1%	20.1%	9.8%
Two Year	63.8%	24.1%	9.1%
Health Professional	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Professional	58.8%	21.1%	14.1%
Independent	1.7%	0.1%	0.3%

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	INSTRUCTION	RESEARCH	PUBLIC SERVICE	OTHER	TOTAL
Public	48.8%	18.0%	4.8%	40.8%	100.0%
Major Doctoral Granting	43.1%	18.0%	5.8%	38.1%	100.0%
Comprehensive	48.8%	1.2%	4.1%	48.1%	100.0%
General Baccalaureate	50.1%	0.1%	3.1%	47.1%	100.0%
Two Year	52.1%	0.0%	2.8%	48.1%	100.0%
Health Professional	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	0.0%
Other Professional	41.8%	14.7%	3.1%	42.8%	100.0%
Independent	38.8%	1.5%	4.1%	57.1%	100.0%

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)
* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

MICHIGAN

MINNESOTA

Public higher education in Minnesota received a 20% increase in appropriations from the State in FY76 over FY75. This increase more than compensated for enrollment growth of 10.2% in this same period. As a result, Minnesota institutions gained 9% in dollars per student from the State, that after adjustment for inflation yielded a constant dollar increase of 2.2%. All groups of public institutions shared in this real dollar gain except two-year colleges, which showed a 3% decline in State support per student.

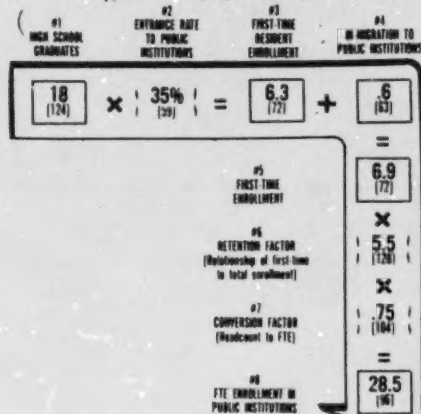
Increases in appropriations brought the support of public higher education in Minnesota to \$59 per citizen, a level just under the U.S. average. Despite a relatively low rate of allocation of tax dollars to higher education (index at 85), Minnesota's appropriations are near the national level because of the sizable tax revenues raised (13% above average). Enrollments are roughly in balance with appropriations, at a level just below the U.S. average (index at 96 and 97, respectively). Minnesota, along with South Dakota, has the largest number of high school graduates relative to its population (18 graduates per 1000 population) of all States. However, because of a low college entrance rate to public institutions, the number of first-time students in Minnesota is about 30% below average. This low first-time enrollment is counter-balanced by a high retention rate so that enrollments in Minnesota are just below the national average of 30 students per 1000 persons. (It should be noted, however, that vocational enrollments are not included in these calculations.)

Because appropriations (index of 95) and enrollments (index of 96) in Minnesota are roughly balanced, the per student amount of State support to the public sector is close to U.S. averages. These appropriations, however, are complemented by substantial revenues from other non-State sources. As a result, the revenue index for public institutions based on State support alone, 101,

when augmented by revenues to these institutions from non-State sources, increases to 123. An examination of the institutional sectors from this perspective shows that three sectors in particular benefit from funding from non-State sources. The major doctoral institutions (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul) receive substantial support from governmental contracts (index of 163), private gifts and grants (index of 330), and other revenues (148), increasing a State-based revenue index of 104 to 120 for total revenues. Similarly the separate health professional school (the University of Minnesota Mayo Graduate Medical School) in an unusual pattern receives no general State support, but operates at rates 5% above U.S. averages for such schools, as a result of large revenues from government grants and contracts (including State monies) and private gifts and grants. (The major medical school in the State is contained within the University of Minnesota and reported under the major doctoral institutional category.) The two-year institutions in the State, through relatively higher tuition charges for such schools, have revenues that are 6% above the U.S. average. Two sectors, the comprehensive and other professional institutions, are funded by the State below the U.S. average for such schools, by about 20%. Infusion of revenues from other sources does not change their relative standings.

In sum, Minnesota provides funding to public higher education at rates that are roughly in keeping with enrollments, as judged by national averages. These institutions however are, by and large, less dependent on State funds than most (they receive only 49% of total revenues from State sources) and with substantial support from non-State sources achieve total revenue levels that are above U.S. averages. The major doctoral and baccalaureate institutions fare particularly well (indexes of 120 and 113, respectively).

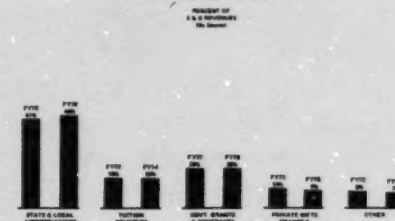
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions of Each Class *	FY75 Enrollment	FY78 Enrollment	Percent Change in Enrollment FY75 to FY78	Change in State & Local Appropriations FY75 to FY78	Change in State & Local Appropriations Per Student FY75 to FY78
Public Institutions	20	111,816	132,184,981	20.1%	10.7%	9.0%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	48,480	132,633,902	18.8	11.7	7.2
Comprehensive Institutions	4	28,148	45,221,981	21.6	11.3	9.2
Baccalaureate Institutions	4	8,316	18,188,770	24.2	-4.8	30.2
Two Year Institutions	20	21,955	29,058,948	17.0	13.0	3.5
Health Professional Institutions	0	771	0	0	6.9	0
Other Professional & Semi-Professional Schools	1	4,388	7,145,084	21.3	7.5	19.8
Independent Institutions	34	34,872	1,131,411	47.8	7.9	37.0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78

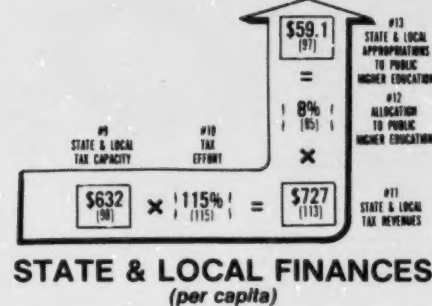


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	TUITION (per student)	GRNT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#18 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC	1.97	189	\$59.1	28.5	\$2076	\$633	\$849	\$371	\$4247
Major Doctoral Granting			33.8	142	12.3	136	2736	184	759
Comprehensive			11.5	96	7.2	112	1807	88	556
General Baccalaureate			4.6	195	2.1	46	2172	123	544
Two Year			7.4	47	5.5	48	1339	96	500
Health Professional			0	8	0.2	98	0	530	52
Other Professional			1.8	63	1.1	76	1629	84	579
INDEPENDENT	1.47	117	.3	34	8.7	96	33	2229	91

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1887	114	\$721	213	\$279
Major Doctoral Granting	2368	121	1197	125	800
Comprehensive	1294	87	41	36	26
General Baccalaureate	1382	118	51	182	62
Two Year	985	99	0	8	6
Health Professional	1457	13	2725	577	0
Other Professional	1152	88	4	2	136
INDEPENDENT	1396	75	25	4	51



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	#14	#15	#16	#17	#18
STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	49	82	15	94	20
ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	44	87	12	77	23
TUITION	66	98	23	126	7
GRNT. CONTRACTS	70	117	18	79	9
PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS	64	98	24	154	9
OTHER	0	8	2	58	56
STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES	61	182	22	118	16
TOTAL	1	58	83	126	9

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	#19	#20	#21	#22	#23
PUBLIC	40	88	17	186	7
Major Doctoral Granting	40	182	26	114	14
Comprehensive	54	105	1	42	44
General Baccalaureate	48	98	2	38	2
Two Year	46	88	0	8	0
Health Professional	3	7	58	318	0
Other Professional	43	52	0	3	5
INDEPENDENT	40	185	1	8	1

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

MINNESOTA

MISSISSIPPI

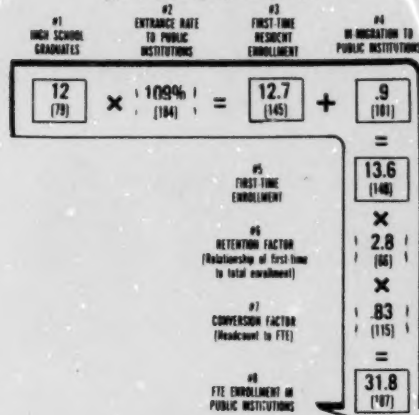
Appropriations to public colleges and universities in Mississippi rose 16.7% in FY76, a rate of increase that was somewhat larger than the growth in enrollments. All types of public institutions showed gains in State support per student. It is only when inflation is considered that this picture changes somewhat. Both the comprehensive and health professional institutions still showed constant dollar gains in State support after accounting for inflation. The other categories of schools, however, showed decreases in constant dollar State support, ranging from 1.3% to 6%.

Mississippi spent \$139 million for public higher education in fiscal year 1976. This amounts to \$59 for each citizen, a level just under the national average. While Mississippi is a relatively poor State, as measured by tax capacity, the State appears to place a rather high priority on postsecondary education by allocating 14% of all tax revenues to this purpose (a rate 43% higher than typically found). The citizens of the State appear to echo that priority and despite a small number of current year high school graduates there is a high college entrance rate to public institutions. The high level of enrollment of first-time students, however, is tempered by a low retention ratio, a value that partly reflects the

emphasis on two-year education in the State. The net consequence of these factors is an overall enrollment level 7% above average.

When appropriations are related to enrollments, the level of State dollar support per student is about 9% below average. State revenues are somewhat supplemented by revenues from other sources, increasing total E&G revenues to a level just 2% below average. Mississippi maintains an educational system that is largely bimodal, emphasizing enrollments at the major doctoral and two-year institutions. Combined, these two groups of institutions enroll more than three-quarters of all public students. Both these sectors receive State and local funding at levels 15-18% below the amounts received by similar institutions. While the two-year sector shows some improvement in their revenue profile when other sources are considered, they still operate with total revenues about 10% below the average. In sum, Mississippi enrolls about 10% more students than its appropriations can accommodate at national support rates. While revenues from non-State sources improve this condition somewhat, the two large institutional sectors in the State, the major doctoral and two-year institutions, are still funded below average levels.

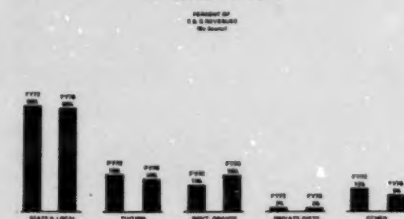
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1976	State Appropriation FY76	Percent Change in State FY76	Change in FTE Enrollment 1976 to 1975	Change in State FY76 to FY75	Change in Current Student State Support FY76 to FY75
Public Institutions	27	74,541	\$138,148,581	18.7%	13.7	2.8%	-3.2%
Major Doctoral Institutions	3	26,276	\$5,967,681	11.4	9.7	1.6	-4.8
Comprehensive Institutions	1	2,584	\$,006,483	18.3	4.9	10.0	4.0
Baccalaureate Institutions	1	2,813	\$,329,390	12.4	8.8	3.3	-9.1
Two Year Institutions	18	28,380	\$3,545,968	25.1	18.0	5.2	-1.3
Health Professional Institutions	1	1,088	\$8,702,584	22.4	12.2	9.1	2.4
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	3	11,418	\$8,833,915	15.8	15.4	0.2	-9.1
Independent Institutions	18	8,340	0	0	8.4	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

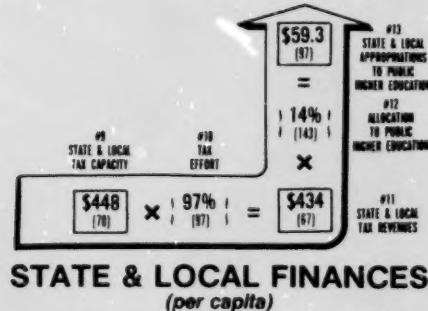


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				[197]		#15 OTHER REVENUES					#16
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES				#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)		
					TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PURCHASE OF GOODS & SERVICES (per student)	OTHER (per student)			
PUBLIC	10	10	\$59.3	31.8	\$1867	\$536	\$622	\$71	\$290	\$3385	
Major Doctoral Granting		26.0	129	2157	87	775	95	861	4125	81	
Comprehensive		2.2	17	1995	188	617	114	118	2863	96	
General Baccalaureate		1.4	50	1184	72	517	85	457	2238	82	
Two Year		14.3	92	1182	95	263	86	124	1785	90	
Health Professional		8.4	245	18109	184	742	73	9856	31851	182	
Other Professional		7.0	244	1441	74	580	87	1038	3270	181	
INDEPENDENT	02	2	0	8	0	1421	58	866	927	3324	

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1344	\$363	\$300	\$1227	\$3235
Major Doctoral Granting	1425	791	88	1862	4147
Comprehensive	1378	15	8	1480	2882
General Baccalaureate	883	19	37	94	1178
Two Year	883	0	8	12	1721
Health Professional	10797	2820	62	5223	22781
Other Professional	1251	86	124	76	1849
INDEPENDENT	1138	61	65	11	2100



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	55	53	16	89	18	122	2	54	9	137
Public	52	187	19	118	16	83	2	31	11	138
Comprehensive	70	184	22	118	4	42	3	191	2	49
General Baccalaureate	53	88	23	184	20	155	0	3	4	188
Two Year	67	85	15	96	7	87	0	16	11	223
Health Professional	57	182	2	72	31	114	9	128	1	18
Other Professional	44	73	18	91	32	248	0	23	6	118
INDEPENDENT	0	8	43	86	26	128	26	128	3	42

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	42	87	11	188	9	188	38	86
Public	34	87	19	187	14	175	33	34
Major Doctoral Granting	48	95	1	14	0	8	51	128
Comprehensive	41	57	1	46	4	188	54	118
General Baccalaureate	57	111	0	8	1	38	42	91
Two Year	4	186	13	76	23	384	17	95
Health Professional	39	83	4	73	0	8	57	128
Other Professional	34	88	2	16	1	28	63	134

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)

MISSISSIPPI

MISSOURI

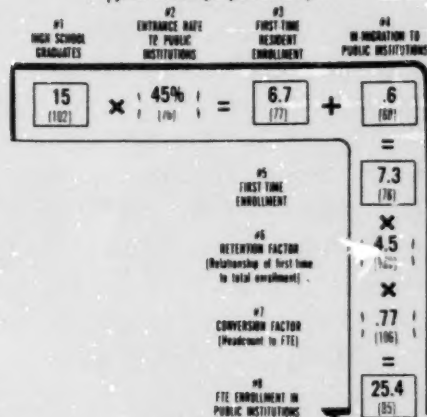
While appropriations to public higher education in Missouri increased 6% in fiscal year 1976 over the prior year, this increase was outweighed by a 12.7% rise in enrollments, causing State support per student to fall 5.8%. Only two categories of institutions showed gains in appropriations per student (.6% for both comprehensive and other professional and specialized schools). When these figures are adjusted to compensate for the eroding effects of inflation, all categories of institutions in Missouri show a loss in the value of State appropriations per student in constant dollars, on average a decline of 11.7%.

Appropriations for public higher education in Missouri represent a \$47 tax load per citizen, a level 23% below the U.S. average. Missouri's tax capacity is 6% below the U.S. average and this capacity is taxed at a rate about 15% below the average. The net effect of below average tax capacity and effort is a level of tax revenues in the State that is 20% below the U.S. norm. Because these tax revenues are allocated to higher education at a rate slightly less than the average rate (index 96), the net effect is an appropriations per capita level that is 23% below the average.

Enrollments are also below average levels by 15%, largely attributable to a low college entrance rate into

the public system. Because appropriations are relatively lower than the enrollment load (index of 77 for appropriations versus 85 for enrollments), State support per student is approximately 9% below national averages. Though the level of State support to the public sector is somewhat below average, individual sectors differ dramatically from that profile. Major doctoral and other professional institutions both fare comparatively well for their peer group, displaying rates of State support per student that are 18% and 75% above the norm. By contrast the two-year and comprehensive colleges are well below their reference groups in State support by 34% and 24%, respectively. With one exception these relative profiles are unchanged by other revenues. Two-year institutions shift from an index of 66 based on State support to one of 85 for total revenues (15% below U.S. norms) due to above average incomes from tuition, government contracts and other sources. Missouri, by enrolling a relatively large number of students compared to their appropriations, operates a public system with about 10% less public support than the average. Individual groups of Missouri institutions however, with added funds from non-State sources, are able to operate at levels above the national norms.

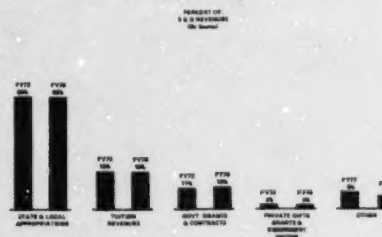
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1975	ML Appropriations FY 75	Percent Change in Appropriations Since FY 75	Change in Enrollment 1975 to 1976	Change in Appropriations Per Student FY 75 to FY 76	Change in Current State ML Budget/Student FY 75 to FY 76
Public Institutions	27	121,027	\$224,310,081	6.1%	12.7%	-6.8%	-11.7%
Major Doctoral Institutions	7	31,830	\$8,772,403	6.2	8.2	-0.9	7.0
Comprehensive Institutions	9	42,487	\$4,904,911	8.5	7.8	0.8	-5.6
Baccalaureate Institutions	3	7,908	\$2,810,257	4.0	10.6	-6.2	-11.1
Two Year Institutions	14	33,948	\$1,292,988	8.3	30.0	-18.0	-23.1
Health Professional Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	2	4,854	\$1,571,942	2.0	1.4	0.6	9.7
Independent Institutions	53	57,443	2,872	0	15.1	0	100.0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES				#16 TOTAL (per student)
					TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & DONATIONS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	
PUBLIC	20 19	\$47.1 71	25.4 85	\$1853 81	\$573 105	\$367 71	\$66 58	\$223 104	\$3082 96
Major Doctoral Granting		20.7 87	6.7 74	3103 113	850 104	1784 78	180 58	544 129	5461 107
Comprehensive		13.6 106	8.9 148	1527 78	489 87	141 48	14 33	100 38	2251 75
General Baccalaureate		2.7 113	1.7 14	1620 39	365 60	427 119	3 9	60 67	2475 91
Two Year		6.6 82	7.1 64	822 88	444 145	184 118	8 71	115 118	1672 85
Health Professional		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other Professional		3.5 71	1.0 88	3414 175	905 141	806 195	284 417	208 125	5617 173
INDEPENDENT	60 47	0 0	10.8 129	0 0	2193 98	1166 18	874 99	903 216	5236 107

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1312 88	\$248 71	\$206 128	\$1215 93	\$2981 80
Major Doctoral Granting	2003 103	716 81	570 147	1774 102	5036 107
Comprehensive	1083 73	50 44	74 101	983 78	2190 75
General Baccalaureate	1069 95	157 311	31 58	1317 99	2574 98
Two Year	882 92	1 12	40 118	832 75	1765 94
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Other Professional	2088 145	813 495	437 658	2085 148	5433 175
INDEPENDENT	2126 114	613 104	11 18	2260 91	5010 103

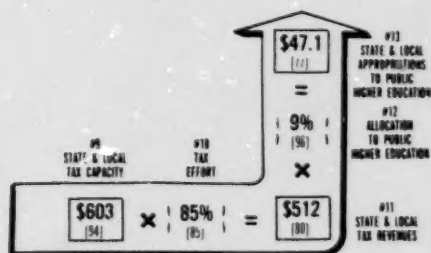
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS	#15 OTHER REVENUES	#16 TOTAL
PUBLIC	60 101	19 117	12 78
Major Doctoral Granting	57 111	16 38	14 34
Comprehensive	68 101	21 116	8 63
General Baccalaureate	85 126	15 68	17 131
Two Year	55 78	27 171	11 137
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other Professional	61 101	18 81	14 113
INDEPENDENT	0 0	42 94	22 100

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	INSTRUCTION	RESEARCH	PUBLIC SERVICE	OTHER	TOTAL
PUBLIC	44 58	8 91	7 140	41 103	
Major Doctoral Granting	40 100	14 79	11 144	35 101	
Comprehensive	49 97	2 58	3 135	45 105	
General Baccalaureate	42 93	8 375	1 52	51 104	
Two Year	51 98	0 13	2 126	47 102	
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	
Other Professional	39 83	15 286	8 375	38 83	
INDEPENDENT	42 111	12 101	0 10	45 96	

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)



(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

MISSOURI

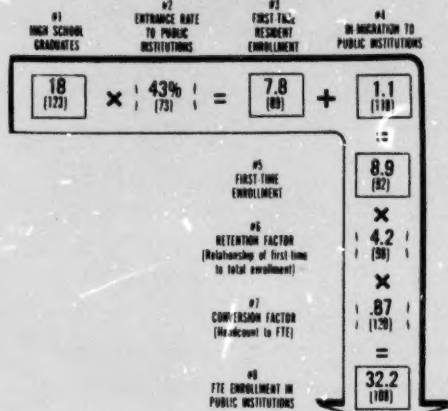
MONTANA

Public institutions in Montana experienced a real dollar improvement in the level of State and local funding in FY76 over the previous year. In appropriating \$41 million for higher education, Montana was providing 15% more funds than in the previous year. While enrollment increases of 7% consumed some of the rise and inflation a good portion of the remaining gain, Montana had a real dollar gain of 1.1% and was one of 19 States making increases in current dollar financing.

While the general picture was one of improvement, the major doctoral and two-year sectors both lost ground in constant dollars per student. Given the low level of funding to the doctoral institution (the University of Montana), this loss is particularly striking. The major doctoral institution in Montana receives \$1,424 per student from the State compared with a national average of \$2,627 for similar institutions. This level is only 54% of the amount such institutions usually receive. In addition,

these revenues are augmented less than usual with income from non-State sources. As a result, the major doctoral institution operates with about half the amount normally expended. Even more unusual is that both comprehensive and other professional institutions are financed by the State at per student amounts greater than those provided to the major doctoral institution. Thus, while the University of Montana receives \$1,424 per student; the comprehensive institution, Montana State University, receives \$1,959 per student in State appropriations and the other professional institutions receive \$1,892 per student. In the case of Montana State University, substantial additional revenues are obtained, so that appropriations indexed at 98 are increased to a level of total E&G revenues that are indexed at 133. For the major doctoral institution, not only are E&G revenue totals low, but State appropriations in fiscal 1976 did little to improve their low financial position.

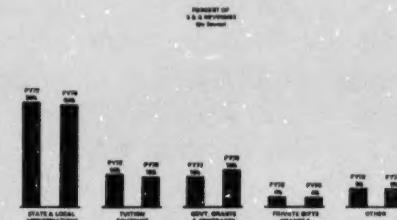
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1975	S&L Appropriations FY75	Percent Change in Appropriations Since FY75	Change in FTE Enrollment 1975 to 1976	Change in Appropriations FY75 to FY76	Change in Current Dollar S&L Support/Student FY75 to FY76
Public Institutions	9	24,119	\$41,082,791	15.3%	7.0%	7.8%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	8,311	11,837,413	3.0	2.3	-5.8
Comprehensive Institutions	1	8,426	18,507,483	18.7	8.0	11.2
Baccalaureate Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Two-Year Institutions	3	1,923	2,408,342	29.0	24.8	3.3
Health Professional Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	4	5,461	10,332,873	27.1	12.5	13.0
Independent Institutions	2	2,382	0	0	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL S&L REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC	15	15	\$54.9	\$1703	\$458	\$564	\$119	\$283	\$3127
Major Doctoral Granting	15.8	11.1	122	1424	54	436	99	187	2689
Comprehensive	22.1	11.3	176	1959	98	780	228	516	3061
General Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two Year	3.2	2.1	23	1251	78	342	215	29	1882
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	13.8	7.3	495	1882	97	505	122	13	2948
INDEPENDENT	0	0	0	0	1582	58	483	40	2719

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1374	\$542	\$131	\$1111	\$3157
Major Doctoral Granting	1448	348	22	904	2803
Comprehensive	1440	1023	338	1127	3930
General Baccalaureate	0	0	0	NA	0
Two Year	1081	0	22	770	1854
Health Professional	0	0	0	NA	0
Other Professional	1268	287	12	1308	2865
INDEPENDENT	1140	79	0	1571	2790

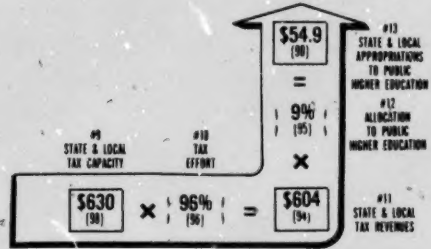
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

54.92	15.82	18.119	4.118	9.145
53.183	20.126	16.84	4.72	7.85
49.74	12.67	20.199	6.418	13.348
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
66.94	13.82	18.228	1.214	2.31
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
64.187	13.85	17.134	0.22	5.184
0.0	59.118	22.186	18.91	1.15

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

44.87	17.167	4.84	35.88
52.131	12.88	1.76	35.181
37.72	20.171	9.347	29.87
0.0	0.0	0.0	NA.0
57.111	0.0	1.87	42.88
0.0	0.0	0.0	NA.0
43.82	10.185	0.18	47.182
41.185	3.22	0.0	56.118

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)



(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

MONTANA

NEBRASKA

Public higher education received a big boost in funding support from the State in FY76, with increases in appropriations of 24.4% over the previous year. While there was also a substantial rise in enrollments, the appropriations jump was sufficient to provide an increase in per student support of 8.8% and a 2% gain in constant dollars after adjustment for inflation. All sectors showed constant dollar gains, except two-year institutions. For these schools the 40.7% major increase in support was offset by an even larger 49.7% increase in enrollments. When inflation is taken into account, the loss was 11.8% in constant dollars per student. A marginal cost analysis would be needed to determine the extent to which State funding of this magnitude was, in fact, adequate to cover the cost increase due to additional students.

The increases in State appropriations brought per capita support to \$71, a level 17% above the national average. This level of support was achieved by allocating a high proportion of State tax revenues to higher education (an allocation of 13% of revenues, that is 32% above the U.S. average), evidence of the high priority given higher education in Nebraska. These above average appropriations support a public sector enrollment level that is closer to the typical size. The result is appropri-

tions per student about 13% above national norms. There are however notable sector differences. General baccalaureate and two-year sectors fare the best, with State support that is 26% and 45%, respectively, higher than average for similar schools. The doctoral and health schools are close to the U.S. level in State funding, but the comprehensive and other professional institutions receive State support 40% and 15% lower than average.

While revenues from other sources improve the dollar profile for comprehensive institutions, they represent further losses for the other professional institutions. Still, both sectors end up operating with total revenues that are about 25% below the norm for similar institutions. The State has however made forward strides in the support of these sectors in the past fiscal period (FY76).

In general, the amount of State appropriations in Nebraska appears to be the most important factor in explaining the level of financial resources available to public institutions. Trends in the mix of support from various sources also indicate that the share from State and local sources has been increasing rather substantially, from a previous share of 51% in FY72 to the current 58% in FY76.

#1 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	#2 ENTRANCE RATE TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	#3 FIRST TIME RESIDENT ENROLLMENT	#4 MIGRATION TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
16 (118)	54% (91)	8.7 (100)	1.1 (115)
#5 FIRST TIME ENROLLMENT #6 RETENTION FACTOR (Relationship of first time to total enrollment) #7 CONVERSION FACTOR (Headcount to FTE) #8 FTE ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS			9.8 (102) 4.0 (85) .77 (107) 30.7 (103)

	No. of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Equivalent Students FY-88	681 Equivalent Students FY-88	Percent of All Institutions in Category FY-88	Change in All Institutions in Category FY-88 to FY-89	Change in All Institutions in Category FY-88 to FY-89	Change in 681 Equivalent Students FY-88 to FY-89
Public Institutions	17	47,385	\$100,833,577	24.4%	14.4%	9.9%	2.9%
Major Donors Institutions	1	18,820	47,111,920	17.0	0.6	6.9	0.3
Comprehensive Institutions	2	14,081	\$1,884,866	17.4	8.6	8.1	1.4
Baccalaureate Institutions	1	992	1,426,505	16.7	6.3	9.7	2.9
Two-Year Institutions	10	9,494	19,228,082	40.7	49.7	-6.0	-11.8
Health Professional Institutions	1	1,116	18,627,918	40.4	-7.7	52.1	42.7
Other Professional & Specialized Institutions	2	2,385	5,586,126	16.7	4.2	11.9	4.0
Independent Institutions	13	11,922	0	0	1.9	0	0

REPORT OF 12 & 13 RESEARCHER TO COURT

Category	F20 (%)	F20 (%)
DATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATE TIMES	94	95
TALKING SERVICES	94	95
GENT. SEXUAL & GENT/ACT	94	95
SEXUAL & SEXUAL	94	95
Other	94	95

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#4 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	TUITION (per student)	BOYD, CONTRACTS (per student)	PUMFRIE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#10 TOTAL E&A REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC	18 17	\$71.0 117	30.7 183	\$2318 113	\$846 118	\$560 108	\$141 128	\$316 147	\$3981 118
Major Doctoral Training		30.5 128	12.1 123	2528 96	829 182	594 86	183 75	543 129	4687 82
Comprehensive		10.9 85	8.1 143	1197 94	895 112	303 183	19 44	82 56	2185 73
General Baccalaureate		0.9 29 +	0.4 31	2081 128 +	417 19 +	8 2 +	0 8 +	95 187	2580 94
Two Year		12.4 86	6.1 55	2926 145	349 114	186 117	1 5	188 183	2750 148
Health Professional		12.7 378	6.7 364	17804 181	811 88	7987 95	2530 111	1881 91	30791 88
Other Professional		3.6 125	2.2 147	1859 85	633 98	152 37	8 8	18 11	2482 76
INDEPENDENT	0 0	0 8	7.7 85	0 8	2094 86	473 47	860 87	280 84	3786 77

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1082 114	\$437 129	\$402 246	\$1200 82	\$3731 113
Major Medical Training	1721 80	827 33	715 184	1270 74	4533 92
Comprehensive	1211 81	30 26	108 148	838 87	2167 75
General Practitioners	1004 80	0 0	28 45	1487 113	2520 94
New Year	1205 140	0 0	121 350	1025 117	2501 133
Health Professionals	12412 188	4358 92	2221 145	5851 74	24841 87
Other Professional	1077 74	10 8	161 241	1215 85	2463 78
INDEPENDENT	1877 168	161 17	25 24	1768 77	3873 90

Diagram illustrating the calculation of State and Local Tax Revenues:

- State and Local Tax Capacity (1983) = \$660
- Tax Effort (1981) = 86%
- State and Local Tax Revenues (1981) = \$567
- Allocation to Public Higher Education (1981) = 13%
- State and Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education (1977) = \$71.0

58 38	16 32	14 83	4 100	8 127
54 185	10 111	13 85	4 81	12 141
55 82	28 153	14 140	1 81	3 76
80 134	16 73	0 2	0 8	4 113
74 104	13 82	7 84	0 3	7 138
57 182	3 81	26 96	0 113	6 82
67 112	26 129	6 49	0 8	1 14
0 8	55 111	12 81	23 113	16 122

PUBLIC	45 181	12 114	11 718	32 81
Major Doctoral Training	38 95	18 182	18 281	28 95
Comprehensive	55 188	1 35	5 187	38 95
General Baccalaureate	40 85	0 8	1 40	58 128
Two Year	54 185	0 8	5 271	41 88
Health Professional	50 112	18 85	8 158	24 78
Other Professional	44 84	0 7	7 385	40 87
INDEPENDENT	51 123	3 72	1 38	46 87

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

NEBRASKA

NEVADA

State and local appropriations to higher education in Nevada increased 40% in FY76, the largest increase in the nation. This support went to maintain a bi-modal State system of two comprehensive campuses and three community colleges. Funding for the comprehensive institutions increased 26%, with enrollments growing at a lesser rate of 10%. In a huge increase in funding, Nevada provided 186% more funds to two-year colleges than in the previous year. Since two-year enrollments increased by 8.8%, this represented a tremendous improvement in the funding of the two-year schools. While the gain in two-year schools was substantial, these institutions still operate with revenues that are approximately half the level typically found at community colleges. Nevertheless, the increase in FY76 was a major improvement over the \$387 per student figure in State support of a year ago. Revenues at comprehensive institutions, both in State support and in total revenues, are substantially above national averages for similar schools (by 26% and 44%, respectively).

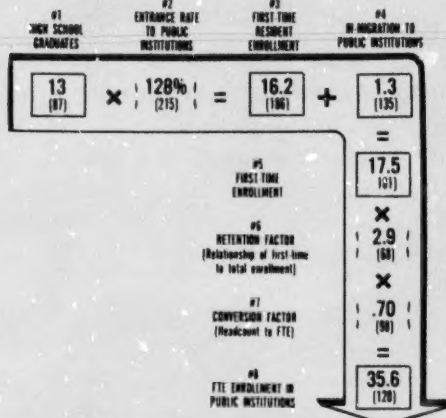
To provide this support, the citizens of Nevada spend about \$62 each for higher education. Nevada is the wealthiest State in the nation, measured in terms of tax capacity (index at 151), though their tax effort is substantially less than average (70%). Because Nevada

is so wealthy, the State is able to raise above average tax revenues, despite their low effort. Higher education receives a near average proportion of these funds resulting in a funding level per capita slightly above U.S. norms. These dollars support a higher educational system that is about 20% larger than average for the population.

Citizens in Nevada have a high college entrance rate, which when coupled with high in-migration of out-of-state students creates a large first-time student enrollment. A moderating factor is the low retention rate, reflecting the large two-year segment in the State. Many students in this sector terminate their formal education after two years, thus causing a lower overall retention ratio.

Nevada, while allocating an average level of funds to higher education, enrolls a relatively large number of students in their system. Nevada provides substantial funding to its comprehensive institutions, but very low support to two-year colleges. However, in fiscal year 1976, they stepped up their support of two-year schools dramatically with a 185.7% dollar jump. The increases in State funding of higher education in this period are part of the reason why Nevada's share of total E&G revenues to the public has increased from 56% to a 60% level from FY72 to FY76.

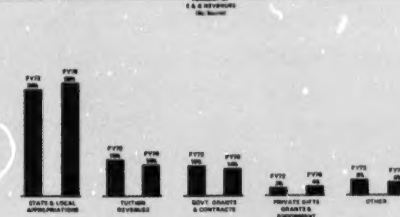
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

Public Institutions in Each Category	FY75 Enrollment	S&L Appropriations FY75	Percent Change in Appropriations Since FY75	Change in FY75 to FY76	Change in FY75 to FY76	Change in FY75 to FY76
Major Doctoral Institutions	5	21,080	\$36,714,918	30.7%	9.7%	27.4%
Comprehensive Institutions	2	11,888	30,054,779	25.5	10.3	6.7
General Baccalaureate Institutions	3	9,192	9,880,036	195.7	8.8	182.6
Two-Year Institutions	1	139	0	0	13.0	0
Health Professional Institutions	1	139	0	0	13.0	0
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	1	139	0	0	13.0	0
Independent Institutions	1	139	0	0	13.0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES					#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)								
					TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)										
PUBLIC	0	0	\$62.0	182	35.6	128	\$1742	85	\$465	85	\$405	78	\$124	118	\$173	84	\$2909	85
Major Doctoral Granting		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comprehensive		50.8	297	20.1	314	2528	176	682	128	628	212	213	587	244	218	4305	144	
General Baccalaureate		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two Year		11.3	72	15.5	129	725	52	172	56	117	74	8	78	61	84	1103	56	
Health Professional		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	0	0	6	0	0.2	3	0	0	1325	54	32	3	881	83	68	18	2187	43

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1111 75	\$225 86	\$185 113	\$131 188	\$2832 86
Major Doctoral Granting	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Comprehensive	1575 186	398 351	322 441	1904 152	4199 144
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Two Year	512 53	0 0	8 21	544 82	1063 56
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
INDEPENDENT	884 37	0 0	0 0	487 28	1180 24

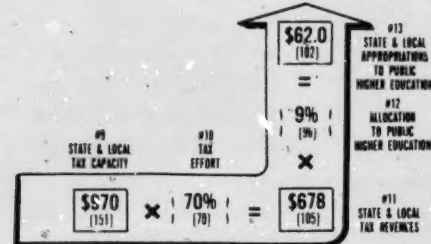
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

60	181	18	188	14	92	4	131	8	85
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	88	16	89	15	148	5	252	6	151
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	93	16	190	11	132	1	148	7	149
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	63	176	2	8	32	151	3	42

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

39	87	8	77	7	132	46	117
0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
38	74	9	245	8	388	45	186
0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
48	93	0	0	1	41	51	118
0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
60	156	0	0	0	0	40	85

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)



(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

NEVADA

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Appropriations from the State to public higher education in New Hampshire in FY76 grew at a rate which just exceeded enrollment growth. State support to public higher education increased 10.7% at a time when enrollments were growing 9.5%. This increase meant a gain in State funding per student of 1.1%. While adjustments for inflation temper this increase (to an average decline of 5.2%), this loss was absorbed exclusively by the two-year college sector (all vocational-technical schools). While enrollments increased by 45% for two-year schools, the level of State appropriations to these institutions remained unchanged, resulting in a 32% loss in the level of per student support. Two-year institutions are funded by the State at levels 11% below national averages. State funding to the major doctoral school (University of New Hampshire) is 39% below average, for the comprehensive school (University of New Hampshire—Plymouth State College) 61% below average, and 56% below average for the other professional school (University of New Hampshire—Keene State College). Thus, despite relative losses in State funding in FY76, the two-year schools in New Hampshire are still better funded as compared to national averages than the other types of institutions.

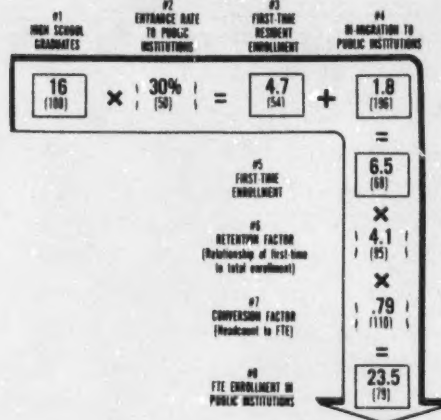
State funding to higher education in New Hampshire at \$31 per person is about half the level provided on average in other States. Despite a near average capacity to raise taxes in terms of basic wealth, New Hampshire citizens are taxed at rates about 20% below the average. New Hampshire also allocates a lower than average proportion of these diminished tax revenues to higher education. Six percent of tax revenues go to higher education, a rate 36% below the norm. The combined effect of lower than average tax revenues and a low rate of allocation of these to higher

education is appropriations per capita that are about half the typical amount. While appropriations per capita to higher education in New Hampshire are about 50% lower than average, enrollments are about 20% below the norm for the population. In part, this lower enrollment is due to the large independent sector enrollment in New Hampshire. In addition, the tuition differential between the public and independent sectors is much smaller than in many States, making attendance at independent institutions attractive for State residents.

Because enrollments are relatively larger than appropriations, State support per student is about 35% below U.S. averages in the public sector. However, public institutions in New Hampshire receive substantial revenues from non-State sources, particularly tuition income, and are thus able to fully compensate for low State support. State and local appropriations make up only 36% of total E&G revenues to public institutions, compared to a national share that is typically 60% of the total. It is interesting to note that, though this share is low, it represents a five percentage point increase over the last four years from a previous share of only 31% to the current 36% share of total E&G revenues.

Because of income from non-State sources, all sectors improve their relative revenue levels. For example, the major doctoral institution, which enrolls about 54% of all public students, increased per student support from \$1,606 per student (index of 61) based on State support alone to \$4,967 per student (index of 97) when all revenue sources were included. Similarly, the revenue indexes for the comprehensive and other professional schools show similar movement from an index of 39 to 72 and 44 to 74, respectively.

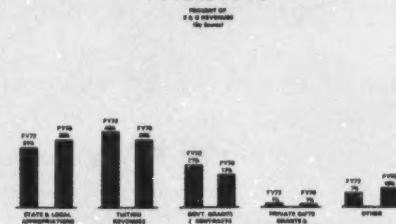
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1976	SEA Appropriation FY76	Percent Change in Appropriation Base FY76	Change in FTE Enrollment 1976 to 1978	Change in Appropriation Per Student FY76 to FY78	Change in Current Dollar SEA Support/Student FY76 to FY78
Public Institutions	10	18,241	\$26,380,911	10.7%	9.9%	1.1%	-5.2%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	10,322	18,977,412	11.8	3.2	8.2	1.6
Comprehensive Institutions	1	2,730	2,110,366	21.3	4.8	16.7	8.8
Baccalaureate Institutions	7	3,533	4,391,298	-0.5	-45.3	-31.8	-36.9
Two-Year Institutions	1	2,000	2,281,876	19.7	4.8	14.2	7.2
Health Professional Institutions	1	14,829	0	0	12.9	0	0
Other Professional & Specialized Schools, Independent Institutions	1	14,829	0	0	12.9	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78

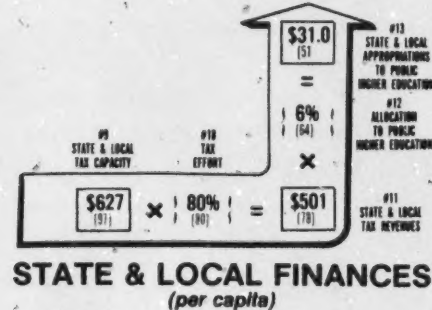


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES	
PUBLIC	0	0	\$31.0	51	23.5	79	\$1318	64	\$1318	248	\$613
Major Doctoral Granting			20.3	85	12.6	129	1806	61	1742	213	945
Comprehensive			2.8	28	3.3	52	776	39	1120	290	236
General Baccalaureate			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two Year			5.4	34	4.3	39	1243	38	364	119	186
Health Professional			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional			2.8	97	3.3	221	856	44	1146	178	280
INDEPENDENT	0	0	0	0	18.3	282	0	0	2792	114	678

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1168	86	\$486	144	\$152
Major Doctoral Granting	1282	86	855	86	283
Comprehensive	1247	84	0	0	0
General Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	NA
Two Year	880	91	18	257	1
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	NA
Other Professional	1140	78	179	118	0
INDEPENDENT	1782	86	359	81	101



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS	TUITION	GOVT. CONTRACTS	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS	OTHER
PUBLIC	38.61	38.22	17.12	1.28	10.154
Major Doctoral Granting	32.63	35.220	19.98	1.22	12.152
Comprehensive	36.54	52.200	11.111	0.29	0.3
General Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0
Two Year	69.97	20.130	10.128	0.11	0.18
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	36.59	48.240	12.97	1.34	4.82
INDEPENDENT	0	56.112	14.67	21.106	9.119

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	INSTRUCTION	RESEARCH	PUBLIC SERVICE	OTHER	TOTAL
PUBLIC	38.73	15.142	5.32	4E	114
Major Doctoral Granting	29.73	19.186	0.86	46	132
Comprehensive	50.116	0	0	41	90
General Baccalaureate	0	0	0	NA	0
Two Year	56.100	1.387	0.4	43	93
Health Professional	0	0	0	NA	0
Other Professional	49.106	8.140	0	43	51
INDEPENDENT	35.51	7.58	2.51	58	118

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW JERSEY

State appropriations to public higher education in New Jersey increased 10.6% in FY76 over the previous year. Since enrollments in the public sector increased by about the same amount (10.1%), State support on a per student basis remained nearly constant. This was tempered by an inflation rate of 6.6%, as measured by the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI). This rate of price increase caused the constant dollar value of State support to decline per student by 5.8%. All categories of public institutions, except major doctoral granting and health professional schools, suffered constant dollar declines per student in State support.

In providing support to higher education, the citizens of New Jersey contribute \$41 each, a level 33% below that provided typically in other States. While New Jersey raises substantial tax revenues (about 10% more than most States), only 6% of these funds are channeled into higher education. These appropriations support a student load in the public sector that is 20% lower than that carried by most State systems. While New Jersey has an about average number of high school graduates, they do not enter college at average rates. In addition, New Jersey attracts about 70% fewer students from out-of-state than a typical State.

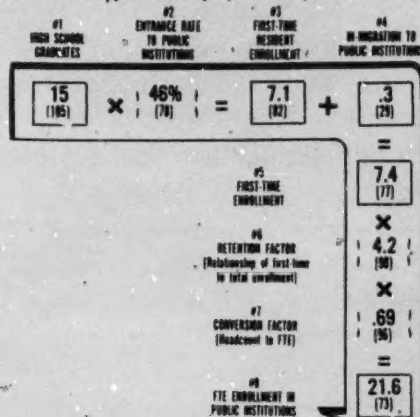
While both enrollments and appropriations are below national norms, for the dollars provided New Jersey is carrying relatively heavy enrollments. As a result,

appropriations per student are below average by 8%. However in three sectors (major doctoral, general baccalaureate, and health professional) State support is above the U.S. average (by 13%, 2% and 136%, respectively). State funding to comprehensive and other professional schools, on the other hand, is substantially below typical rates, by 33% in both cases. Unfortunately, even after revenues from other sources are obtained, these sectors continue at financing levels that are below U.S. levels (22% below for comprehensives and 31% below for other professional schools).

While all sectors in New Jersey receive a much higher than normal proportion of support from tuition income, these funds in combination with other income still did not bring the comprehensive and other professional schools to a total revenue level that is close to the U.S. average. All other institutional sectors in New Jersey operate with revenues that are either close to or above U.S. averages on a per student basis.

It is also important to note that New Jersey provides substantial aid to students in both the public and independent sectors. In addition, New Jersey provides institutional support to the independent sector at a level twice the U.S. average. This State-financed student aid and independent sector institutional support represents an additional contribution of almost \$5 per person for higher education in New Jersey.

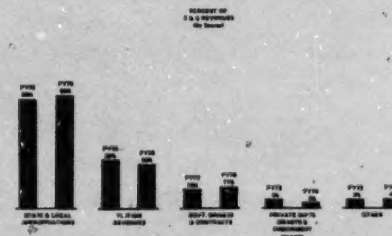
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

Number of Institutions	FY75 \$100	FY76 \$100	Percent Change in Appropriations FY75 to FY76	Change in FY75 to FY76	Change in FY75 to FY76	Change in FY75 to FY76
Public Institutions	30	168,253	\$297,843,028	15.8%	70.1%	9.8%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	24,029	71,118,298	18.5	6.0	11.8
Comprehensive Institutions	4	38,380	49,845,136	-8.5	9.5	-18.8
General Baccalaureate Institutions	4	10,867	18,262,062	-17.0	4.1	-20.2
Two Year Institutions	18	54,880	68,389,263	16.7	20.8	-3.3
Health Professional Institutions	1	1,210	48,510,838	48.3	5.9	40.3
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	4	30,891	40,827,892	6.8	1.5	-6.9
Independent Institutions	24	51,494	9,398,307	-10.0	5.7	-14.9

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

FTE ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				(73)	#15 OTHER REVENUES						#16							
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	PER STUDENT				#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)									
					TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PUBLIC GIFTS & DONATIONS (per student)	OTHER (per student)										
PUBLIC	2.12	204	\$40.7	21.6	\$1883	82	\$684	125	\$354	94	\$78	88	\$122	57	\$3120	91		
Major Doctoral Granting		9.7	41	3.3	36	2980	113	845	104	607	31	254	98	318	76	4884	97	
Comprehensive		6.7	52	5.0	77	1348	67	745	138	179	51	3	8	46	41	2322	78	
General Baccalaureate		2.5	185	1.5	183	1884	182	722	119	170	47	4	18	70	79	1831	88	
Two Year		8.5	91	7.5	87	1289	81	540	176	238	159	3	38	115	118	2188	118	
Health Professional		6.8	187	0.2	83	60018	28	1758	174	11187	133	4407	154	1817	89	60008	183	
Other Professional		5.8	193	4.2	287	1311	61	684	186	211	51	18	24	24	14	2247	98	
INDEPENDENT	1.44	115	1.3	155	7.0	78	181	189	2892	118	773	77	918	93	253	86	4818	98

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1341 98	\$141 42	\$145 88	\$1362 98	\$2928 88
Major Doctoral Granting	1770 91	540 51	374 96	2818 117	4702 95
Comprehensive	1239 82	124 18	10 14	1071 88	2444 84
General Baccalaureate	1272 82	5 18	27 44	1400 185	2704 188
Two Year	958 88	3 48	57 171	1115 128	2033 185
Health Professional	21889 91	3798 88	7889 581	9495 128	42849 187
Other Professional	1201 13	3 2	28 42	981 83	2224 72
INDEPENDENT	1730 85	413 78	26 24	2487 188	4855 98

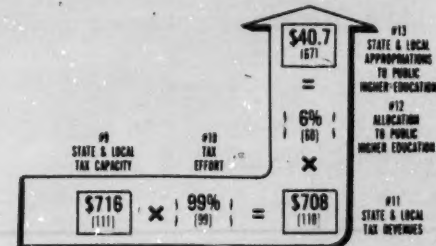
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	#10	#11	#12	#13
STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	80	182	22	138
ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	50	116	17	186
STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES	58	87	32	178
	83	186	27	123
	50	83	25	161
	88	122	3	98
	58	87	30	153
	4	282	56	112

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	#10	#11	#12	#13
INSTRUCTION	48	182	5	47
RESEARCH	38	96	11	94
PUBLIC SERVICE	51	188	5	133
OTHER	47	181	0	18
TOTAL	42	82	0	38
HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	51	114	9	48
OTHER PROFESSIONAL	54	115	0	3
INDEPENDENT	37	87	9	72

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)



(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

NEW JERSEY

NEW MEXICO

Public institutions in New Mexico experienced major gains in State support per student in FY76 over the previous year. The amount of appropriations for public institutions increased 18% in a year when enrollments were growing 5.2%. This differential meant an increase in per student support of 12.3%, and even after adjustments for inflation the constant dollar gain was 5.4%. New Mexico was one of 19 States that provided real dollar per student gains to higher education. All public institutions in New Mexico shared in this one-year gain.

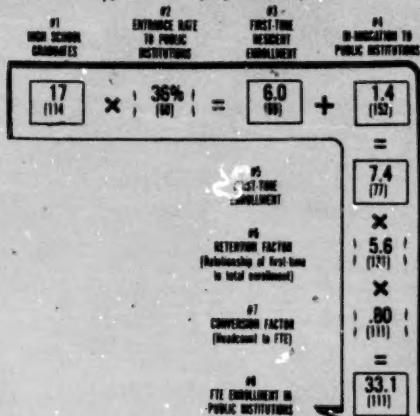
New Mexico spent \$68 million in FY76 for higher education, a \$60 per capita contribution which is very close to the U.S. average. While tax revenues in the State are about 20% below average, New Mexico allocates a relatively high proportion of tax dollars to higher education (11% of tax revenues, which is 18% above the average). These appropriations support a student population that is about 11% larger than would be expected, given the size of New Mexico's population. Although the college-going rate of high school graduates is relatively low (index of 60), New Mexico enrolls a large number of out-of-state students, focuses heavily on university education (and therefore has a favorable retention ratio), and has a larger full-time enrollment than most other States. These factors in combination result in above average enrollments. About 70% of the students

are enrolled in major doctoral institutions (University of New Mexico and New Mexico State's main campus).

Because public enrollment in New Mexico is relatively larger than appropriations, support per student is less than average. While most public institutions in the State augment these State funds extensively with revenues from other sources, major doctoral institutions operate with total revenues about three-quarters of the level typically received by such institutions. The other public sectors obtain total revenues in excess of the U.S. average for their category. In addition, comprehensive and general baccalaureate institutions receive more income per student from the State and in total than do the major doctoral schools. While all institutions in New Mexico showed per student increases in FY76, the gain for major doctoral institutions was the lowest.

Although New Mexico provides a smaller share of total E&G revenues to higher education than most States, the share represented by appropriations has increased dramatically since 1972 (from 39% to 49% of total E&G revenues). In this same period, the share of revenues from government grants and contracts (principally Federal) has declined by 12 percentage points (from 36% to 24%). Despite this decline in shares, government grants and contracts to public higher education are still 67% higher in New Mexico than the average.

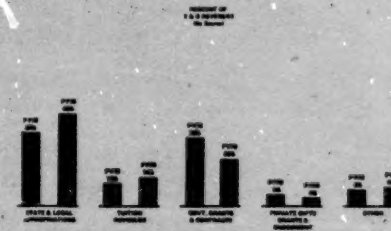
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FY75	FY76	Percent Change in FY75 to FY76	FY75	FY76	Percent Change in FY75 to FY76
Public Institutions	14	37,934	868,342,382	18.1%	5.2%	12.3%	5.4%
Major Doctoral Institutions	2	26,399	47,022,809	16.4	6.9	9.8	3.9
Comprehensive Institutions	2	6,300	11,172,300	17.8	-6.9	32.8	18.9
Baccalaureate Institutions	2	2,004	4,706,494	38.8	12.9	14.3	2.1
Two-Year Institutions	8	4,180	9,041,980	27.3	14.1	11.8	4.7
Health Professional Institutions							
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	3	2,882	0	0	-6.7	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

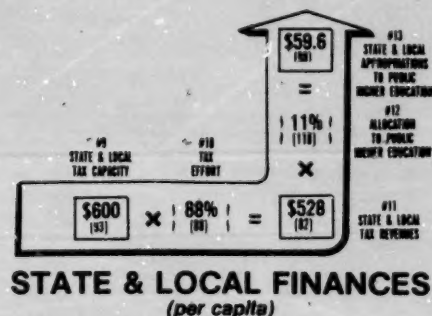


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

FTE ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				(1971)	#15 OTHER REVENUES						
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES				#16 TOTAL REVENUES (per student)		
					TOTAL (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)			
PUBLIC	0	0	\$59.6	33.1	\$1802	\$529	\$869	\$133	\$356	\$3689	
Major Doctoral Granting		41.3	173	23.0	252	1790	534	849	115	360	3790
Comprehensive		9.7	76	4.8	72	2184	532	979	9	189	3829
General Baccalaureate		4.1	172	1.8	122	2211	363	914	170	330	4727
Two Year		4.4	76	3.7	32	1263	558	282	518	91	3434
Health Professional		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	0	0	0	2.5	28	1780	920	275	85	37	3000

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1267.86	\$815.182	\$304.235	\$1338.182	\$3625.178
Major Doctoral Granting	1238.83	782.88	488.125	1385.76	3811.77
Comprehensive	1827.118	73.85	342.332	1847.132	2588.123
General Baccalaureate	1416.113	1127.2258	81.131	1825.122	4298.128
Two Year	1083.117	0.0	88.385	1813.118	2175.115
Health Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA.0	0.0
Other Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA.0	0.0
INDEPENDENT	1179.83	7.1	38.38	1780.77	2875.81



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Institutional Revenues										
48 82	14 58	24 158	4 118	10 155						
48 83	14 88	25 129	3 88	10 124						
55 82	14 78	24 250	9 17	5 120						
68 82	8 37	19 147	4 267	30 888						
18 78	23 148	0 182	16 142	4 75						
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0						
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0						
0 0	50 178	30 147	9 46	2 28						

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

	Institutional Expenditures				
PUBLIC	38 79	12 185	11 314	37 83	
Major Federal to Volving	32 82	21 115	13 133	34 86	
Comprehensions	45 88	2 51	7 278	48 187	
General Receipts/State	33 72	27 147	2 83	38 77	
Two Year	58 87	0 0	3 178	47 181	
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	
INDEPENDENT	38 182	0 2	1 58	58 175	

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

NEW MEXICO

NEW YORK

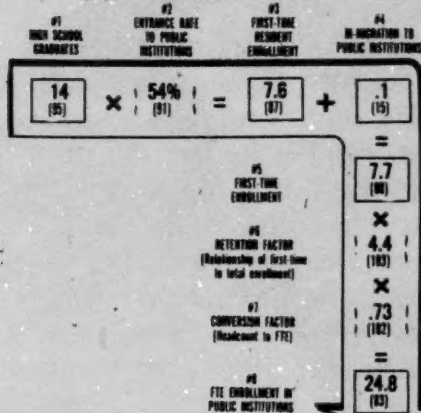
Increases in State and local appropriations to higher education in New York in fiscal year 1976 outdistanced enrollment growth for this period, providing an increase in State support of 4.8% for all public students. While adjustment for inflation results in a 1.7% decline in constant dollars overall, four of the six public sectors showed real dollar gains. Only public baccalaureate and two-year colleges experienced real dollar declines of 6.3% and 18.3%, respectively.

Growth in State support of higher education resulted in appropriations equalling \$70 for each citizen, a level 14% above average U.S. rates. New York also provides substantial financial support to students in both the public and independent sectors as well as institutional support to independent schools. State dollars for these purposes represent another \$10 per person, bringing total per capita support to higher education to \$80 per person.

Dollars in the public sector support a student popu-

lation 17% smaller than average for a State this size. This smaller enrollment can be attributed to a large independent sector, less than average college entrance rates by residents, and the comparatively low enrollment of out-of-state students. With appropriations 14% above average supporting enrollments 17% below average in size, New York's appropriations per student are 38% above national levels. All sectors of institutions fare well in this regard. Financial support from the State and localities represents 70% of all E&G revenues received by public institutions in New York. Except in the case of income received from tuition, funding from other non-State sources is below average. For example, funds from government grants and contracts (typically Federal in origin) are about 25% lower at New York's public institutions than usual. Nevertheless, all institutions, including the independents, operate with above average total income. These funds are spent for instructional support activities, to a greater degree than in most States.

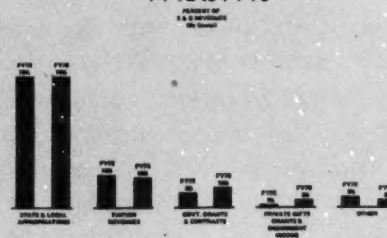
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

		FY75	FY76	Change in FY75 to FY76	FY75	FY76	Change in FY75 to FY76
Number of Institutions in State							
Public Institutions	84	448,969	51,263,381,902	10.9%	6.9%	-4.8%	-1.7%
Major Doctoral Institutions	8	80,969	750,718,884	18.1	6.3	11.2	4.3
Comprehensive Institutions	17	158,170	488,268,408	12.1	2.8	9.8	2.3
General Baccalaureate Institutions	8	17,126	42,846,721	18.0	18.1	-0.1	-0.3
Two-Year Institutions	44	188,347	222,040,880	-8.8	7.1	-13.0	-18.3
Health Professional Institutions	5	8,817	120,487,268	84.4	10.8	38.3	38.7
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	4	17,859	87,241,843	12.8	-2.9	16.2	9.0
Independent Institutions	188	288,839	72,881,340	3.8	8.8	-5.8	-11.8

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES				#16 TOTAL REVENUES (per student)									
					TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & BEQUESTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)										
PUBLIC	3.29	316	\$69.7	114	24.8	81	\$2814	118	\$801	118	\$397	76	\$108	86	\$107	58	\$4027	117
Major Doctoral Granting		13.8	58	3.4	31	4112	157	820	18	874	8	233	8	321	76	6380	124	
Comprehensive		25.8	282	8.7	137	2880	148	586	111	302	182	45	188	38	35	3844	122	
General Baccalaureate		2.4	81	0.9	85	2548	158	487	85	215	88	58	158	38	43	3348	123	
Two Year		17.8	114	10.4	31	1715	123	517	188	120	78	5	48	71	34	2430	123	
Health Professional		8.8	154	0.4	181	18484	188	1385	155	7095	84	3863	181	1143	58	31848	183	
Other Professional ***	As	3.2	118	1.0	67	3280	185	542	84	248	88	75	111	32	18	4187	127	
INDEPENDENT	3.03	241	4.0	48	18.5	183	244	38	2811	118	1470	147	1035	185	310	81	5870	122

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1747 (117)	\$200 (58)	\$87 (33)	\$1854 (141)	\$3888 (118)
Major Doctoral Granting	2218 (114)	785 (88)	354 (81)	3118 (188)	6474 (131)
Comprehensive	1837 (138)	78 (88)	88 (82)	1831 (147)	3886 (134)
General Baccalaureate	1311 (85)	29 (57)	52 (84)	1888 (148)	3351 (125)
Two Year	1228 (126)	9 (141)	10 (31)	1155 (122)	2383 (127)
Health Professional	8180 (72)	4054 (88)	885 (44)	10678 (135)	23578 (82)
Other Professional	2878 (143)	51 (31)	48 (73)	1886 (128)	3882 (128)
INDEPENDENT	2125 (114)	953 (153)	287 (253)	2574 (113)	5888 (121)

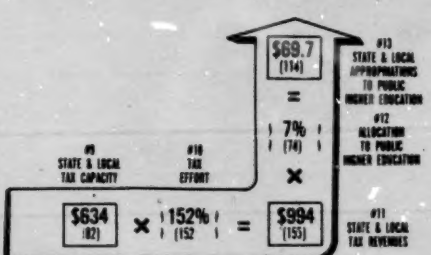
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

70 (118)	15 (94)	10 (85)	3 (82)	3 (42)
85 (128)	13 (81)	14 (71)	4 (72)	5 (81)
25 (112)	15 (84)	8 (78)	1 (82)	1 (27)
78 (127)	15 (85)	6 (48)	2 (122)	1 (35)
71 (188)	21 (137)	5 (82)	0 (38)	3 (88)
58 (184)	5 (151)	22 (82)	11 (157)	4 (55)
78 (138)	13 (84)	6 (48)	2 (87)	1 (15)
4 (228)	48 (58)	25 (121)	17 (88)	5 (88)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

45 (188)	5 (58)	2 (45)	48 (128)
34 (87)	12 (88)	5 (78)	48 (138)
50 (97)	2 (51)	2 (81)	47 (118)
38 (84)	1 (48)	2 (88)	58 (118)
51 (88)	0 (111)	0 (24)	48 (88)
35 (78)	17 (83)	3 (47)	45 (148)
52 (112)	1 (24)	1 (57)	45 (88)
38 (84)	15 (127)	5 (285)	44 (83)

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)



(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions
*** Other Professional Specialized Health Institutions

NEW YORK

NORTH CAROLINA

Appropriations to public postsecondary institutions in North Carolina fell 3.3% over the previous fiscal year, representing the largest decrease of any State in the nation. When combined with an enrollment increase of 17.3%, the per student level of State and local funding suffered a 17.5% decline. When inflation is considered, the decline is even worse, at 22.6% in constant dollars per student.

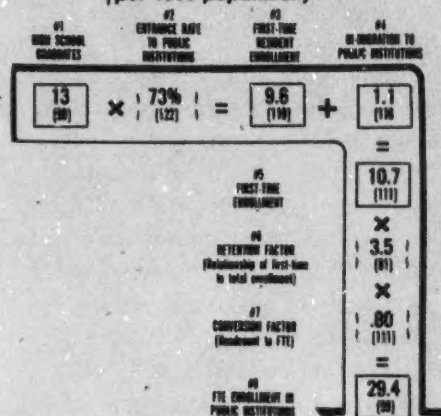
In spite of this sizeable reduction in State funding over the past year, North Carolina's public sector still receives State support at a level that is 1% above the U.S. average per student. This profile changes little when other revenues are taken into account. Total revenues for the public sector matches the national average at \$3,456 per student. However, when particular types of public institutions are examined, a more varied revenue profile is exhibited.

Major doctoral and two-year schools, which together enroll two-thirds of all public sector students, are both supported by the State and localities at levels approximately 20% higher than those in other States for similar institutions. This favorable revenue pattern continues when other revenues are added, though it slips some in the two-year sector. This positive level of support persists for these institutions despite the fact that they fared poorest in per student appropriation shifts in FY76 (declining by 21% and 29% respectively, in con-

stant dollars per student). By contrast, comprehensive schools, the next largest sector, are State funded at levels 14% below the average and 6% below average for total revenues per student, despite the fact that they fared the best of any type of institution in terms of appropriations in FY76 (i.e., a drop of 7.8% was the smallest of any sector). Baccalaureate schools show indexes of 99 (State revenues) and 108 (total revenues), a favorable posture. Other professional schools improved from an index of 85 (State revenues) to 91 (total revenues).

North Carolina provides tax revenues to higher education at the U.S. average, despite State tax revenues that are about three-quarters of the U.S. average. This support level is accomplished by allocating tax dollars to higher education at a rate 35% above the average. This results in \$61 per capita for higher education, a rate equal to the national average. These appropriations support a student enrollment that is likewise nearly equal to the U.S. average. Because appropriations and enrollments are roughly equivalent, State support per student in North Carolina is approximately at national levels. Only when one looks at the specific sectors do variations from this pattern appear. In general, though, revenues per student in the public sector are favorable compared to the average.

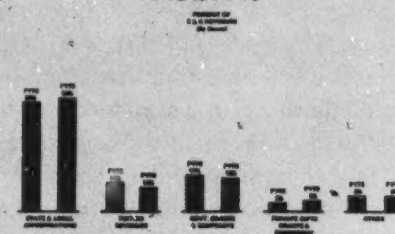
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FY75 State Appropriation \$M	FY78 State Appropriation \$M	FY75 Local Appropriation \$M	FY78 Local Appropriation \$M	Change in State FY75 to FY78	Change in Local FY75 to FY78	Change in Total FY75 to FY78
Public Institutions	72	105,433	\$31,001,339	-3.3%	17.3%	-17.3%	-20.6%	-23.9%
Major Doctoral Institutions	3	41,000	131,784,836	-11.9	5.2	-19.4	-18.7	-20.7
Comprehensive Institutions	6	31,840	84,483,261	6.9	8.8	-1.7	-7.8	-7.8
Baccalaureate Institutions	6	10,719	17,371,734	6.0	13.8	-8.9	-13.8	-13.8
Two-Year Institutions	50	68,719	110,487,868	6.7	25.0	-18.3	-20.0	-20.0
Health Professional Institutions	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	3	10,353	10,903,433	-1.2	12.3	-13.8	-19.2	-19.2
Independent Institutions	42	48,090	2,308,730	11.5	1.3	10.1	5.3	5.3

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES				#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
					Tuition (per student)	GOVT. CONTRIBUTES (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	
PUBLIC	06	6	\$60.7 (108)	\$2063	\$420	\$584	\$157	\$271	\$3456
Major Doctoral			24.2	3207	700	1340	903	766	6006
Comprehensive			10.0	1722	541	480	41	111	2815
General Baccalaureate			3.2	1821	484	880	130	120	2062
Two Year			20.3	1886	106	140	11	30	2066
Health Professional			0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional			3.1	1840	484	330	100	300	2940
INDEPENDENT	09	7	.4	46	1837	1318	1182	901	5073

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1600	\$261	\$271	\$1179	\$3451
Major Doctoral	2471	1367	800	1919	6673
Comprehensive	1001	80	84	886	2770
General Baccalaureate	1200	83	190	1340	2824
Two Year	1122	1	22	882	1946
Health Professional	0	0	0	NA	0
Other Professional	1094	9	190	1000	2983
INDEPENDENT	1906	548	140	2200	5018

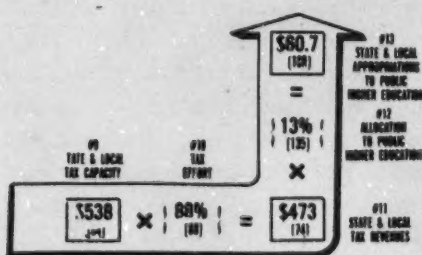
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	Tuition	GOVT. CONTRIBUTES	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS	OTHER
PUBLIC	12.7%	10.1%	5.1%	0.1%
Major Doctoral	11.8%	21.1%	0.1%	12.1%
Comprehensive	10.1%	14.1%	1.1%	4.1%
General Baccalaureate	10.1%	20.1%	4.1%	4.1%
Two Year	0.1%	7.1%	1.1%	2.1%
Health Professional	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other Professional	10.1%	17.1%	3.1%	13.1%
INDEPENDENT	20.1%	23.1%	12.1%	12.1%

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	INSTRUCTION	RESEARCH	PUBLIC SERVICE	OTHER
PUBLIC	47.1%	11.1%	8.1%	34.1%
Major Doctoral	37.1%	21.1%	13.1%	29.1%
Comprehensive	36.1%	3.1%	2.1%	30.1%
General Baccalaureate	40.1%	2.1%	5.1%	40.1%
Two Year	56.1%	0.1%	1.1%	43.1%
Health Professional	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	NA
Other Professional	36.1%	0.1%	7.1%	30.1%
INDEPENDENT	38.1%	11.1%	3.1%	47.1%

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)



(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)
* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH DAKOTA

State and local funding of public higher education in North Dakota rose 31% between FY75 and FY76. Concurrently, enrollments rose by 5%, resulting in a 25% gain in State support per student. While this gain was reduced by inflation, public institutions in North Dakota still showed major strides forward with a 17% increase in constant dollar support of higher education. This gain for the public sector was the fourth largest in the States, behind Alaska, Wyoming and Nevada. All sectors except the baccalaureate institution (Minot State College) showed an increase.

North Dakota expends a high proportion of its tax revenues to support public higher education (the allocation of 12% is 31% above the U.S. rate). This translates into \$74 per capita, a figure which also exceeds the national average by 22%. However, North Dakota has an FTE enrollment of 39 students per 1000 population, ranking seventh in the nation in relative enrollment. This large number of students is a consequence of many high school graduates (122% above average), a high rate of first-time enrollment by residents (130%), a sizable number of students from out-of-state (214%), and relatively more full-time enrollment.

The above average appropriations for higher education in North Dakota is counterbalanced by the even larger enrollment load on the State. As a result, per student State support at \$1,900 falls just below the U.S. average (by 7%). This level of support is, in turn, augmented by other revenues to a total revenue level of \$3,656 per student, a rate that is 6% above the national average. Only tuition revenues fall below the national rate (by 8%), while income from "other sources" (above average by 10%), gifts and grants (above by 58%), and government contracts (above by 20%)

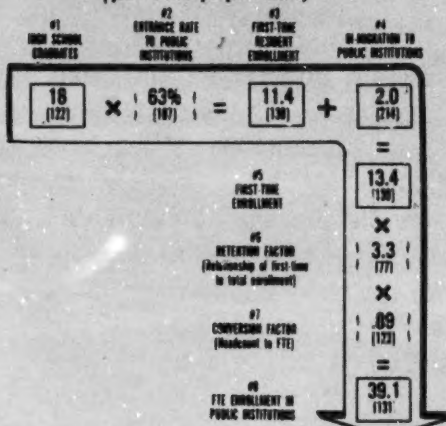
were all higher than the U.S. rate.

Within the public sector, State appropriations have a varied pattern. The largest sector, the major doctoral institution (University of North Dakota), which enrolls about 30% of public students, receives 17% less State funding than the average for such institutions. Appropriations to this sector showed the largest per student increase in FY76, thus moving in the direction of rectifying the deficit. In addition, added funding from other sources brought these schools to a level 8% below the average, (an improvement from the level 17% below).

The next largest sector, comprehensive institutions, on the other hand had more favorable State support (indexed at 120), that improved further with income from other sources, to a high index of 152 for total revenues. This sector likewise had favorable gains in State support in FY76. The other sectors varied in State and total revenues as shown in the following indexes: baccalaureate (index of 86 for State revenues and 87 for total revenues); two-year (indexes of 79 and 104); and other professional (indexes of 105 and 93). The figures for the baccalaureate schools the losses of fiscal 1976.

In sum, North Dakota made impressive gains in 1976 in public support of higher education, increasing an already high level of per capita support. At the same time though there are about 30% more students in the public sector than average, creating a level of State appropriations per student below national rates. This profile varies substantially for the different categories of institutions, with two sectors above and three below national levels in per student appropriations.

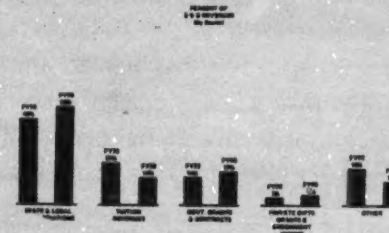
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

		#12 Number of Institutions in Each Category	#13 FY75 State & Local Appropriations	#14 FY78 State & Local Appropriations	#15 Change in State & Local Appropriations FY75 to FY78	#16 Change in State & Local Appropriations FY75 to FY78 % Change	#17 Change in State & Local Appropriations FY75 to FY78 % Change
Public Institutions	11	24,830	\$41,184,842	35.7%	4.8%	34.7%	17.8%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	7,881	18,871,831	64.7	8.4	33.4	26.2
Comprehensive Institutions	1	8,772	14,308,000	21.8	4.8	25.1	17.3
Specialized Institutions	1	1,880	2,798,883	-4.8	-0.2	-4.7	-18.5
Two-Year Institutions	8	6,134	8,714,262	19.8	3.0	18.9	8.4
Health Professional Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Professional & Restricted Enroll	3	2,272	4,834,781	33.1	1.8	38.0	21.9
Independent Institutions	4	1,740	0	0	0.0	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78

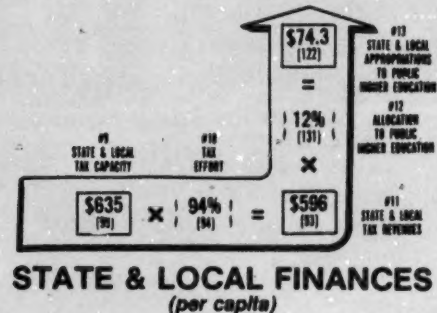


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	#34 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	#35 FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#36 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES					#38 TOTAL (per student)
					TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#37 E&G REVENUES (per student)	
PUBLIC	35	34	\$74.3 122	39.1 131	\$1900 81	\$505 82	\$623 128	\$178 158	\$451 218	\$3656 188
Major Doctoral Granting			25.9 188	11.9 131	2173 83	549 87	1280 127	320 124	363 81	4884 92
Comprehensive			25.7 181	10.7 187	2408 129	517 88	384 123	252 108	1015 187	4556 152
General Baccalaureate			4.4 185	3.1 271	1480 84	518 85	288 88	5 13	144 181	2384 87
Two Year			10.7 88	8.8 88	1106 78	463 151	383 191	24 223	188 184	2056 184
Health Professional			0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Other Professional			7.8 285	3.7 254	2637 185	426 88	431 184	55 88	85 28	3614 53
INDEPENDENT	03	2	0 8	2.7 38	0 8	1386 57	812 81	834 85	184 51	3326 88

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	#39 INSTRUCTION (per student)	#40 RESEARCH (per student)	#41 PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	#42 OTHER (per student)	#43 TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1888 113	\$481 145	\$216 132	\$1143 87	\$3528 187
Major Doctoral Granting	2485 127	431 48	102 28	1388 81	4417 88
Comprehensive	1512 182	1315 1158	825 157	1057 85	4508 154
General Baccalaureate	1388 188	10 21	132 214	1018 77	2527 84
Two Year	1158 118	0 8	3 8	835 88	1987 185
Health Professional	0 8	0 8	0 8	NA 8	0 8
Other Professional	1284 88	0 8	32 48	1473 185	2788 88
INDEPENDENT	1281 88	0 8	48 44	2144 84	3488 72



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	#12 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	#13 FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES	#16 TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	52 87	14 87	17 113	5 148	12 187
Major Doctoral Granting	48 88	12 73	27 128	7 125	8 88
Comprehensive	53 78	11 83	8 81	8 282	22 585
General Baccalaureate	58 88	22 88	12 83	8 18	8 188
Two Year	54 78	23 148	15 183	1 214	8 157
Health Professional	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Other Professional	88 112	14 71	14 112	2 86	2 42
INDEPENDENT	0 8	42 84	27 134	25 125	8 75

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	#39 INSTRUCTION (per student)	#40 RESEARCH (per student)	#41 PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	#42 OTHER (per student)	#43 TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	48 188	14 125	8 124	32 81	32 81
Major Doctoral Granting	58 143	10 55	2 28	32 81	32 81
Comprehensive	34 88	29 751	14 588	23 55	23 55
General Baccalaureate	54 118	0 22	9 228	48 82	48 82
Two Year	58 112	0 8	0 3	42 81	42 81
Health Professional	0 8	0 8	0 8	NA 8	0 8
Other Professional	48 88	0 8	1 53	53 115	53 115
INDEPENDENT	37 87	0 8	1 81	82 118	82 118

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

NORTH DAKOTA

OHIO

State and local appropriations to public higher education increased nearly 21% in Ohio from FY75 to FY76, while enrollments for this period increased 9%. As a result, State support per student increased 10%. After adjustment for inflation, the constant dollar growth is maintained at 3.4% for the public sector. Ohio thus is one of nineteen States showing average gains in real support from the State for higher education.

An examination of the institutional sectors shows that the increase in State support most benefitted the major doctoral campuses (real dollar gains of 13.2% per student). This sector represents 62% of public sector enrollments and therefore heavily influences averages for the public sector. While comprehensive institutions had appropriation increases greater than those for enrollments, in real dollar terms, all sectors, except the major doctoral institutions, had declines in constant dollar State support per student.

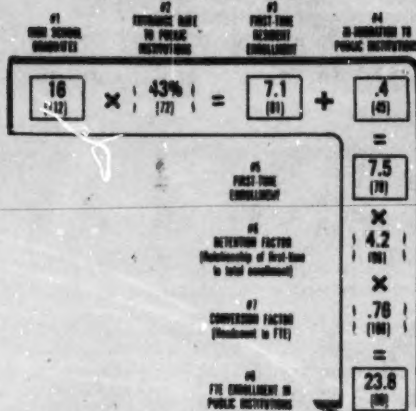
While the major doctoral and comprehensive institutions had the best gains in this one year in State support, these two sectors are lowest overall in the level of State support per student compared to national averages. The major doctoral schools are funded by the State almost 30% below the typical level for such schools. Similarly the comprehensives get 27% less funding than average from the State. While these figures are augmented somewhat by funding from other sources in terms of total revenues the major doctoral institutions in Ohio operate with funding that is 23% below the U.S. average

for similar schools. The comprehensive schools, with substantial income from tuition and private gifts and grants, secure total revenues that are 7% below average. All other public sectors have revenue levels near the average.

Other professional schools present a remarkable support pattern. State and local appropriations per student are \$28,331 (1454% of the U.S. rate). This support is augmented by other revenues to become \$81,059 per student in total revenues (2502% of the national average). This pattern exists because there is a single institution in this category, the Medical College of Ohio at Toledo. Because most of the schools in this catch-all category are not health-related, data for this medical college differ dramatically from the usual average.

Ohio appropriates \$39.70 per capita to public higher education, a rate 35% below the national average. Although tax capacity is 2% above the U.S. rate, actual revenues collected from taxes, \$525 per capita, are 18% below the national average. Only 8% of these tax revenues are allocated to postsecondary institutions, a rate 21% below the U.S. average. Ohio enrolls relatively fewer students in its public sector than the average State, with an FTE enrollment per 1000 population of 23.8 students (80% of the U.S. rate). However, appropriations are relatively smaller than enrollments, resulting in State support per student of \$1,665, an amount almost 20% below average.

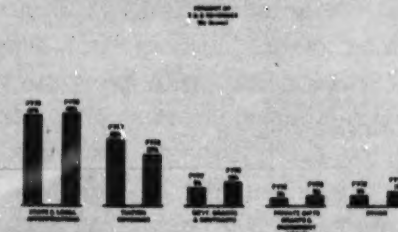
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions	FY75 Appropriation \$ mil.	FY76 Appropriation \$ mil.	Change in FY76 to FY75 \$ mil.	Change in FY76 to FY75 %	Change in FY76 to FY75 U.S. average
Public Institutions	57	258,377	342,168,327	83,791	32.4%	10.1%
Major Doctoral Institutions	9	157,694	204,570,911	46,876	29.7	10.2
Comprehensive Institutions	3	30,315	40,448,262	10,133	33.4	-4.1
Specialized Institutions	1	2,000	6,000,000	4,000	200.0	-11.0
Two-Year Institutions	44	62,251	73,000,000	10,749	17.3	-10.0
Health Professional Institutions	1	501	7,111,000	6,610	1319.0	-25.0
Other Professional & Nonmedical Schools	70	83,882	8,600,000	8,516	10.1	10.0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

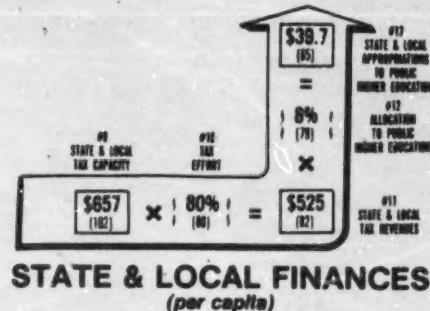


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS							
	STUDENT AID (per capita)	REVENUE SUPPORT (per capita)	FEE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#10 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	REVENUE (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#10 TOTAL (per student)	
PUBLIC	1.10	105	\$39.7	\$23.8	\$1685	\$828	\$411	\$170	\$228	\$3404
Major Doctoral Research	27.4	115	14.7	14.7	1880	1053	520	253	240	3043
Comprehensive	4.5	35	3.1	3.1	1457	930	232	52	184	2713
General Comprehensive	0.5	18	0.2	0.2	2387	847	1881	30	40	5110
Two Year	0.7	42	6.8	6.8	1140	819	125	17	117	2019
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional ***	0.2	23	0	0	28331	1515	14144	3081	34009	81000
INDEPENDENT	80	64	0.5	0.5	7.8	60	2370	616	848	4163

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	REVENUE (per student)	PUBLIC SOURCE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1900 187	194 57	222 126	1174 88	3180 88
Major Doctoral Granting	1850 96	290 33	325 94	1340 71	3710 71
Comprehensive	1282 57	40 41	50 18	1220 88	2613 88
General Comprehensive	1382 180	80 126	223 38	2040 27	5183 183
Two Year	870 181	0 2	41 121	943 57	1882 58
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other Professional	32000 247	1070 110	3704 101	10000 112	40000 130
INDEPENDENT	1804 54	336 57	25 21	2120 33	4084 33



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	#16 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#17 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#18 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#19 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#20 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)
48 (2)	27 (17)	12 (8)	5 (13)	7 (10)	
47 (2)	27 (17)	13 (8)	8 (12)	8 (7)	
52 (7)	34 (17)	8 (4)	2 (13)	4 (10)	
47 (7)	13 (7)	30 (25)	1 (8)	1 (24)	
58 (8)	31 (18)	6 (7)	1 (10)	8 (118)	
0 (0)	0 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	
35 (8)	2 (9)	17 (13)	4 (17)	42 (84)	
2 (8)	57 (115)	15 (7)	20 (11)	6 (7)	

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	#21 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#22 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#23 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#24 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#25 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)
50 (11)	0 (9)	7 (14)	37 (3)		
80 (17)	0 (4)	9 (11)	33 (6)		
48 (7)	2 (5)	2 (6)	47 (10)		
24 (8)	1 (7)	4 (18)	68 (13)		
53 (12)	0 (2)	2 (12)	45 (9)		
0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)		
50 (12)	10 (15)	6 (22)	20 (6)		
38 (18)	0 (8)	1 (7)	52 (11)		

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

*** Other Professional Specialized Health Institutions

OHIO

OKLAHOMA

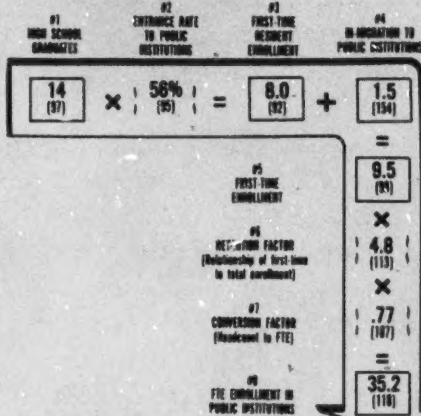
State and local funding to public institutions in Oklahoma increased 20% in 1976 over the previous fiscal period. Enrollments were growing at a lesser rate of 13.8%, providing a boost in State funding of 5.8% on average for each student. However, when inflation is taken into account, the 5.8% gain fades to a decline of .7% in the purchasing power of State dollars for higher education. FY76 appropriations however varied by category of institution, with three groups showing gains and three showing reductions. The health professional schools fared best with a 15.5% constant dollar gain per student, followed by major doctoral schools at 2.5%, and baccalaureate schools at 1.4%. In a contrasting pattern, the two-year schools showed a 8.3% decline, largely as a result of very large enrollment increases of 31.3% that outpaced additional appropriations. Comprehensive institutions had a 3.1% loss in constant dollar appropriations per student with professional and specialized schools slipping by 2.3%.

While appropriation increases in FY76 varied by type of institution, the level of funding received in total is uniformly low. Rates of State support per student are from 53% to 45% below typical rates provided by the States. In terms of total E&G revenues per student, the

variations are at levels ranging from 51 to 32% below average, indicating that non-State sources are providing no counterbalance to the low rates of State funding. The net effect is that Oklahoma's public sector operates with very low funding levels.

Tax contributions to public higher education in Oklahoma in FY76 totaled \$127 million, a \$47 payment per citizen. This level is more than 20% below a typical taxpayer load for higher education and can be attributed to the low tax effort in the State. While Oklahoma has a tax capacity that is 5% above average, the State's tax effort is almost 30% below average. While Oklahoma funnels about 5% more of its tax revenues to higher education than average, the level of tax revenues is so low that higher education appropriations fall 23% below normal levels. Despite these low appropriations, Oklahoma enrolls almost 20% more students in their public system than typical. The net result of approximately 20% more students to be supported with about 20% fewer dollars is a rate of State support per student that is 35% below the U.S. mean. As already indicated, other sources do not make up the difference, leaving public institutions with far less than average revenues.

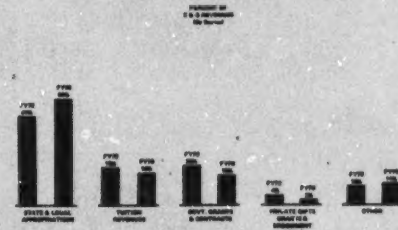
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FY75 1974	80A Actual FY76	Percent Change in Actual 80A FY76 vs FY75	Change in FY76 to 80B FY76	Change in 80B FY76 to FY77	Change in Actual 80A FY76 to FY77
Public Institutions	28	66,961	\$128,968,148	30.4%	13.9%	8.9%	-0.7%
Major Doctoral Institutions	2	37,378	\$6,423,673	16.6	6.7	9.3	2.9
Comprehensive Institutions	3	14,807	\$4,302,386	13.9	10.2	3.3	-3.1
Senior/Doctorate Institutions	5	8,986	\$10,986,589	21.8	12.9	8.1	1.4
Two-Year Institutions	18	34,017	\$1,713,080	26.3	31.3	-3.3	-6.3
Health Professional Institutions	1	1,709	\$4,398,280	34.4	6.2	23.1	16.5
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	3	7,834	\$,000,100	17.4	12.8	4.2	-2.3
Independent Institutions	18	17,880	0	0	7.5	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

	FTE ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS			35.2 (118)	#15 OTHER REVENUES							#16 TOTAL
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	TUITION (per student)	GRANT, CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & DONATIONS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL GAA REVENUES (per student)			
PUBLIC	08 7	\$46.8 77	35.2 118	\$1329 85	\$381 78	\$364 78	\$38 34	\$254 118	\$2366 88			
Major Doctoral Institute *		28.8 87	13.8 152	1510 58	486 58	432 44	58 22	544 129	3829 58			
Comprehensive		2.4 42	3.4 84	1821 51	333 82	75 78	3 8	29 18	1482 48			
General Baccalaureate		3.9 144	3.7 252	1080 85	388 84	338 84	11 28	31 34	1829 87			
Two Year		8.0 51	8.9 78	884 85	244 88	135 85	5 47	58 81	1347 88			
Health Professional		8.3 153	8.8 327	8106 47	578 57	4888 57	878 38	972 48	15142 48			
Other Professional ***		3.4 117	2.9 196	1181 88	341 53	314 78	4 8	29 17	1848 57			
INDEPENDENT	12 10	0 8	8.8 73	0 8	1383 57	153 15	840 86	385 181	2871 58			

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1141 77	\$245 72	\$183 112	\$796 81	\$2385 72
Major Doctoral Granting	1243 84	551 82	424 188	888 58	3086 82
Comprehensive	821 82	4 4	24 33	453 38	1482 48
General Baccalaureate	1942 83	36 72	88 129	858 58	1817 88
Two Year	780 72	0 8	18 28	578 88	1287 88
Health Professional	7880 88	1328 28	19 1	8884 78	15348 88
Other Professional	1829 71	7 4	32 47	764 53	1831 58
INDEPENDENT	1012 54	88 12	58 47	1558 88	2888 55

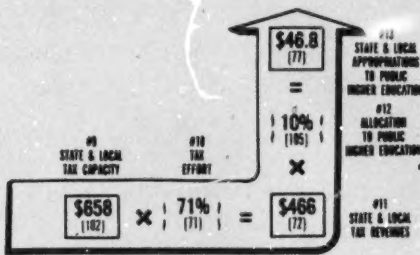
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

#12 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues					
	56 94	18 181	15 182	2 48		11 172	
#12 ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION		50 57	18 188	14 74	2 38	18 218	
	78 185	23 127	5 53	0 13	1 37		
	58 87	21 95	18 148	1 43	2 51		
	87 85	18 118	18 125	0 88	4 88		
	54 98	4 118	32 117	4 61	8 88		
#11 STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES		83 184	18 83	17 133	0 18	2 38	
	0 8	48 87	5 28	33 183		13 172	

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
Institutional Expenditures				
PUBLIC	48 187	18 181	8 137	34 85
Major Student Housing	48 182	18 188	14 75	28 81
Commodities	88 128	0 8	2 88	32 78
General Expenditures	57 123	2 187	-4 181	36 74
Ten Year	54 188	0 8	1 43	45 87
Health Professional	52 115	9 47	0 2	38 127
Other Professional	58 121	0 7	2 88	42 81
INDEPENDENT	38 88	3 21	2 85	58 123

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)



(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

*** Other Professional Specialized Health Institutions

OKLAHOMA

OREGON

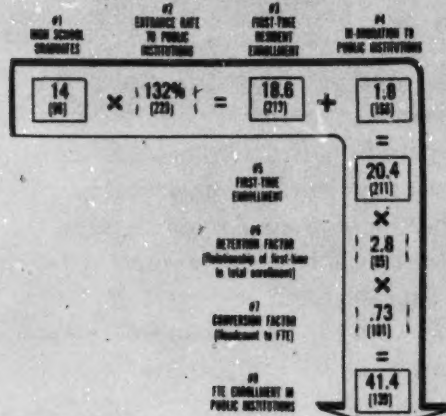
Public institutions in Oregon ranked eighth in the nation in State-supported gains in per student funding for higher education in fiscal year 1976. State and local appropriations increased 22.5% when enrollments were growing at a much smaller rate, 5.8%. The result was a jump in State funding of 15.8%. Even after adjustment for inflation, these institutions realized constant dollar gains of 8.6% per student. All categories of public institutions shared in this gain, except other professional and specialized schools, where enrollments fell by 3% and appropriations by 8%.

Appropriation gains occurred in a State that already provides substantial sums to higher education. Again ranking eighth in the nation, Oregon's citizens spend about \$80 each in tax dollars for higher education, a rate about 30% above the national average. While average in wealth and tax effort, Oregon allocates a high proportion of tax revenues to higher education. These tax dollars support an enrollment level in public education that is 40% above the typical pattern for a State its size. Oregon ranks fifth among the States, enrolling more students for its population size than all other States except Arizona, California, Colorado, and Washington. This high level of enrollment is primarily attributable to a high college entrance rate of first-time students. In addition, Oregon has about twice as many out-of-state students enrolling in their public institutions.

While Oregon citizens provide very high tax support per capita to higher education, given the accompanying high level of enrollment in the public sector, State appropriations per student are somewhat below the U.S. average. This is especially true for the major doctoral and comprehensive institutions in Oregon, where State and local support per student is about 30% below the average for similar schools. Revenues from other sources raise these levels somewhat, resulting in total E&G revenues 18% below for major doctoral and 10% below for comprehensives. These institutions though still operate with below average funding. Total revenues at baccalaureate and professional schools are also below national levels by about 10%. By contrast the two-year and health professional schools have funds that exceed U.S. averages by 10-20%. Given that the two-year sector enrolls 44% of the public students in the State, their comparative funding advantage of 19% above average is particularly impressive.

Oregon puts a tremendous emphasis on higher education, both in terms of enrolling a relatively large proportion of its population and by spending a large share of its tax dollars for its support. While on average the public institutions in the State are well supported, the major doctoral schools are operating with funds about 20% below typical rates for such schools.

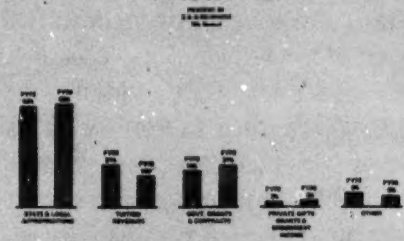
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in State Category	FY 75 Expenditure	FY 76 Expenditure	% Change in Expenditure FY 75 to FY 76	FY 75 Expenditure	FY 76 Expenditure	% Change in Expenditure FY 75 to FY 76
Public Institutions	31	94,857	\$182,583,282	22.0%	6.0%	16.0%	6.6%
Major Research Institutions	2	31,330	\$7,088,681	16.5	1.4	13.8	6.9
Comprehensive Institutions	1	10,444	\$4,338,716	19.8	2.9	16.2	6.6
General Institutions	2	5,239	\$7,119,235	16.5	0.7	16.7	6.5
Two-Year Institutions	13	41,411	\$3,884,738	28.9	11.4	15.7	6.9
Health Professional Institutions	1	7,616	\$1,167,822	45.2	27.9	9.7	2.0
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	2	4,901	\$,578,184	-9.0	-3.1	-6.1	-11.0
Independent Institutions	22	13,913	\$37,818	-5.8	7.7	-7.9	-12.8

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

#16 CAMPAIGNS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				(198)	#15 OTHER REVENUE					#9 TOTAL E&B REVENUES (per student)
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)		
PUBLIC	1.08 103	\$80.1 131	41.4 126	\$1933 94	\$577 185	\$741 142	\$103 92	\$185 88	\$3538 183	
Major Research/General		25.6 185	13.7 151	1822 88	741 91	1187 138	185 84	383 72	4218 82	
Comprehensive		6.5 51	4.8 71	1430 72	708 131	488 153	46 88	34 31	2067 98	
General/Two-Year		3.4 144	2.3 157	1483 91	596 98	343 95	32 83	13 14	2479 91	
Two Year		27.8 178	18.1 182	1537 118	384 128	279 178	6 54	129 132	2238 118	
Health Professional		13.6 387	0.7 334	20882 119	1180 118	8080 98	2314 182	1384 88	33578 188	
Other Professional		3.7 131	2.1 145	1750 98	864 183	510 124	41 88	35 21	3001 93	
INDEPENDENT	20 16	.4 44	8.1 87	81 88	2272 93	488 58	742 75	190 38	3722 76	

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1525 182	\$428 128	\$288 128	\$1184 88	\$3326 181
Major Research/General	1858 88	1054 118	388 183	1194 84	4218 85
Comprehensive	1446 97	88 53	88 118	1083 87	2683 91
General/Two-Year	1385 111	14 38	33 53	1251 94	2082 108
Two-Year	1686 113	4 88	19 57	1871 123	2183 114
Health Professional	10782 94	4328 92	3582 233	5299 48	23948 93
Other Professional	1743 128	18 18	27 41	1147 88	2933 94
INDEPENDENT	1483 78	127 22	57 54	2082 88	3840 75

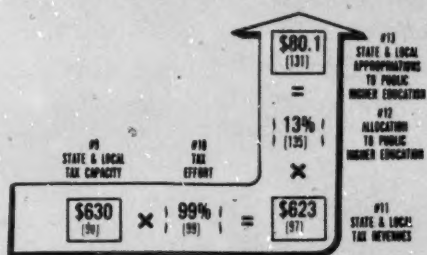
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	#10 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	#12 ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	#11 STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES
55 82	18 182	21 128	3 88
43 84	18 118	28 145	4 77
53 88	28 146	17 178	2 121
88 181	24 188	14 185	1 91
88 53	18 185	12 148	0 46
81 118	4 188	24 88	7 54
56 97	22 112	17 133	1 65
2 37	81 123	13 88	28 91

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	#10 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	#12 ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	#11 STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES
48 182	13 125	8 127	35 88
38 188	25 146	8 121	28 75
54 188	2 58	3 128	41 85
52 111	1 38	1 53	47 85
50 57	8 58	1 48	49 185
45 181	18 98	15 248	22 71
58 128	1 11	1 43	28 85
40 184	3 28	2 72	52 117

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)



(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

OREGON

PENNSYLVANIA

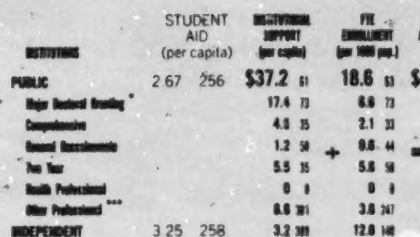
State and local appropriations to public higher education in Pennsylvania increased 11.6% in FY76 over the previous year, outdistancing an enrollment growth of 7.1%. As a result, Pennsylvania's higher education schools experienced an average gain in per student support of 4.3%. This gain, however, was totally offset by an inflation rate of 6.6%, causing a 2.2% decline in constant dollar support. These changes were not uniform among the various categories of public institutions in the State. Major doctoral schools received a substantial gain in funding from the State of 11.4% in constant dollars per student. Two other sectors had lesser gains, a .3% increase for comprehensive colleges and a 3.8% increase for professional and specialized schools. The largest loss in buying power was in the two-year sector where appropriations fell by 17% at the same time that enrollments were growing by 13.8%, causing a tremendous loss in per student constant dollars of 31.5%. The baccalaureate sector, while faring better, had a 10.9% loss in constant dollars.

Despite these declines in State support, all categories of institutions in Pennsylvania had revenues per student above national averages. With the excep-

tion of two-year schools, these sectors were funded by State appropriations at rates equal to or above U.S. norms. When total revenues are examined, all categories of institutions, including the two-year schools, have funds above the average and in many cases significantly above. Tuition income in all public sectors is substantially above average and is an important factor in this advantageous funding condition.

While the public system in Pennsylvania is well funded, the enrollments per capita are about 40% smaller than that supported in other States. A large independent sector, accounting for 40% of total enrollment in the State, explains some of this difference. However, the first-time entrance rate to the public sector is about 40% lower than is typical. Because of the smaller size of the public system, the per capita drain on the population for public higher education (\$37 per person) is about 40% less than average. In part, the State compensates by providing an additional \$9 per person in tax dollars to provide student aid and support to independent institutions. However, the level of tax support to higher education is still below the U.S. average.

#1	#2	#3	#4
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	ENTRANCE RATE TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	FIRST-TIME RESIDENT ENROLLMENT	IM-MIGRATION TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
1960	1960	1960	1960
1961	1961	1961	1961
1962	1962	1962	1962
1963	1963	1963	1963
1964	1964	1964	1964
1965	1965	1965	1965
1966	1966	1966	1966
1967	1967	1967	1967
1968	1968	1968	1968
1969	1969	1969	1969
1970	1970	1970	1970
1971	1971	1971	1971
1972	1972	1972	1972
1973	1973	1973	1973
1974	1974	1974	1974
1975	1975	1975	1975
1976	1976	1976	1976
1977	1977	1977	1977
1978	1978	1978	1978
1979	1979	1979	1979
1980	1980	1980	1980
1981	1981	1981	1981
1982	1982	1982	1982
1983	1983	1983	1983
1984	1984	1984	1984
1985	1985	1985	1985
1986	1986	1986	1986
1987	1987	1987	1987
1988	1988	1988	1988
1989	1989	1989	1989
1990	1990	1990	1990
1991	1991	1991	1991
1992	1992	1992	1992
1993	1993	1993	1993
1994	1994	1994	1994
1995	1995	1995	1995
1996	1996	1996	1996
1997	1997	1997	1997
1998	1998	1998	1998
1999	1999	1999	1999
2000	2000	2000	2000
2001	2001	2001	2001
2002	2002	2002	2002
2003	2003	2003	2003
2004	2004	2004	2004
2005	2005	2005	2005
2006	2006	2006	2006
2007	2007	2007	2007
2008	2008	2008	2008
2009	2009	2009	2009
2010	2010	2010	2010
2011	2011	2011	2011
2012	2012	2012	2012
2013	2013	2013	2013
2014	2014	2014	2014
2015	2015	2015	2015
2016	2016	2016	2016
2017	2017	2017	2017
2018	2018	2018	2018
2019	2019	2019	2019
2020	2020	2020	2020
2021	2021	2021	2021
2022	2022	2022	2022
2023	2023	2023	2023
2024	2024	2024	2024
2025	2025	2025	2025
2026	2026	2026	2026
2027	2027	2027	2027
2028	2028	2028	2028
2029	2029	2029	2029
2030	2030	2030	2030
2031	2031	2031	2031
2032	2032	2032	2032
2033	2033	2033	2033
2034	2034	2034	2034
2035	2035	2035	2035
2036	2036	2036	2036
2037	2037	2037	2037
2038	2038	2038	2038
2039	2039	2039	2039
2040	2040	2040	2040
2041	2041	2041	2041
2042	2042	2042	2042
2043	2043	2043	2043
2044	2044	2044	



	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FY19 Salaries	GA Appropriation FY19	Percent Change in Salaries from FY18	Change in FY19 Salaries 10/1/18 to 9/30/19	Change in FY19 Salaries 10/1/18 to 9/30/19 FY18 to FY19	Change in FY19 Salaries 10/1/18 to 9/30/19 FY18 to FY19
Public Institutions	18	220,482	94,306,087	11.9%	7.1%	4.3%	-2.2%
~~Delaware~~ District Institutions	3	78,381	268,378,178	23.4	3.9	18.8	11.6
Comprehensive Institutions	5	26,235	62,820,137	12.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Specialized Institutions	4	7,813	13,977,188	-0.8	4.4	-0.8	-0.8
Two-Year Institutions	38	86,150	64,508,428	-17.8	13.8	-27.8	-31.6
Military Professional Institutions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	11	43,117	102,168,112	15.8	4.7	10.0	3.8
Independent Institutions	112	148,448	27,818,288	7.2	3.6	2.3	-3.9

Commodity	FDS (%)	FDS (%)
GRAIN & LEGUMES	98	98
FATS	85	85
TANNINS	85	85
WOOL	85	85
HIDE & SKIN	85	85
MANUFACT. SUPPL.	85	85
OTHER	85	85

#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES					#16 TOTAL E&S REVENUES (per student)
	#17 Tuition (per student)	#18 SCHOOL CONTRACTS (per student)	#19 FUNDING GRANTS & FINANCES (per student)	#20 OTHER (per student)		
1996 81	\$1124 295	\$604 118	\$127 113	\$182 75	\$4013 117	
2024 81	1473 188	1274 128	283 112	348 83	8821 118	
2004 105	990 183	143 40	2 4	29 26	3257 105	
1836 112	+ 1382 214	+ 384 101	+ 48 183	+ 50 68	= 3880 132	
877 78	788 208	238 107	12 187	43 45	2884 95	
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
2389 122	1042 182	285 84	84 137	101 68	3871 128	
253 73	2614 187	888 93	782 77	408 76	4827 135	

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	\$1479 113	\$292 95	\$136 81	\$1833 148	\$3040 110
Major Student Society	2380 116	741 34	352 81	3443 161	5786 117
Comprehensive	1590 101	16 14	15 26	1983 125	3300 113
General Recommendations	1590 125	25 58	0 0	2010 151	3604 134
Low Tax	948 50	2 37	23 99	1084 124	2058 109
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Other Professional	1019 123	130 95	10 15	1933 135	3081 125
INDEPENDENT	1040 55	586 95	131 124	2250 95	4708 95

Diagram illustrating the calculation of State and Local Tax Equivalent (SLTE):

- #13 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION: \$37.2 (51)
- #12 ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION: 6% (56)
- #10 STATE & LOCAL TAX CAPACITY: \$180.6 (54)
- #11 TAX EFFORT: 96% (56)
- #13 STATE & LOCAL TAX EQUIVALENT: \$184.032 (51)

Calculation steps shown in the diagram:

$$\$37.2 \times 6\% = \$2.232$$

$$\$180.6 \times 96\% = \$184.032$$

50 84	20 176	15 180	3 97	4 95
44 85	24 153	21 180	5 85	6 78
64 86	30 188	4 65	0 8	1 24
51 85	36 182	10 77	1 78	2 50
47 87	38 200	17 162	1 182	2 43
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
81 182	27 126	7 54	2 115	3 51
5 227	53 187	18 81	15 77	8 105

PUBLIC	43 95	7 72	3 78	47 117
Major District Counciling	30 89	13 71	0 17	42 121
Comprehensive	44 34	0 13	0 19	51 119
General Reorganizations	44 34	1 36	0 9	56 113
Two Year	46 85	0 24	1 83	53 114
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Other Professional	47 100	3 64	0 12	50 186
INDEPENDENT	50 180	12 97	3 125	47 100

*** Other Professional Specialized Health Institutions

PENNSYLVANIA

RHODE ISLAND

Enrollments in Rhode Island grew 8.5% from FY75 to FY76. At the same time, State appropriations to public institutions increased only 1.1%, resulting in a 6.8% decline in appropriations per student. Compounded by an inflation rate of 6.6%, Rhode Island's public institutions faced a 12.6% decrease in State support per student in constant dollars. In only one sector, the major doctoral (the University of Rhode Island), were appropriation increases greater than enrollment growth, though only by a small amount (.6%).

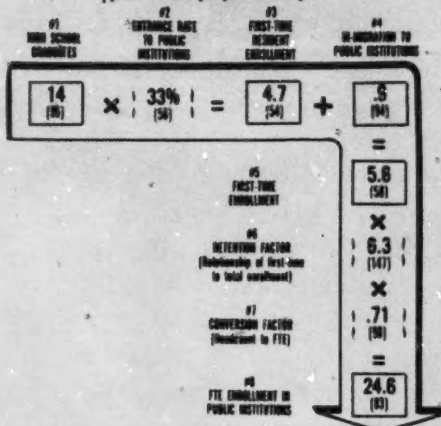
On a per capita basis, public support of higher education represents a tax contribution of \$51.90 per capita, an amount 15% below what the average citizen provides in the U.S. Despite a low tax capacity (14% below the average), the citizens of Rhode Island pay taxes at a rate about 15% above U.S. norms to raise tax revenues that are nearly average. However, they channel a smaller portion of these funds to higher education than is typical, resulting in a level of support for higher education in Rhode Island that is below average. Enrollments are also lower than average in the State (by 17%), so there is an approximate balance between appropriations and enrollments.

State and local appropriations per student in Rhode

Island at \$2,111 are 3% above the U.S. average. However, for the major doctoral school, State support is 14% below average for such schools (at \$2262 per student). While revenues from non-State sources (tuition and government contracts) raises total E&G revenues to \$4818 per student, the University which enrolls 53% of all public students is still financed at a level 6% below the average. (It should be noted, though, that this sector fared the best in FY76 in terms of gains in State support per student.) By contrast, two-year colleges and the professional institutions receive State funding at levels 20% and 14%, respectively, above average. In the case of the professional school, this level for total revenues drops to the U.S. average, because of lower than average non-State revenues.

In sum, Rhode Island's appropriations and enrollments in the public-sector are roughly in balance (with support per student close to the U.S. average), but at a level in both cases about 15% below average (i.e., 17% fewer students are supported with 15% fewer dollars than the average State). There are variations within this pattern however. The major doctoral institution operates with total revenues about 6% below the average while the other two sectors are at or above average.

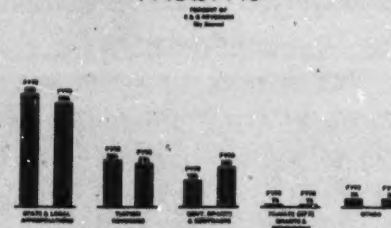
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FY75 State & Local Appropriations \$M	FY76 State & Local Appropriations \$M	Change in State & Local Appropriations FY75 to FY76	FY75 Total E&G Appropriations \$M	FY76 Total E&G Appropriations \$M	Change in Total E&G Appropriations FY75 to FY76
Public Institutions	2	22,782	24,104,062	1.1%	8.9%	-0.8%	-12.8%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	12,000	27,302,809	3.3	2.7	0.6	-6.6
Comprehensive Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Baccalaureate Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Two Year Institutions	1	8,581	6,294,887	8.9	27.2	-18.0	-21.2
Health Professional Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	1	5,104	11,516,186	-7.5	9.8	-13.9	-19.0
Independent Institutions	10	27,404	700,000	18.7	27.3	-0.4	-14.0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)		INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	TUITION (per student)	GRANTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#18 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)								
	81	77	\$51.9	24.6	\$2111	\$794	\$781	\$54	\$105	\$3845								
Major Doctoral Granting			29.5	123	13.0	143	2282	66	985	127	1310	132	100	38	140	38	4810	94
Comprehensive			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Baccalaureate			0	0	+	0	=	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	=	0	0	0
Two Year			10.0	64	8.0	54	1673	128	441	144	122	77	0	0	61	62	2287	117
Health Professional			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional			12.4	43	5.6	379	2230	114	700	188	255	82	3	4	51	31	3229	188
INDEPENDENT	163	130	29.7	329	29.7	329	25	20	2180	98	483	49	524	53	129	34	1301	88

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1481 94	581 172	100 67	1001 129	3782 115
Major Doctoral Granting	1553 98	1083 129	121 31	1987 115	4724 95
Comprehensive	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Two Year	1941 187	73 188	112 325	982 114	2218 118
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Other Professional	1433 98	2 1	78 114	1740 122	3280 185
INDEPENDENT	1281 88	283 50	29 23	1851 72	3254 67

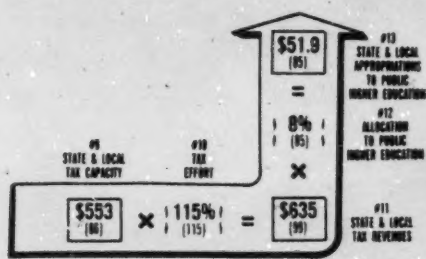
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

55	82	27	138	20	125	1	43	3	44
47	52	2	129	27	148	2	41	3	38
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	103	19	124	5	86	0	0	3	54
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	115	22	188	8	62	0	4	2	31
1	41	85	131	15	12	16	78	4	49

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	37	82	15	138	3	58	45	113
PUBLIC	33	83	22	176	3	33	42	121
Major Doctoral Granting	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
Comprehensive	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
General Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
Two Year	47	51	3	182	5	285	45	97
Health Professional	9	8	0	0	0	0	NA	0
Other Professional	44	94	0	1	2	189	54	117
INDEPENDENT	39	183	9	74	1	42	51	187

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)



(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

RHODE ISLAND

SOUTH CAROLINA

Appropriations to public institutions in South Carolina increased by 6.7% in FY76, compared with FY75. This increase however was more than offset by enrollment growth in the public sector of 19.3%. When inflation of 6.6% is factored in, the financial picture becomes even dimmer and constant dollar State support declined by 16.1% per student. Only two other States (Georgia and North Carolina) had worse declines. All categories of public institutions in South Carolina experienced enrollment growth that was greater than appropriation increases, except the other professional and specialized school (Winthrop College). Yet even in this sector, appropriations did not increase enough to compensate for inflation, and constant dollar State appropriations per student declined .8%.

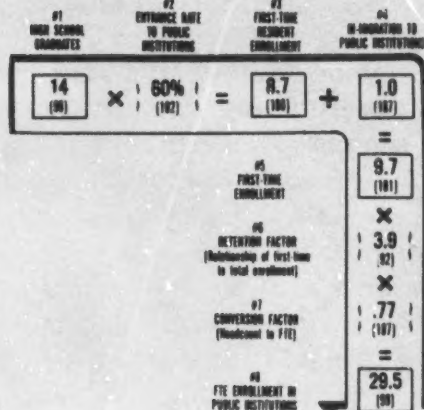
To provide this support, South Carolina appropriates \$64 per capita to public higher education (5% above the U.S. rate) and has an FTE enrollment rate of 29.5 students per 1000 population (1% below the national level). Despite very low tax revenues, higher education is funded at above average rates because of a high allocation rate of tax revenues for this purpose.

In South Carolina, State and local appropriations per student at public institutions amount to \$2169, a level 6% above the national average. Yet, total revenues per student (at \$3332) were 3% under average, indicating that revenues from other sources are relatively low. An

examination of other revenues by source shows that they are below the U.S. level in every instance and often significantly so (gifts and grants provide only \$63 per student or 56% of the U.S. rate).

While the foregoing analysis describes the general financial picture for the public system, there are substantial variations from these averages for the various institutional types. Only one category of schools, the two-year institutions, receives State funding at a rate substantially below the U.S. average (43% below). However, when total E&G revenues are examined, only two sectors are funded at levels above U.S. norms—comprehensives at 19% above and other professional at 6% above. The two largest sectors—major doctoral (enrolling 35% of the students) and two-year schools (enrolling 40%)—operate with total E&G revenues that are 19% and 24% respectively below the typical rate for such schools. Thus, while the overall profile for the public sector reflects national support levels, a detailed examination indicates that 75% of the students are enrolled in sectors that are funded at rates significantly below average. While State support is above national rates for the major doctoral schools, two-year colleges receive State appropriations 40% below average. Because of low funding from other non-State sources both sectors end up functioning with below average levels of State funding.

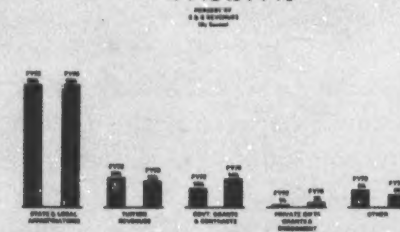
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FY75	FY76	FY77	FY78	Change in FY75 to FY78	Change in FY75 to FY78	Change in FY75 to FY78
Public Institutions	31	\$3,136	\$108,287,784	6.7%	19.3%	-19.6%	-19.1%	-19.1%
Major Doctoral Institutions	3	30,706	\$6,187,387	0.1	0.1	-4.9	-10.7	-10.7
Comprehensive Institutions	2	8,611	\$3,062,718	12.2	12.4	-1.1	-7.3	-7.3
Specialized Institutions	9	10,269	\$4,118,883	13.9	18.9	-4.7	-10.6	-10.6
Two-Year Institutions	20	35,099	\$6,304,489	10.7	10.3	-0.3	-13.9	-13.9
Health Professional Institutions	1	1,619	\$1,782,410	3.6	5.1	-1.5	-7.6	-7.6
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	1	3,037	\$8,309,895	9.3	3.4	5.9	-9.9	-9.9
Independent Institutions	24	23,090	0	0	0.0	0	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

#14 PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				#15 OTHER REVENUES						#16 TOTAL	
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES					#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)	
					TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)			
PUBLIC	0	0	\$64.0	\$29.5	\$2169	\$437	\$468	\$63	\$195	\$3332	
Major Doctoral Research		28.4	119	10.4	115	2729	184	462	38	113	4142
Comprehensive		4.8	36	2.8	31	2332	17	538	106	372	126
General Research		5.7	240	3.8	250	1571	96	538	86	185	46
Two Year		8.3	68	11.7	185	786	57	280	97	380	232
Health Professional		13.4	388	0.8	326	29754	119	723	72	5817	86
Other Professional		2.5	86	1.1	73	2290	118	723	112	360	87
INDEPENDENT	2.63	210	0	0	8.2	91	0	1811	66	312	31

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1484	94	270	80	1234
Major Doctoral Research	1587	91	581	67	1486
Comprehensive	1534	183	91	86	1847
General Research	1105	88	3	1	1185
Two Year	767	79	0	0	825
Health Professional	10880	88	2458	52	5829
Other Professional	1887	111	31	19	1678
INDEPENDENT	889	54	11	2	1842

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

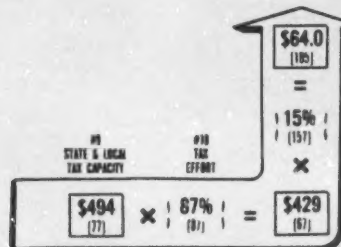
#13 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
 #12 ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
 #11 STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES

	85	13	14	2	8
85	189	82	93	58	94
86	128	75	48	54	125
88	98	84	186	29	226
88	112	23	184	54	1
53	75	20	178	25	387
73	138	3	78	20	75
87	111	21	186	11	82
0	0	58	118	56	117

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	44	8	10	38
44	87	82	182	97
38	95	14	78	13
44	87	3	87	5
48	184	0	11	0
55	187	0	8	0
45	182	10	55	21
48	104	1	18	1
37	97	0	3	1

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)



(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH DAKOTA

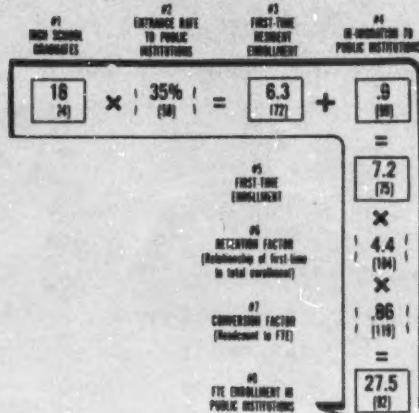
Appropriations and enrollments in South Dakota grew at nearly equal rates of 6.5% and 7%, respectively, between fiscal year 1975 and 1976. When account is taken of the inflation for this period, the small loss in relative appropriations per student falls to a total decline of 6.6%. Although comprehensive institutions saw appropriations increase at a rate slightly greater than enrollments, once inflation is considered, all public sectors in South Dakota experienced constant dollar losses in State spending power per student.

On a per student basis, appropriations to public institutions for FY76 are 15% below the U.S. average. This level of State funding was supplemented in South Dakota by better than average outside revenues to bring a \$1742 per student appropriation to \$3580 in per student total revenues or 40% above U.S. rates. Funding from other sources was higher than the U.S. rate in all categories, enabling public institutions to successfully offset the relatively low State and local appropriations. This is especially true for comprehensive institutions, where revenues from non-State sources shift per student support from \$1906 per student (a level 5% below average appropriations) to \$3877 total revenues per student (a level 30% above the norm). The general baccalaureate

institution was the only institutional group in the State to receive State and local appropriations at rates above the U.S. average on a per student basis. And yet the absolute dollar amount of appropriations represented a decrease of 7.4% over the previous fiscal year, despite an enrollment growth of 22% for this sector in the same period.

South Dakota's enrollments at 27.5 per 1000 population are somewhat below the national average (by 8%). This level of enrollment can be attributed to a low entrance rate for first-time students despite a relatively large pool of high school graduates. Although there are close to an average number of students in the system, the corresponding amount going to higher education support from each taxpayer is only \$47.90 per capita or 79% of the U.S. rate. The amount of funding allocated from the State budget for higher education is close to the U.S. average (4% below), but the amount of tax revenues collected is almost 20% below average, resulting in lower than average appropriations. While appropriations are about 20% below average, the State has increased its share of total higher education support in recent years, from a share of 42% in 1972 to one that accounts for 49% of all public E&G revenues in 1976.

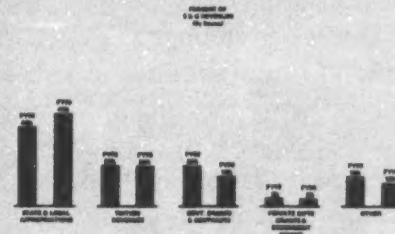
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions in State	FY75 State E&G	FY75 Local E&G	Percent Change in State E&G FY75 to FY78	Percent Change in Local E&G FY75 to FY78	Percent Change in State E&G FY75 to FY78	Percent Change in Local E&G FY75 to FY78
Public Institutions	7	18,787	\$22,739,745	6.9%	7.0%	-0.5%	-0.5%
Major Doctoral Institutions	2	11,726	22,348,826	6.6	7.0	-1.1	-0.2
Comprehensive Institutions	1	791	1,273,322	-7.4	21.0	-24.1	-26.0
Two-Year Institutions	4	6,267	0,004,597	3.9	4.8	-0.8	-0.8
Health Professional Institutions	10	7,788	0	0	28.0	0	0
Other Professional & Vocational Schools							
Independent Institutions							

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78

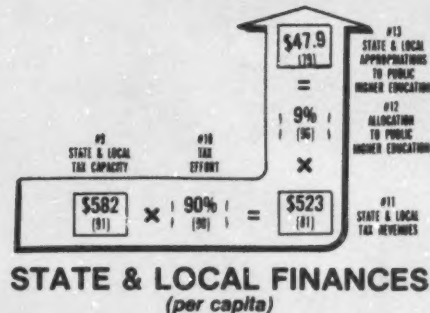


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES				#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
					TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	
PUBLIC	13 12	\$47.9 75	27.5 82	\$1742 85	\$730 133	\$550 106	\$117 100	\$441 205	\$3580 104
Major Doctoral Granting	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Comprehensive	32.7 258	17.2 288	1888 95	735 138	585 181	148 288	523 400	3877 138	
General Doctorate	2.8 84	1.2 73	1736 106	629 183	108 182	87 193	181 113	2901 186	
Two Year	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Other Professional	13.2 459	9.2 822	1437 71	733 114	548 132	83 88	328 187	3188 98	
INDEPENDENT	18 14	0 0	11.4 128	0 0	1982 78	281 28	431 46	154 48	2787 57

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1983 181	826 185	340 280	1152 80	3830 118
Major Doctoral Granting	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Comprehensive	1938 185	915 88	582 88	882 78	3867 138
General Doctorate	1388 186	42 83	3 5	1488 153	2821 185
Two Year	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Other Professional	1387 97	188 97	78 118	1437 181	3872 98
INDEPENDENT	1124 80	18 3	30 28	1888 73	2882 58



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	48 82	20 128	15 187	3 188	12 197
State & Local Appropriations	48 82	20 128	15 187	3 188	12 197
Tuition	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Govt. Contracts	48 73	18 185	15 147	4 273	13 361
Private Gifts & Grants	60 188	22 97	13 96	2 163	3 186
Other	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
State & Local Tax Revenues	48 77	24 118	18 138	2 97	11 285
Tuition	0 0	60 138	10 58	18 78	0 71

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	42 82	17 188	5 188	22 88
Instruction	42 82	17 188	5 188	22 88
Research	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Comprehensive	48 78	23 584	13 587	25 58
General Doctorate	48 184	1 75	0 5	58 191
Two Year	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Other Professional	45 88	5 88	3 128	47 182
Total	38 183	1 5	1 48	58 125

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

SOUTH DAKOTA

TENNESSEE

Appropriations to public postsecondary institutions in Tennessee increased 7% in FY76 over FY75, to a level of \$177 million. Enrollments for the same period increased by an even greater amount, 11%. Coupled with an inflation rate of 6.6%, these circumstances lead to a decrease in per student appropriations in constant dollars of 9.4%. While three sectors—the major doctoral, comprehensive and health professional institutions—had appropriations increases greater than those for enrollments, only one sector in Tennessee, the comprehensive institutions, experienced constant dollar gains in State support per student (though it was a small one of .8%).

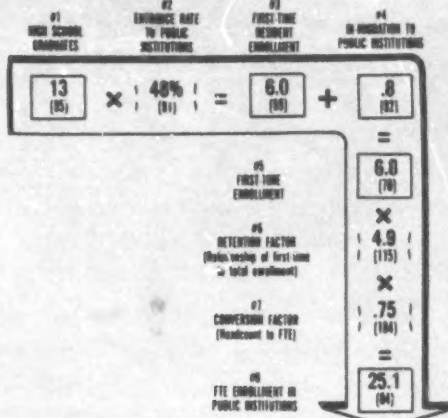
This level of per student appropriations (at \$1690) is below the national average by 17%. Collecting tax revenues that are 33% below average, Tennessee allocates a near average proportion to higher education. The resultant support level is thus 30% below national averages. Although enrollments are also smaller than usual (15% below, due largely to a low entrance rate for first-time students), they are still relatively large compared to appropriations. Public institutions in Tennessee receive

revenues from other sources at rates just above average and these are sufficient to raise total revenues at public institutions from a level 17% below average to 8% below that of the norm.

All sectors in Tennessee operate with total revenues below average for similar schools. The major doctoral and health professional schools fare the worst with revenues that are about 30% below typical rates. Two-year colleges operate with funds about 18% below, and baccalaureates with support 12% below. The comprehensives fare the best with funds that are 9% below average. This improvement is due, in part, to the net increase in appropriations they received in FY1976.

Although Tennessee's appropriations are below the U.S. rate, public institutions have in part supplemented this financing with income from other sources in order to bring total revenues closer to the U.S. rates. Three of the five sectors succeed in this regard, while two groups—the major doctorals and general baccalaureates—show further declines.

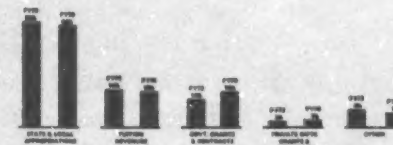
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FY75 Enrollment	FY76 Enrollment	Percent Change in Enrollment FY75 to FY76	Change in State E&G Appropriations FY75 to FY76	Change in Local E&G Appropriations FY75 to FY76	Change in Total E&G Appropriations FY75 to FY76
Public Institutions	33	104,875	117,680,102	7.2%	11.0%	-3.0%	-6.4%
Major Doctoral Institutions	2	41,194	75,933,000	8.9	9.2	0.7	-6.9
Comprehensive Institutions	6	20,589	51,145,819	11.9	4.2	7.4	6.2
General Baccalaureate Institutions	2	7,023	10,470,000	8.2	11.2	-2.9	-6.9
Two-Year Institutions	12	21,175	21,894,239	2.2	41.2	-27.7	-20.2
Health Professional Institutions	1	2,080	18,202,345	0.1	4.9	0.2	-6.9
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Institutions	44	30,210	286,021	0.4	4.0	4.2	-2.2

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

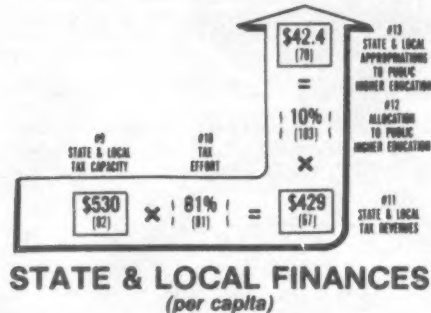


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	OTHER REVENUES					TOTAL (per student)
					Tuition (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & ENDOWS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)	
PUBLIC	0	0	\$42.4	\$25.1	\$1690	\$582	\$566	\$96	\$224	\$3157
Major Doctoral Granting	18.1	76	9.8	1845	76	656	570	114	44	3535
Comprehensive	12.2	95	8.8	1523	76	584	412	130	40	2700
General Baccalaureate	2.5	105	1.7	1481	91	661	104	46	58	2381
Two Year	5.2	33	5.1	1024	72	302	180	100	4	1809
Health Professional	4.3	127	0.5	8036	51	1526	8386	100	11952	21913
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	0	0	0	0	0	1873	1229	123	1031	4634

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	DISTRICTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1	310	283	1270	3180
Major Doctoral Granting	127	45	400	181	3532
Comprehensive	1229	52	156	127	2868
General Baccalaureate	1887	27	38	76	2283
Two Year	650	38	15	248	1585
Health Professional	6075	76	4079	66	26280
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	1774	95	477	91	4819



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
State & Local Appropriations	54	52	50	48	46
Tuition	18	18	18	18	18
Govt. Contracts	3	3	3	3	3
Private Gifts & Endowments	7	7	7	7	7
Other	1	1	1	1	1

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
State & Local Appropriations	42	40	38	36	34
Tuition	36	36	36	36	36
Govt. Contracts	4	4	4	4	4
Private Gifts & Endowments	1	1	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1	1	1

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

TENNESSEE

TEXAS

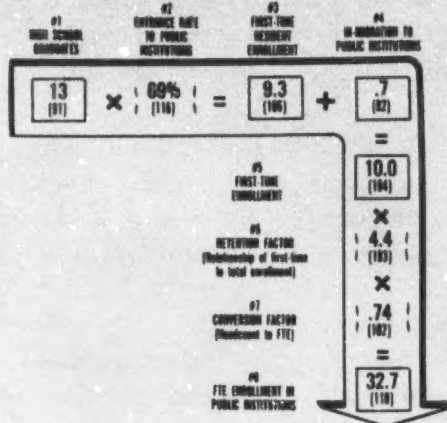
Enrollments in public higher education and State funding increased in Texas by 14% and 32%, respectively. This better than usual balance is decreased by inflation of 6.6%, leaving an 8.9% increase in State and local appropriations in constant dollar terms. All sectors, except two-year colleges, maintained this favorable balance with appropriation gains larger than enrollment changes.

Public higher education in Texas receives State support at levels 7% above those for the nation as a whole (\$65.50 per capita). Despite a low level of tax revenues (23% below average), Texans allocate a high proportion of these revenues to higher education to create this above average support level. Counterbalancing this support are about 10% more students in the system than

average. Thus per student State and local funding falls just below the national average at 98% (\$2004). Revenues from other sources balanced out at about the same level, leaving total revenues per student for the public sector as a whole 2% below national norms.

Within the public sector, the funding levels of different types of institutions vary substantially. The health professional schools fare best in terms of overall funding, with total revenues per student 62% above the U.S. average. At the other end of the spectrum, major doctoral schools have total revenues that are 83% of the average typically available to such schools. Similarly, comprehensive and two-year colleges, which combined enroll more than 60% of all public students, are funded below average (by 15% and 8%, respectively).

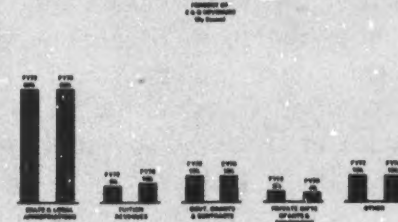
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FY75 Expenditure \$M	FY78 Expenditure \$M	Percent Change in Expenditure FY75 to FY78	Change in Expenditure 1975 to 1978	Change in Expenditure FY75 to FY78	Change in Expenditure FY75 to FY78
Public Institutions	88	380,510	\$691,378,801	81.9%	14.2%	15.0%	8.0%
Major Doctoral Institutions	9	134,287	388,381,804	28.9	2.7	21.9	25.3
Comprehensive Institutions	10	108,480	167,331,837	38.9	13.2	18.7	12.3
Statewide Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Two-Year Institutions	85	147,812	180,084,373	20.9	27.7	-6.9	-11.4
Health Professional Institutions	4	4,298	127,821,223	27.7	13.2	21.8	16.1
Other Professional and Specialized Schools	7	17,883	37,887,884	36.8	6.3	26.1	27.7
Independent Institutions	88	89,883	12,182,901	88.4	3.9	83.0	34.0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78

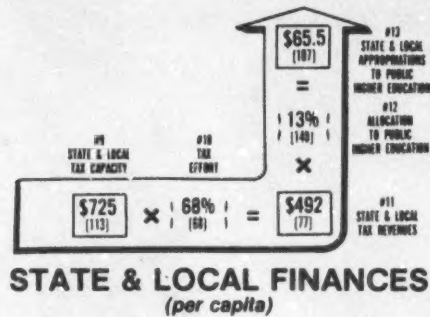


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				[1997]		#15 OTHER REVENUES												
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)		INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#4 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & ENDOWMENTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL (\$16 REVENUES (per student)								
PUBLIC	07	6	\$65.5	187	32.7	112	\$2004	98	\$323	58	\$433	81	\$150	134	\$452	218	\$3382	88
Major Doctoral Granting *			23.6	98	10.2	112	2320	88	408	34	513	51	318	123	710	188	4250	81
Comprehensive			13.7	187	8.8	125	1586	78	294	35	382	182	55	138	312	278	2548	85
General Statewide			0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8
Two Year			14.7	94	12.1	188	1217	87	283	81	145	91	13	128	148	134	1888	92
Health Professional			10.5	385	8.4	177	28783	171	380	38	11884	141	2888	111	5888	277	58375	182
Other Professional ***			3.1	187	1.5	98	2182	188	227	35	350	85	79	117	723	434	3481	187
INDEPENDENT	66	53	1.1	138	5.7	83	188	288	1733	71	788	78	1238	125	488	128	4488	98

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1438 87	348 103	138 83	1238 84	3153 86
Major Doctoral Granting	1587 81	758 86	288 78	1588 81	4254 86
Comprehensive	1188 78	183 91	25 34	1888 87	2383 82
General Statewide	0 8	0 8	0 8	88 8	0 8
Two Year	987 83	18 134	34 181	753 88	1888 88
HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	21578 188	7321 158	1344 114	10156 128	48788 158
Other Professional	1577 188	83 51	58 78	1323 83	3834 188
INDEPENDENT	1881 91	448 78	188 188	1845 81	4272 88



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

60 188	10 88	13 85	4 137	13 215
54 186	10 88	12 61	7 147	17 288
82 93	12 84	12 128	2 152	12 327
0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
87 85	18 181	8 188	1 137	8 187
58 188	1 24	24 87	5 73	11 171
88 188	7 33	18 78	2 188	21 484
4 231	38 78	18 88	28 138	18 132

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	46 181	11 188	4 87	38 98
Major Doctoral Granting	37 95	18 188	7 93	38 188
Comprehensive	48 95	4 112	1 42	48 187
General Dispersed	0 8	0 8	0 8	88 8
Two Year	53 183	1 171	2 112	44 98
Health Professional	53 118	18 97	4 72	25 88
Other Professional	52 112	3 53	2 78	44 95
INDEPENDENT	48 183	10 86	4 285	46 95

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions
 *** Other Professional Specialized Health Institutions

TEXAS

UTAH

Increases of 19% in State and local appropriations to higher education in Utah were more than twice the rate of enrollment growth from FY75 to FY76 (9.1%). Thus even after adjustment for inflation effects, public institutions in Utah showed constant dollar gains that averaged 2.3% per student. This gain was completely absorbed by the major doctoral institutions in Utah (the University of Utah and Utah State University). These two institutions enroll about 60% of Utah's public students. In FY76, this sector received 20% more State appropriations, at a time when enrollments increased only 1%. Thus, the universities gained 18.8% in per student support and after inflation a constant dollar gain of 11.4% per student. The baccalaureate and two-year colleges, by contrast, had growth in enrollments which exceeded increases in appropriations, causing per student support to drop by approximately 6% and constant dollar support by nearly 12%.

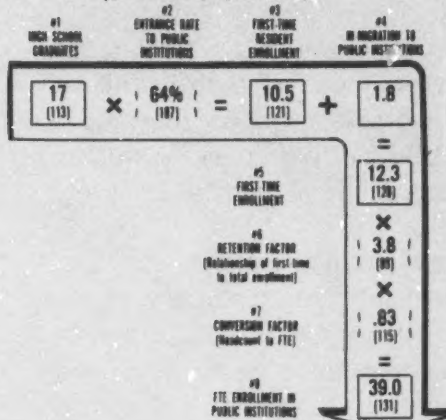
The State spent \$88 million for higher education in FY76, equal to \$73 per capita. This support rate is 20% above the national average and can be attributed to the channeling of a high proportion of State tax revenues to

higher education institutions. Fifteen percent of tax revenues go to higher education, a proportion about 50% higher than the norm. These funds support an above average public enrollment load that is about 30% larger than the typical.

Although appropriations per student average about 10% lower than typical, public institutions in Utah are able to supplement these State dollars with revenues from other sources (principally government and private gifts and contracts). As a result, the major doctoral and two-year colleges operate with above average total revenues (by 10% and 4%, respectively). Baccalaureate colleges are able to improve their relative revenues with dollars from other sources, moving from a State-based index of 84 to one of 90 for all funds.

In sum, Utah has a large public system (it ranks eighth in enrollment per capita) that operates with revenues generally above average through a combination of State and other support. While the citizens spend larger amounts per capita for higher education, given the large enrollments involved, added support from governments and private sources is critical.

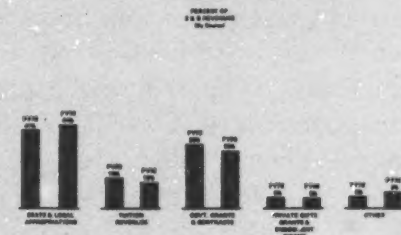
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FY75	SAI Appropriations FY75	Percent Change in SAI FY75 to FY78	Change in FTE Enrollment FY75 to FY78	Change in Appropriation Per Student FY75 to FY78	Change in General Dollar SAI Appropriation FY75 to FY78
Public Institutions	9	45,952	880,472,461	18.9%	0.1%	0.0%	2.3%
Major Doctoral Institutions	2	27,803	64,172,772	18.9	0.8	10.8	11.4
Comprehensive Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baccalaureate Institutions	2	9,915	13,676,136	15.4	22.7	8.8	11.8
Two-Year Institutions	5	9,186	10,722,554	17.8	24.9	9.7	11.5
Health Professional Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent Institutions	5	26,886	0	0	1.2	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

FTE ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				[137]		#15 OTHER REVENUES							#16					
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	OTHER REVENUES				#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)									
					TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PROMOTE GIFTS & DONATIONS (per student)	OTHER (per student)										
PUBLIC	28	27	\$73.4	128	\$39.0	131	\$1883	92	\$555	101	\$1286	247	\$212	108	\$336	158	\$4272	124
Major Doctoral Granting			53.2	223	23.1	255	2301	88	885	81	1051	186	328	127	500	116	5844	110
Comprehensive			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Baccalaureate			11.3	472	8.2	544	1309	84	453	74	482	134	55	142	102	114	2462	88
Two Year			8.9	57	7.8	58	1168	84	331	188	440	777	27	246	83	90	2058	104
Health Professional			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	C	0	0	0	22.1	244	0	0	826	34	21	2	1167	172	95	25	2089	43

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	DISTINCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1742 117	715 211	429 263	1229 94	4115 125
Major Doctoral Granting	2113 188	1194 125	688 177	1423 87	5419 189
Comprehensive	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
General Baccalaureate	1278 182	28 56	72 116	1821 77	2368 88
Two Year	1118 715	1 9	24 77	886 98	2887 187
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
INDEPENDENT	1145 67	192 33	36 34	784 34	2157 45

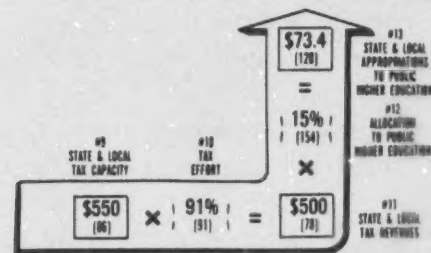
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

44	74	13	82	30	191	5	152
41	78	12	74	33	188	8	125
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	93	18	83	26	168	2	137
57	88	10	104	21	205	1	225
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	40	79	1	3	55	274

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	42	94	17	188	10
Major District Funding	38	88	22	123	13
Comprehensive	0	0	0	0	0
General Discretionary	53	115	1	83	3
Two Year	56	188	0	9	1
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	53	120	8	73	2

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)



(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

UTAH

VERMONT

Vermont was one of four States in the nation where the level of funds appropriated to higher education declined in FY76 compared to the previous year's level. While the decrease was slight (.8%), when combined with an enrollment increase of 4.4% and inflation of 6.6%, State funding of public higher education declined by 10.9% in constant dollars per student. This decrease was shared by all institutional sectors, but particularly by two-year colleges where a 12.3% increase in State funds was completely overshadowed by enrollment growth of 44%.

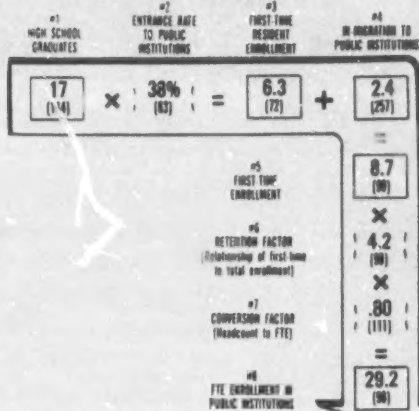
State support for higher education in Vermont amounts to almost \$17 million, equal to \$36 per person, a rate 40% below the national average. This low level of support is attributed to a decision by the State to allocate a relatively low proportion of the budget to higher education (only 5%, which is 43% below average). Vermont, while poorer in potential tax capacity by 16%, makes an above average tax effort to compensate, collecting tax revenues slightly above average. The decision to allocate a relatively lower proportion of these revenues to higher education is responsible for the poor level of State support for higher education.

While appropriations are substantially below the average, Vermont attempts to support a student enrollment that is just below average in size (29 students per 1000 population, indexed at 98). While the entrance rate of high school graduates to public institutions is about 40% lower than what might be expected (and may be caused by the large independent sector in the state), Vermont's overall enrollment level is near average.

This is the result of the above average size of high school graduating classes, a large number of out-of-state students enrolling, and a favorable ratio of full-time to part-time students. About 90% of public sector students enroll in the major doctoral (65%) and baccalaureate (25%) institutions in the State.

With enrollments near average and appropriations substantially below, State support per student in Vermont falls far below national averages by 40%. However, Vermont institutions augment these State funds with revenues from other non-State sources so that their overall revenue levels exceed national averages in most instances. Because State and local funds represent only 26% of total E&G revenues, dollars from other sources, especially tuition income, play an important financing role in this State. Thus an index of 53 in relative State funding for the major doctoral school (University of Vermont) rises to 121 when total revenues are considered. Similarly, baccalaureate colleges jump from being 52% of average to 91% in terms of total revenues. For two-year colleges the shift is from 20% below to 4% above. Thus, a most unusual feature in the financing profile of Vermont's public institutions is the extremely small role played by State and local sources, a role that has even been decreasing in the recent past. The share represented by State and local funds fell by four percentage points between 1972 and 1976. At the same time, the role of government grants and contracts increased by ten points, indicating major shifts in the financing role of various other sources.

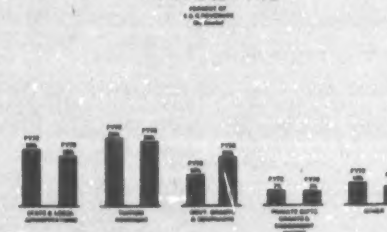
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1975	State & Local Appropriations FY75	Percent Change in Appropriations Used FY75	Change in FTE Enrollment 1975 to 1976	Change in Appropriations per Student FY75 to FY76	Change in Student State & Local Revenue FY75 to FY76
Public Institutions	8	12,700	\$16,824,000	-0.8%	4.4%	-5.0%	-10.9%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	8,800	12,300,000	-0.2	1.3	-1.9	-7.6
Comprehensive Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Baccalaureate Institutions	3	3,001	2,882,001	-0.0	0.5	-0.4	-15.0
Two-Year Institutions	2	1,482	1,632,002	12.3	44.2	-22.1	-26.0
Health Professional Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent Institutions	17	11,141	0	0	1.3	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

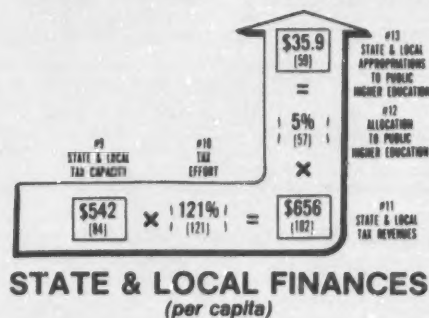


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				#15 OTHER REVENUES							#16						
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES					#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)							
					TWING (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & DONATIONS (per student)	OTHER (per student)									
PUBLIC	3.30	317	\$35.9	29.2	\$1229	\$1822	\$1202	\$323	\$426	\$4803							
Major Doctoral Granting		26.1	100	18.7	200	1307	53	2020	240	1007	171	481	584	100	6187	12	
Comprehensive		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
General Baccalaureate		0.4	267	7.4	510	855	52	1080	170	417	116	5	13	100	121	2473	9
Two Year		3.5	22	3.1	20	1117	60	455	140	106	66	130	1100	230	245	2045	10
Health Professional		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	2.49	198	0	0	23.7	782	0	0	3043	125	123	12	347	35	177	46	3090

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1903	134	637	100	4714
Major Doctoral Granting	2533	100	900	132	6065
Comprehensive	0	0	0	0	0
General Baccalaureate	1180	05	1	2	1310
Two-Year	673	00	0	0	1290
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	1376	14	14	2	2290



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

28.43	34.712	25.180	7.790	9.142
23.44	33.285	27.141	8.154	9.115
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35.50	44.197	17.120	0.15	4.134
55.77	22.143	5.64	0.156	12.200
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	82.160	3.10	0.47	5.61

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

42.94	14.132	0.100	38.91
42.100	16.92	10.124	32.91
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
47.101	0.2	1.30	52.100
34.85	0.0	2.131	64.130
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37.97	0.3	0.4	62.132

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

VERMONT

VIRGINIA

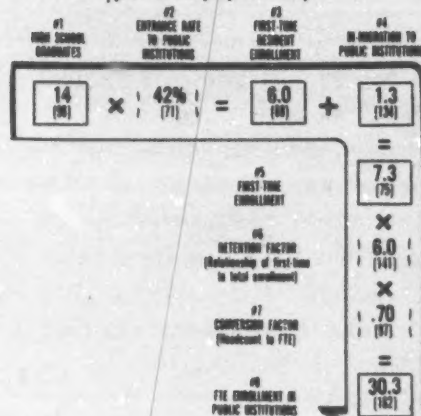
Although appropriations to public higher education in Virginia increased 14.1%, enrollments rose to an even greater extent, 19.4%, causing State dollars per student to fall by 4.4%. In constant dollar terms, the decrease was 10.3%.

Virginia spends \$246 million for public higher education, equal to \$50 per citizen. This rate is about 20% less than the average of all States. While Virginians allocate a typical proportion of tax revenues to higher education, they have less capacity to raise these revenues (by 7%) and make a lower than average collection effort (by 12%), resulting in tax revenues 18% below the national average. Appropriations, 20% below average, carry an enrollment load about equal to the norm. This imbalance results in State appropriations per student 20% below average. Revenues from other sources and in particular from tuition, raise total E&G income per student to 12% below average for Virginia's public system. Major doctoral institutions are very close to the average (index at 99) in total revenues, with baccalaureate and other professional schools next (index at 93 and 90, respec-

tively). Two-year colleges follow with State revenues 77% of the average and total revenues 83% of typical rates. In part, these low levels reflect changes from FY75 to FY76. Per student support from the State declined most for two-year colleges. Although appropriations increased 22%, enrollments grew 36%, causing a 10% drop in support per student (16% in constant dollar terms). Comprehensive schools fared the worst in terms of total E&G revenues, operating with funds that are 23% below the national average for this category of institutions.

In sum, Virginia enrolls a relatively large number of students compared to its appropriations level. Tuition charges improve the income picture for all categories of schools, yet all sectors operate with below average total revenues. Recent enrollment trends have been substantial and outdistanced appropriation increases, causing support per student to decline. The major doctoral schools have revenues close to the norm, but two-year colleges (the other big enrollment sector) operate at levels almost 20% below national averages.

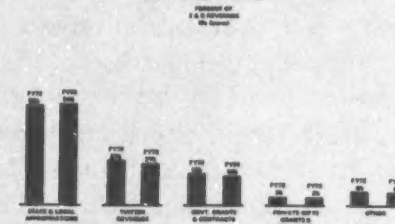
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	FY75	FY76	% Chg. FY75 to FY76	FY75	FY76	% Chg. FY75 to FY76
Public Institutions	28	185,000	3048,443,274	15.15	16.46	-8.6%
Major Doctoral Institutions	9	46,000	129,888,476	12.1	14.4	-2.0
Comprehensive Institutions	9	21,204	30,776,049	12.4	11.1	1.2
General Baccalaureate Institutions	6	11,300	16,177,238	9.8	9.4	0.2
Two-Year Institutions	34	81,381	95,312,434	23.9	28.4	-10.3
Health Professional Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	2	6,882	9,370,488	11.6	12.6	-1.0
Independent Institutions	32	26,826	1,813,469	0	1.1	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

			FTE ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		FTE ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		#15 OTHER REVENUES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION	RESEARCH	PUBLIC SERVICE	FFPM	TOTAL
PUBLIC	1498 85	297 80	224 127	1019 70	2948 85
Major Doctoral Granting	2111 186	853 86	530 127	1280 78	4054 86
Comprehensive	1246 84	42 37	30 41	950 76	2269 76
General Baccalaureate	1376 118	32 82	83 135	1000 88	2592 85
Two Year	880 80	0 0	35 166	725 82	1620 86
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other Professional	1175 81	88 88	584 847	888 88	2825 81
INDEPENDENT	1505 85	48 8	56 33	2287 188	3876 82

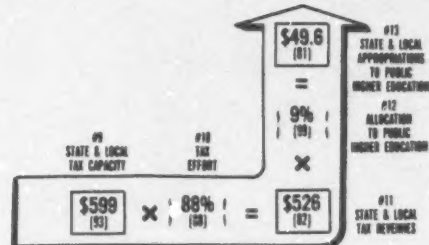
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

21 134	15 182	3 182	5 83
17 186	18 98	5 183	8 181
37 294	5 46	1 78	3 79
25 114	12 94	3 228	2 88
18 124	14 178	0 82	1 17
0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
22 113	18 148	0 3	18 187
54 189	9 46	28 145	8 88

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

48 186	18 88	8 154	35 87
43 178	18 98	11 128	28 88
55 188	2 48	1 52	42 88
54 116	1 87	3 142	42 84
53 183	0 8	2 121	45 88
0 8	0 8	0 8	88 8
42 88	3 88	28 832	35 78
48 184	1 18	1 68	58 122

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)



(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)
* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON

State and local appropriations to public higher education in Washington increased 11% in FY76 over FY75. Public enrollments in the State were also growing, rising by 8%. As a result, State and local dollars per student showed a net gain of 3%. When this level is adjusted for inflation, appropriations per student in constant dollars declined 3.6%.

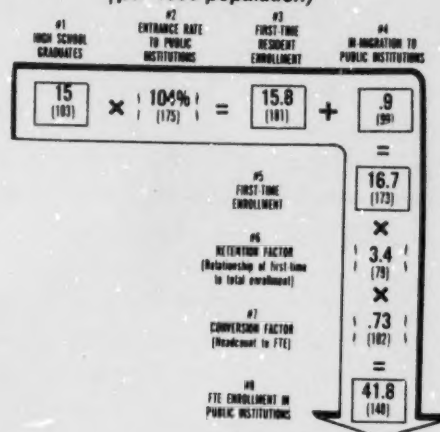
Appropriations to Washington public higher education amounted to \$83 per person, a level substantially above the U.S. average (by 37%). Only six other States spent more tax revenues per capita supporting public higher education. Washington also has one of the highest college entrance rates in this country. On average, 42 individuals per 1000 population are enrolled in public postsecondary education (at a full-time equivalent rate). This level is 40% above typical U.S. rates. Only three other States have larger relative enrollments.

Because of the large enrollments, State and local support per student in the system (\$1996) is just below the U.S. average (by 2%). Yet despite low tuition revenues, above average government grants and contracts

and private gifts and grants bring total E&G institutional revenues for the public sector to just above U.S. rates (\$3468 per student which is 1% above average). This near average support level however varies for the different types of institutions in the state.

Major doctoral institutions in Washington enroll 31% of public students and receive State and local funding 23% above average. This support is supplemented extensively by government and private grants and contracts, so that total revenues are 30% above the average for similar schools. General baccalaureate colleges show a similarly favorable revenue profile. Two-year institutions, which enroll 52% of all public students, by contrast receive State and local appropriations 13% below national norms. In part, this lower per student support level results from greater than average enrollment increases. In addition, because of low tuition charges at the two-year colleges, the overall revenue profile for these institutions is lower than typical two-year institutions in this country (by 12%).

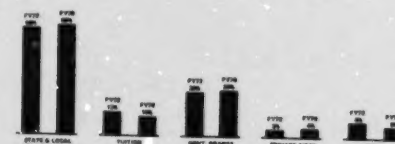
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1974	State Appropriation FY75	Percent Change in Appropriation Since FY75	Change in FY76	Change in Appropriation for FY77	Change in FY78
Public Institutions	33	148,117	\$298,607,235	11.3%	8.3%	2.8%	-3.8%
Major Doctoral Institutions	3	48,328	148,855,954	11.7	1.1	10.4	3.8
Comprehensive Institutions	3	21,211	44,923,323	11.1	8.1	2.8	-3.8
Baccalaureate Institutions	1	2,487	8,486,150	-3.0	2.9	-6.7	-11.5
Two-Year Institutions	27	76,124	94,431,708	11.9	12.2	-1.2	-7.3
Health Professional Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Institutions	14	30,947	0	0	2.7	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	OTHER REVENUES				#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)									
					TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PURCHASE OF GOODS & SERVICES (per student)	OTHER (per student)										
PUBLIC	74	71	\$83.4	41.8	\$1996	\$337	\$813	\$147	\$174	\$3468								
Major Doctoral Granting		42.3	177	13.1	144	3235	123	534	65	2132	715	319	123	421	180	6842	130	
Comprehensive		12.7	99	6.0	94	2118	106	410	76	265	90	24	57	61	54	2878	56	
General Baccalaureate		1.8	77	0.7	48	2640	162	567	83	441	122	8	28	147	163	3802	139	
Two Year		26.6	171	22.0	158	1209	87	193	63	181	124	83	767	50	61	1735	88	
Health Professional		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Professional		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
INDEPENDENT	16	13	0	0	5.9	64	0	0	2350	36	211	21	363	37	137	36	3062	63

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1535 183	551 63	99 61	1179 98	3363 182
Major Doctoral Granting	2483 128	1737 156	237 61	1871 114	8437 130
Comprehensive	1511 182	38 34	106 158	1150 93	2818 96
General Baccalaureate	1324 186	28 51	0 0	2240 188	3508 133
Two Year	980 181	3 42	17 51	881 78	1881 89
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
INDEPENDENT	1411 78	88 11	14 13	1824 71	3115 64

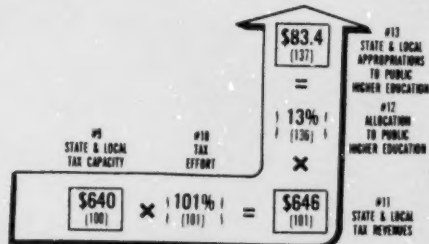
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

#12 ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	58 97	10 61	23 155	4 130	5 88
	49 95	8 58	32 166	5 95	8 77
	74 110	14 78	9 93	1 59	2 57
	68 114	15 67	12 88	0 14	4 118
	70 98	11 72	11 137	5 871	3 88
#11 STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
	0 0	77 154	7 34	12 58	4 57

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	48 181	18 188	3 58	35 88
Major Declared Spending	38 88	27 1.1	4 47	31 88
Compensation	54 185	1 15	4 156	41 96
General Revenues	37 78	1 8	0 8	62 127
Two Year	58 113	0 48	1 57	41 87
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
INDEPENDENT	45 118	2 17	0 21	52 118

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES (per capita)



(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

WASHINGTON

WEST VIRGINIA

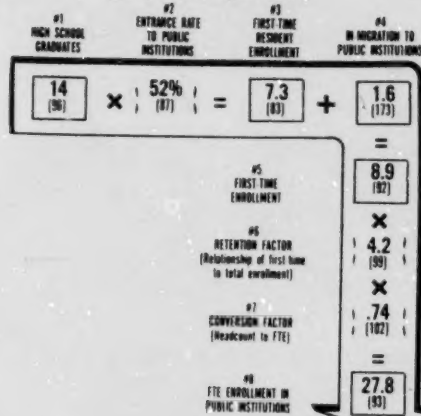
The legislature in West Virginia increased State appropriations for higher education 7.6% in fiscal year 1976. This rise was strongly outdistanced by a 12.3% growth in enrollments. As a result, State support relative to the number of students in the public system fell 4.1%. After adjustment for inflation, the constant dollar value of State funds for higher education fell 10%, as compared with the previous year's per student appropriations. All public sectors experienced this loss of State support in constant dollars.

Appropriations for higher education in West Virginia amount to \$46 per person, about three-quarters of the typical level. While West Virginia allocates an average share of revenues to public higher education, its collected revenues are lower than typical because of a lower than average tax capacity (indexed at 90) and tax effort (at 85%). Enrollments are also lower than might be expected for a State this size (by 7%) despite a heavy enrollment of out-of-state students. Because enrollments are closer to national norms than State appropriations, State and local appropriations per student are almost 20% below the national average. This

pattern holds true for all sectors, with only general baccalaureate even approaching national levels (indexed at 97). Public institutions in West Virginia are supported at below average levels by other sources as well, causing a State appropriations index of 81 to decline to 73 when total revenues are compared to national averages. The major doctoral, two-year and other professional schools receive total revenues that are between 32 to 35% below the norms for such institutions. Comprehensive and general baccalaureate colleges are funded at levels almost 20% below average.

State and local appropriations provided 66% of all E&G revenues to public institutions in 1976, a share 11% above the U.S. norm (a 60% share). While the State is the dominant source of income for these colleges, its share has fallen since 1972, from 73% to 66% in FY76. Over this same period, tuition income has become a relatively more important source of funds, shifting from a six percentage share to one contributing 11% of total revenues. Government grants and contracts increased their share by two percentage points.

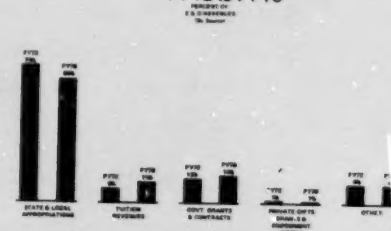
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1976	SAI Appropriations FY76	Percent Change in Appropriations Since FY75	Change in FTE Enrollment 1975 to 1976	Change in Appropriations Per Student FY75 to FY76	Change in Current State SAI Student Budget FY75 to FY76
Public Institutions	16	50,130	\$63,107,138	7.6%	12.3%	-4.1%	-10.1%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	10,800	35,037,386	8.6	8.5	0.1	-6.1
Comprehensive Institutions	1	7,944	12,804,134	8.7	10.3	-1.6	-7.0
General Baccalaureate Institutions	5	11,070	17,505,840	0.8	1.6	-0.7	-5.9
Two Year Institutions	5	7,299	5,698,007	20.6	49.8	-19.5	-24.5
Health Professional Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	4	6,223	12,291,871	9.0	13.4	-3.9	-9.9
Independent Institutions	12	8,930	1,290,000	0	1.9	0	100.0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78

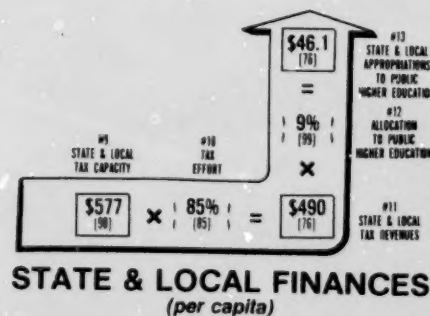


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				[53]		#15 OTHER REVENUES								#16 TOTAL				
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)		INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)			OTHER (per student)	E&G REVENUES (per student)						
	50	48						347	67	36			22	197	91			
PUBLIC	50	48	\$46.1	76	27.8	83	\$1658	81	\$287	52	\$347	67	\$36	22	\$197	91	\$2524	73
Major Doctoral Granting			19.4	81	9.4	183	2074	79	187	23	599	64	56	27	505	179	3422	67
Comprehensive			7.0	55	4.4	89	1587	80	510	95	212	72	68	156	23	21	2407	81
General Baccalaureate			9.7	488	6.1	471	= 1581	97	284	47	306	85	25	64	36	62	2253	83
Two Year			3.1	78	4.0	38	777	56	326	187	138	87	3	78	39	41	1283	65
Health Professional			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional			6.8	236	3.8	700	1763	91	236	37	173	42	5	7	35	21	2212	68
INDEPENDENT	49	39	7	86	4.9	55	145	159	1906	78	255	25	556	57	230	68	3082	63

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1085 73	217 64	187 134	982 75	2471 75
Major Doctoral Granting	1228 63	629 71	434 112	1062 62	3353 68
Comprehensive	1019 88	28 25	40 55	1267 181	2354 81
General Baccalaureate	1082 87	3 7	100 182	1013 76	2200 82
Two Year	707 73	0 0	23 68	544 62	1274 68
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other Professional	1198 83	0 0	64 95	873 61	2134 69
INDEPENDENT	1053 57	1 0	38 38	1877 66	3069 63



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

HIGHER EDUCATION	66 111	11 71	14 91	1 44	8 125
#12					
ALLOCATION	61 118	5 34	18 98	2 33	15 179
TO PUBLIC	66 91	21 117	9 89	3 194	1 76
HIGHER EDUCATION	70 117	13 57	14 182	1 80	2 78
	61 85	25 164	11 133	0 42	3 62
#11	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
STATE & LOCAL					
TAX REVENUES	80 133	11 54	8 61	0 18	2 31
	5 252	62 124	8 48	18 90	7 95

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	44	97	0	86	9	153	40	100
Major Doctoral Granting	37	93	19	185	13	165	32	91
Comprehensive	43	85	1	31	2	89	54	128
General Baccalaureate	49	106	0	0	5	197	48	93
Two Year	56	188	0	0	2	101	43	82
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
Other Professional	56	121	0	0	3	138	41	89
INDEPENDENT	24	89	0	0	1	57	84	38

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

WEST VIRGINIA

WISCONSIN

From FY75 to FY76, Wisconsin increased State and local appropriations to public institutions 7.3%, at a time when enrollments were increasing 6.6%. The result is a net gain in State support per student of .7%. When adjusted for 6.6% inflation, the value of constant dollar support per student declined 5.6%.

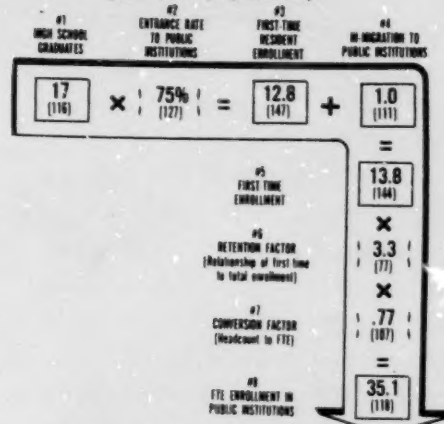
Wisconsin spends nearly \$400 million for support of public higher education, which is \$86 per capita, the sixth highest in the nation. While Wisconsin is not a wealthy State, its high level of support is achieved through a substantial tax effort (20% above average) and a high allocation of tax revenues to higher education. The State also provides another \$4 per capita in support of independent institutions and student aid. This is a high level of support for a State where the independent sector accounts for only 14% of enrollments.

Public enrollments in the State are significantly larger than average (by 18%), attributable in large part to a higher than average number of high school graduates, first-time enrollments, and out-of-state students. The one moderating influence is the importance of the two year sector (it enrolls one of three public students),

which lowers the overall retention ratio for the public sector.

Because appropriations are proportionately higher than enrollments, State support per student is about 20% above the U.S. average. All sectors in Wisconsin, except comprehensive colleges, are funded above the national average. The comprehensives however are supported by the state at a level only 3% below average. Income to higher education from other non-State sources is also substantial in Wisconsin and total E&G revenues are above average, often significantly so. The total revenue indexes for the various public sectors are: major doctoral (121); comprehensive (101); baccalaureate (148); two-year (151). While State per student appropriations declined across all categories of public institutions in FY76, the major doctoral, baccalaureate and two year institutions still obtained appropriations well above average. In summary, Wisconsin has a large and well supported system. Only the comprehensive institutions operate with revenues at the national average; other sectors are funded at levels substantially above average.

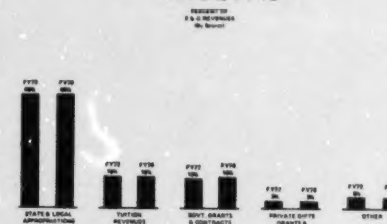
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE 1976	State Appropriations FY76	Local Appropriations FY76	Percent Change in Appropriations from FY75	Change in FY76 Enrollment from FY75	Change in Appropriations per FTE from FY75 to FY76	Change in Constant Dollar (\$1, 000) from FY75 to FY76
Public Institutions	30	161,748	\$369,750,672	7.3%	6.6%	0.7%	-5.6%	
Major Doctoral Institutions	7	82,880	180,822,679	7.9	2.4	9.4	-1.1%	
Comprehensive Institutions	9	53,708	104,231,103	3.8	3.2	6.3	-8.0%	
Baccalaureate Institutions	3	8,774	20,308,928	-1.7	2.5	-4.1	-10.0%	
Two Year Institutions	17	48,274	112,185,262	12.1	16.8	-4.1	-10.0%	
Health Professional Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Independent Institutions	26	25,931	2,902,900	10.5	3.2	7.0	0.4%	

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

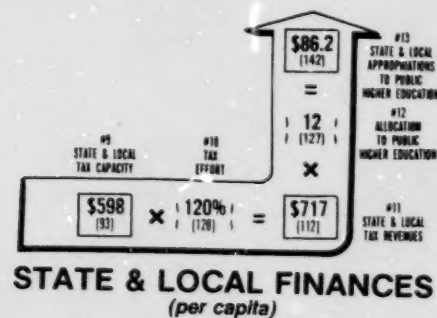


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES				#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
					TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	
PUBLIC	204 196	\$86.2 142	35.1 118	\$2456 129	\$702 128	\$680 131	\$110 36	\$128 34	\$4077 118
Major Doctoral Granting		34.9 146	11.5 128	3037 116	1001 12.2	1680 169	320 134	120 33	6187 121
Comprehensive		22.8 177	11.7 182	1941 87	770 143	215 73	7 17	78 78	3011 181
General Baccalaureate		4.4 184	7.5 181	2983 183	658 186	300 82	88 189	41 46	4049 148
Two Year		24.4 156	10.5 94	2319 156	308 181	157 99	1 9	184 186	2970 151
Health Professional		0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Other Professional		0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
INDEPENDENT	1 47 117	.5 64	5.6 82	87 186	2340 16	823 82	828 15	648 169	4843 39

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1752 118	585 173	46 29	1808 123	3992 121
Major Doctoral Granting	2187 111	1748 289	71 18	2010 116	5997 121
Comprehensive	1488 186	19 17	44 88	1418 114	2977 182
General Baccalaureate	1555 134	51 182	4 6	2486 186	4077 151
Two Year	1810 186	17 283	27 79	1280 144	2914 55
Health Professional	0 8	0 8	0 8	NA 8	0 8
Other Professional	0 8	0 8	0 8	NA 8	0 8
INDEPENDENT	1809 182	323 55	388 360	2263 91	4871 181



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	TUITION	GOVT. CONTRACTS	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS	OTHER
60 181	17 186	17 113	3 83	3 58
48 96	18 186	27 142	5 182	2 27
64 96	26 144	7 78	0 17	3 78
74 123	18 73	7 54	2 115	1 31
78 118	10 83	5 82	0 8	8 126
0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
2 187	48 87	17 83	18 96	13 171

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	INSTRUCTION	RESEARCH	PUBLIC SERVICE	OTHER
PUBLIC	44 98	15 143	1 23	40 188
Major Doctoral Granting	56 82	29 183	1 15	34 87
Comprehensive	50 88	1 18	1 88	48 112
General Baccalaureate	38 81	1 87	0 4	60 122
Two Year	55 186	1 178	1 52	43 83
Health Professional	0 8	0 8	0 8	NA 8
Other Professional	0 8	0 8	0 8	NA 8
INDEPENDENT	38 182	7 35	8 364	48 98

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)
* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

SPECIAL NOTE: Approximately \$36 million in Fiscal Year 1976 revenues and expenditures for University extension for the University of Wisconsin System are not included in this report. See Appendix A, Section 2 for details.

WISCONSIN

WYOMING

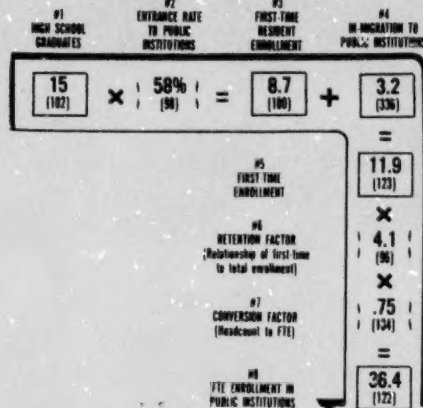
In Wyoming State and local appropriations increased 30% in FY76 over the previous fiscal year, while enrollments went up only 2%. This resulted in a net per student gain of 28% which after adjustment for inflation left a 20% constant dollar gain. This increase was the second largest gain in the U.S., second only to Alaska. On a per capita basis this support level is also high, \$103 per person or 68% above the national average. Wyoming is the second wealthiest State in the nation in per capita tax capacity. While only 73% of this capacity is taxed, this rate still yielded tax revenues 7% above average. Wyoming, however, directs a very high proportion of these revenues to higher education (15%), and it is this allocation rate that principally explains the high contribution of State tax dollars to higher education. Wyoming's enrollment level for the population base is also higher than average (by 22%, at a level of 36 students per 1000 population), primarily because of a large influx of students from out-of-state, reducing the overall effect of such high support. These figures indicate that there is not only a higher than average level of support in the State for higher education, but also a large number of students among which to spread this support.

State appropriations however are sufficiently larger

than enrollments to produce an average rate of support 38% above the U.S. average. These appropriations support a bi-modal system of higher education in which 60% of the students are enrolled in the major doctoral institution (the University of Wyoming) and the remaining 40% attend two-year institutions. There are no independent schools in the State. Both institutional sectors receive State support per student that is substantially above average. The major doctoral institution receives \$3275 per student, a level 25% above the norm. Two-year colleges receive \$2170 per student, an amount exceeding national rates by 55%. Both sectors also receive above average funding from non-State sources, resulting in large total revenues (indexed at 117 and 145, respectively).

In sum, Wyoming public institutions are well supported from all sources and continued to receive substantial funding from the State in FY76. Wyoming exhibits a decided emphasis on higher education, by allocating a high proportion of tax revenues for this purpose and by assuming an increasing role in the financing of State institutions, a role that increased from a 53% share of E&G revenues in 1972 to a 60% share in 1976.

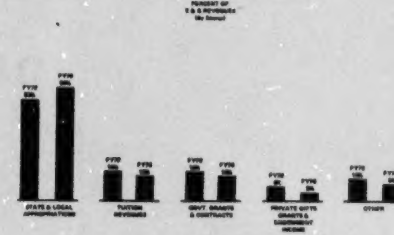
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS (per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FY75 Enrollment 1976	ML Appropriation FY76	Percent Change in Appropriation Since FY75	Change in FY75 Enrollment 1976 to 1978	Change in FY76 Per Student FY75 to FY78	Change in FY76 Per Student FY78 to FY78
Public Institutions	8	13,810	\$39,394,896	30.1%	1.8%	37.9%	10.9%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	8,021	26,385,292	26.0	-5.1	31.8	23.6
Comprehensive Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baccalaureate Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Two-Year Institutions	7	5,589	12,129,603	42.8	13.7	26.8	17.8
Health Professional Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78

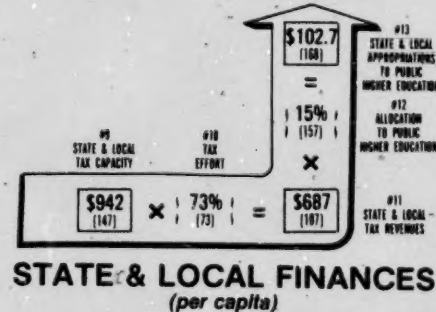


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES (Educational & General per student)

FTE ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				(122)	#15 OTHER REVENUES																
INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)												
PUBLIC	0	0	\$102.7	168	36.4	122	\$282.1	138	\$617	113	\$624	128	\$244	217	\$393	183	\$4699	135			
Major Doctoral Granting		70.2	294		21.4	236		3275	125	823	181		944	95		372	143	5878	117		
Comprehensive		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
General Baccalaureate		0	+	0	0	=	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	=	0	
Two Year		32.4	281		14.9	134		2170	155	322	185		163	183		81	559	145	148	2861	145
Health Professional		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Professional		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
INDEPENDENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES (Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	2287 154	329 87	184 119	1729 132	4536 137
Major Doctoral Granting	2958 152	558 83	319 82	1080 115	5821 118
Comprehensive	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Two Year	1323 136	0 0	15 46	1361 156	2700 143
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
INDEPENDENT	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Revenues

	60	181	13	83	13	88	5	198	8	134
55	187	14	86	18	81	6	123	8	115	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
76	187	11	73	6	71	2	385	5	183	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Institutional Expenditures

	50	172	7	71	4	87	38	96
51	129	10	54	5	76	34	98	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
49	95	0	0	1	32	50	100	
0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

WYOMING

Appendix A

SECTION 1: DATA SOURCES

DATA NOTES

Population

Source: *Statistical Abstract of the U.S., 1976*, p. 11 (preliminary estimates). Primary Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Numbers 460, 520, 533, and 615.

Definition:

Estimates of State population are conducted annually by the Census Department and the States under the Federal-State Cooperative Program. The count represents individuals who, at the time of the survey, considered the given place their usual place of residence. This is interpreted generally as the place a person lives and sleeps rather than the legal or voting residence. Members of the Armed Forces at military installations are counted in the area in which the installation is located. Crews of Navy vessels are reported as residents of the home port to which the vessel is assigned. College students are reported in the area in which they are living while attending college. Inmates of institutions are reported with the area in which the institution is located if they are located at the institution for a considerable length of time.

Number of Institutions

Source: Data tapes from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), based on HEGIS survey "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year Ending 1976."

Definition:

The 2995 colleges and universities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia used in this study consist of 1,421 public and 1,574 independent institutions. These institutions represent the higher education universe listed in the *Education Directory*, maintained and published by the National Center for Education Statistics, with these exceptions: U.S. service schools have been excluded because they are funded solely by the Federal government, and institutions in the territories of the U.S. have also been excluded because of the differing implication of the designation "State." The institutions in the *Directory* are those that are "legally authorized to offer and are offering at least a two-year program of college-level studies in residence or, if nonresident in nature, they are accredited or preaccredited by an accrediting agency recognized for such purpose by the Commissioner of Education. 'College-level studies,' as the term is used here, means a postsecondary program which (1) is wholly or principally creditable toward a baccalaureate degree and/or (2) terminates in an associate degree."¹

"The criteria for listing in the *Directory* are as follows:

1. Institutions accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or approved² by a State department of education or by a State university are eligible for inclusion.
2. Institutions that have attained a preaccredited status with designated nationally recognized accrediting agencies are eligible for inclusion.
3. Institutions not meeting requirements of criterion 1 or 2 are eligible for inclusion if it can be confirmed that either credits have been and are accepted as though coming from an accredited institution by not fewer than three institutions accredited by nationally recognized accrediting agencies."

In many cases, an individual campus of an institution is separately identified and classified. For example, a group of campuses forming a single budgeting unit within the State may constitute a major doctoral institution, but the individual campuses may be classified in a number of different categories, e.g., major doctoral, health professional, and other professional and specialized. This study presents individual campus data as it is reported and classified by NCES' Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS). The count of institu-

¹ Arthur Podolsky and Carolyn R. Smith. *Education Directory, Colleges and Universities, 1975-76*. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Education Statistics, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. Stock No. 017-080-01513-7.

² This category includes those institutions designated as approved, accredited, recognized, or registered through State programs which include establishment of criteria, institutions that meet that criteria, and periodic reviews for continued approval. It does not include institutions approved for obtaining or amending a charter, for training veterans, or for enrolling war orphans or foreign students.

tions (2995) reflects all campuses reported separately by HEGIS in the fiscal year 1976 NCES finance survey.

The classification procedure used to assign institutions to one of six categories is described in section 3 of this appendix.

FTE Enrollment

Source: NCES data tapes based on the HEGIS survey, "Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975."

Definition:

Enrollment figures are based on the sum of full-time men plus full-time women plus an FTE of part-time students (as reported by institutions)—i.e., line 10, columns 1, 3, and 6 on the survey form.

Institutional Revenues

Source: NCES data tapes based on the HEGIS survey, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year Ending 1976."

Definition:

Educational and General (E&G) Revenues—Consist of current funds revenues from State and local appropriations; tuition income; government grants and contracts; private gifts, grants, and endowment income; and other revenues. Excluded from E&G revenues are income from sales and services of auxiliary enterprises, sales and services of hospitals, and independent operations. Also revenues for

capital purposes are excluded. E&G funds include only those funds intended for operating purposes.

State and Local Appropriations—Part A, lines 3 and 4 of the HEGIS finance survey. Includes all amounts received from or made available to institutions through acts of State and local legislative bodies, except grants or contracts. These funds are for meeting current operating expenses and not for specific projects or programs. Federal appropriations received through State channels are included in the total for Federal appropriations.

Tuition Revenues—Part A, line 1 of the HEGIS finance survey. All tuition and fees assessed against students for current operating purposes. Includes tuition and fee remissions or exemptions even though there is no intention of collecting from the student. Includes those tuitions and fees which are remitted to the State as an offset to the State appropriations. (Charges for room, board, and other services rendered by auxiliary enterprises are not reported here.)

Government Grants and Contracts—Part A, the sum of lines 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the HEGIS finance survey. Includes revenues from governmental agencies (Federal, State and local), which are for specific research projects or other types of programs. Examples are research projects, training programs, and similar activities for which amounts are received or expenditures are reimbursable under the terms of a government grant or contract. Includes indirect costs recovered.

Private Gifts, Grants and Endowment Income—Part A, lines 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the HEGIS finance survey. Private gifts and grants includes revenues from private donors for which no legal consideration is involved. Private contracts includes those funds for which specific goods and services must be provided to the funder as stipulation for receipt of the funds. Includes only those gifts, grants, and contracts that are directly related to instruction, research, or public service. Monies received as a result of gifts, grants, or contracts from a foreign government are included. Endowment income includes the unrestricted income of endowment and similar funds; the restricted income of endowment and similar funds to the extent expended for current operating purposes; and income from funds held in trust by others under irrevocable trusts. Capital gains or losses are not included.

Other—Part A, lines 2, 15 and 18 of the HEGIS finance survey. Includes revenues from Federal appropriations, sales and services of educational activities and "other." Federal appropriations include all amounts received from or made available to the institutions through an act of Congress, except grants or contracts. These funds are for meeting the current operating expenses and not for specific projects or programs. Examples are Federal land-grant appropriations and Federal revenue sharing funds. BEOG's should not be included. Sales and services of educational activities include revenues derived from the sale of goods and services that are incidental to the conduct of instruc-

tion, research, or public service. Examples include film rentals, scientific and literary publications, testing services, university presses, and dairy products. "Other" sources includes all items of revenue not covered elsewhere. Examples of interest income and gains (net of losses) from investments of unrestricted current funds. Includes revenues resulting from the sales and services of internal service departments to persons or agencies external to the institution.

Educational and General Expenditures

Source: NCES tapes based on the HEGIS survey, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year Ending 1976."

Definition:

Educational and general expenditures include current fund expenditures for instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, operation and maintenance of plant, scholarships and fellowships, and educational and general mandatory transfers. Educational and general expenditures exclude expenditures for auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations.

Referencing the HEGIS survey form on finances, the following categories are included in E&G expenditures:

Instruction—part B, line 1. Instruction expenditures of the colleges, schools, departments, and other instructional divisions of the institution and expenditures for departmental research

and public service which are not separately budgeted should be included in this classification. Includes expenditures for both credit and non-credit activities. Excludes expenditures for academic administration where the primary function is administration (e.g., academic deans). This category includes the following: general academic instruction; occupational and vocational instruction; special session instruction; community education; preparatory and adult basic education; and remedial and tutorial instruction.

Research—part B, line 2. Research includes all funds expended for activities specifically organized to produce research outcomes and commissioned by an agency either external to the institution or separately budgeted by an organizational unit within the institution. Does not include nonresearch sponsored projects (e.g., training programs).

Public Service—part B, line 3. Public service includes all funds budgeted specifically for public service and expended for activities established primarily to provide noninstructional services beneficial to groups external to the institution. Examples are seminars and projects provided to particular sectors of the community. Includes expenditures for community services and cooperative extension services.

Other—part B, lines 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Other includes academic support, student services, institutional support, operation and maintenance of plant, scholarships and fellowships,

and E&G mandatory transfers. For definitions please reference the HEGIS survey form.

Total—part B, line 12.

Percent distribution was calculated by dividing each expenditure source by total educational and general expenditures.

Per student amounts are based on FTE enrollment (#8).

Adjustment for Inflation

Source: *Higher Education Prices and Price Indexes, 1976 Supplement*. D. Kent Halstead, National Institute of Education, DHEW, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1977.

Definition:

State and local appropriations in constant dollars have been calculated for FY75 and FY76 using the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI). The index increased 6.6 percent from 1975 to 1976 and 1976 amounts were reduced proportionately to report constant dollars. The HEPI measures average *changes* in the prices of goods and services purchased by colleges and universities through current-fund educational and general expenditures (excluding expenditures for sponsored research and auxiliary enterprises).

Student Aid

Source: Joseph D. Boyd, National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs, 7th Annual Survey, 1975-76 Academic Year, Deerfield, Illinois.

Definition:

Student aid dollars for undergraduate need-based grant programs. Does not include dollars for non-need based grants such as academic or athletic scholarships, graduate aid, student tuition and fee waivers, work-study, loans, or other forms of financial assistance and thus may understate actual student aid in the State.

#1 - High School Graduates

Source: *Statistics of State School Systems; Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1976; Statistics of Non-Public Elementary and Secondary Schools*, NCES.

Definition:

Headcount of persons graduating from public and private high schools in regular day school programs. Does not include persons granted high school equivalency certificates nor persons graduated from other than regular day school programs.

#2 - Entrance Rate to Public Institutions

Definition:

Calculated by dividing first-time resident enrollment (#3) by high school graduates (#1). This is a derived number and does not indicate the actual progression of high school students to state public institutions that a longitudinal study could show.

#3 - First Time Resident Enrollment

Source: NCES tapes based on the HEGIS surveys, "Residence and Migration of College Students,

Fall 1975" and "Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975."

Definition:

Residents as a percentage of headcount enrollments for each institutional classification was calculated using residence and migration data. Total first-time headcount enrollment was multiplied by these percentages to equal resident enrollment for each institutional category. Total resident public enrollment equals the sum of these institutional category enrollments.

#4 - In-Migration to Public Institutions

Source: NCES tapes based on the HEGIS surveys, "Residence and Migration of College Students, Fall 1975" and "Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975."

Definition:

The number of first-time students coming from out of State is calculated by subtracting first-time resident enrollment from total first-time enrollments.

#5 - First-Time Enrollment

Source: NCES tapes based on the HEGIS survey "Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975."

Definition:

First-time resident enrollments (#3) plus first-time students from out of State (#4).

#6 - Retention Factor

Source: NCES tapes based on the HEGIS survey "Opening Fall enrollment in Higher Education, 1975."

Definition:

Total public headcount enrollment divided by first-time headcount enrollment. The number is a ratio of total enrollment to first-time enrollment.

#7 - Conversion Factor

Source: NCES tapes based on the HEGIS survey "Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975."

Definition:

Full-time equivalent enrollment (#8) divided by total public headcount enrollment. This factor converts headcount to FTE enrollment.

#8 - FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions

Source: NCES tapes based on the HEGIS survey, "Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975."

Definition:

Sum of full-time men plus full-time women plus a full-time equivalent of part-time students (as reported by institutions)—i.e., line 10, columns 1, 3, and 6 on the survey form.

#9 - State and Local Tax Capacity

Source: D. Kent Halstead, *Tax Wealth in Fifty States*, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare,

National Institute of Education, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1978.

Definition:

Tax capacity is calculated using a representative tax system. Tax capacity of a State and its local governments is defined as the amount of revenue they could raise (relative to other State-local governments) if all 50 State-local systems applied identical tax rates (national averages) to their respective tax bases. Tax bases include sales and gross receipts, licenses, individual income, corporation net income, property, death and gift, and severance. For a full description of tax capacity, see the source document.

#10 - Tax Effort

Source: D. Kent Halstead, *Tax Wealth in Fifty States*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Education, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1978.

Definition:

Measures the extent to which tax capacity is actually taxed. State and local tax revenues (#11) divided by tax capacity (#9).

#11 - State and Local Tax Revenues

Source: See Halstead above and, as an original source, Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collection in 1975*, and *Governmental Finances in 1974-75*.

Definition:

Compulsory contributions exacted by State and

local governments for public purposes. Includes interest and penalties but excludes refunds. Non-tax revenues such as fees and charges, special assessments, rents, royalties, fines, interest earnings, and net profits from government-operated electric utilities, gas and water companies, liquor stores, and grain elevators are excluded.

#12 - Allocation to Public Higher Education

Definition:

State and Local Appropriations (#13) divided by State and Local Tax Revenues (#11). Identifies the proportion of State and local tax revenues allocated for public higher education.

#13 - State and Local Public Appropriations

Source: NCES tapes based on the HEGIS survey, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year Ending 1976."

Definition:

Dollars appropriated or made available by State and local governments to public institutions of higher education for current operating expenses. Referencing the HEGIS survey form on finances, appropriations equal the sum of lines 3 and 4 of Part A. Grants or contracts are excluded. These funds are for meeting current operating expenses and not for specific projects or programs. Federal appropriations received through State channels should be included in the total for Federal appropriations. Tuition and fees collected by the institution and returned to the institution in the form of

appropriations (that is, reappropriated tuition and fees) should have been subtracted as they are already reported under tuition and fees.

SECTION 2: IMPORTANT DATA CAUTIONS

The value of this study is highly dependent on the accuracy of the data. The data used (primarily the finance and enrollment data collected by the National Center for Education Statistics) are the best available on a comprehensive basis. However certain limitations³ exist and should be kept in mind for proper usage and interpretation, both in evaluating the data from one's own and other States. Other problems recognized by readers and not identified here should be brought to the authors' attention.

Use of "Campus" Versus "System" as the Reporting Unit

In this study, some campuses are classified separately rather than as part of the parent institution. If the HEGIS file showed separate data for a campus, then it was treated as a unique institution and classified on the basis of the degrees data it reported. If the campus was not separately identified (on the computer tape), then

³ One of the authors in previous studies using HEGIS data has benefitted greatly from careful review by the States' post-secondary agencies and selected institutions. The cautions about the data listed in this appendix reflect many of the comments received in those reviews.

its data were reported as part of the parent institution and cannot be separately identified. Because different campuses of a system may specialize their degree offerings, they often are classified in a *different* category than the parent institution.

A special variation of this problem occurs for health professional programs. In 18 States, there are distinct financial and enrollment data associated with a comprehensive health institution. In 22 States, the health professional programs are part of an overall institution and health finances and enrollments are *not* separable. Because health programs are very costly, their inclusion in a system may cause some distortion in per student revenues and expenditures. In the State reports, asterisks are used to identify those institutional categories that contain a health professional program. Charts A-1 and A-2 and the institutional listing at the end of this Section clarifies which States are affected.

Inclusion of Institutions

The extent to which the HEGIS surveys include public and proprietary vocational-technical institutions that are postsecondary in nature varies among the States. For those States where they are omitted, both enrollments and State appropriations are likely to be underreported. Arizona, California, Georgia, Minnesota and Wisconsin are five States known to fall in this category.

Treatment of Central Administration Costs

Revenues and expenditures for administration at campus system offices are included in the finances for the parent institution. In States where a similar function is provided by a State postsecondary commission, similar administrative costs are *not* included. As a result, reve-

nues and expenditures for these latter systems are somewhat understated.

Varying Organizational Arrangements

Treatment of medical schools, central administration, the operation of extension and research institutes are all examples of activities that often vary in terms of their relationship to a main campus or system of campuses. To the extent that practices vary among different institutions, data comparability problems will exist.

Chargebacks

For some large university systems, a single campus may provide services to other campuses. If some form of chargeback system is not used, then the finances for the campus providing the service will be overstated. Finances for the campuses receiving services will be understated.

Counts of FTE Students

The HEGIS fall enrollment survey does not establish a standard definition for "full-time equivalent student." To the extent that institutions use different formulas, their FTE enrollment data lack comparability. And since FTE enrollment is used as a denominator for so many indexes in this study, lack of comparability is a serious problem. However, it is believed that most institutions use *similar* bases for determining FTE enrollment, thereby reducing the likely seriousness of these inconsistencies.

Further problems are caused by the fact that not all institutions count enrollments on the same calendar date. Also the enrollment count is for the fall term and not the entire year. In contrast, finance data covers the

entire fiscal year. Institutions with low attrition and/or large numbers of summer students will therefore have per student amounts that are overstated relative to other institutions with opposite situations. Finally, the financial data reflect non-credit instructional and other expenditures, however matching non-credit enrollments are not reported.

Finances for Hospitals, Auxiliary Enterprises, and Independent Operations

Revenues and expenditures from sales and service operations of hospitals, auxiliary enterprises, and independent operations have been excluded from this study. It is not possible at this time to isolate the extent that State and local appropriations are used, if at all, to support these functions. For the institutions where appropriations are used for these purposes, E&G finances per student will be understated in this report.

Employee Benefits

State payments for employee benefits do not always flow through institutional accounts. In some States they are made directly by the State to a separate agency handling such funds. While their value should be imputed and reported, it is unclear whether all institutions follow this convention.

Debt Service

In some States, the capital costs of physical facilities are financed through a separate State agency. In other States debt service is paid for with current funds. For these latter institutions, the finances will be overstated for comparison purposes.

Tuition Remissions

In some States, tuition and fees are remitted to the State as an offset to State appropriations. Although the HEGIS finance survey directions clearly specify that these funds should be reported under tuition and fees and *not* under State appropriations, there is uncertainty as to whether the procedure has been strictly followed. Appropriations may be overstated by remitted tuition and fees not excluded in some States.

Tuition and fee remissions and exemptions for students should be reported under tuition and fees revenues. If not observed, these amounts will be understated.

Variances in Public Service

Institutions vary in the types of public service activities they engage in. In many States, a variety of State agencies that are not postsecondary in nature may be providing these activities, such as public hygiene, indigent patient care, hygiene research, etc. Clarification about the specific categories of public service activities conducted would aid comparability among the States.

Student Aid

The State student aid data used in this study is based on information collected by Joseph Boyd for the National Association of State Scholarship Programs. The amounts represent need-based grants from the State. They do *not* include non-need based financial aid, student tuition and fee waivers, State financial work-study or aid to graduate students. Therefore, total State student financial aid is understated by these non-reported amounts.

Geographical Price Adjustments

No attempt has been made in this study (except in the limited analysis in Appendix C) to adjust dollar values for differences among States in the prices paid for equivalent goods and services for higher education. Geographical price differences do exist and they are sub-

stantial, ranging from perhaps as high as 30 to 40% above the national average in Alaska to 15 to 20% below the average in certain non-metropolitan areas of the country. To establish common purchasing power for interstate comparisons, such price differences should be taken into account. However, measures of this type for any public service are not currently available.

Special Note for State of Wisconsin

In a review of draft materials for this study, staff from the University of Wisconsin system office noted important discrepancies in the figures for their state contained in this study. Further research into this matter revealed a number of problems which they requested be noted here to improve the accuracy of data for their state and to provide needed elaboration about what activities are encompassed in these data. Such clarification is provided here to improve the comparability of data, state to state. The reader should carefully note the following.

University Extension

The extension function for the University of Wisconsin (UW) system is organized as a separate campus unit. As a result, the UW system office has provided separate financial and enrollment reports to NCES for University Extension. The alternatives of allocation of these figures to individual campus units, given this separate organizational arrangement, or recognizing extension as a reporting unit, is now being discussed by UW and NCES. In the interim, revenues and expenditures for extension for the University of Wisconsin system have been omitted from HEGIS finance tapes. Extension data are provided below to clarify the impact of this exclusion of the data sections for Wisconsin.

University of Wisconsin System

University Extension

Current Funds Revenues*

State appropriations
Tuition and fees
Government grants and contracts
Private gifts, grants and endowment income
Other E&G
Other current funds revenues

Total

FY 1974-75

\$17,376,129
698,644
2,442,776
989,652
11,618,384
211,082

\$33,336,667

FY 1975-76

\$17,610,271
866,047
2,145,558
1,015,133
13,284,497
233,499

\$35,155,005

University Extension, continued

Current Funds Expenditures*

Instruction	\$ 1,594,381	\$ 1,657,869
Research	0	0
Public service	24,764,213	27,107,533
Other E&G	6,686,356	6,584,519
Other current fund expenditures	192,465	250,574
Total	\$33,237,415	\$35,600,495

*For purposes of the analysis in this study, only E&G revenues and expenditures have been included. Total current fund figures however are shown here.

Debt Service

The University of Wisconsin System pays for the capital costs of physical facilities through debt service paid by the current fund. In terms of revenues, over \$30 million of state appropriations is paid each year to support that debt. As an expenditure category, the same amount is shown in the "Other E&G" cate-

gory. In some other states, these same activities are financed through separate capital funds and hence state appropriations and other E&G expenditures would not reflect these amounts. To clarify the impact of these activities on the finances reported for the University of Wisconsin system, the following data by category of institution are shown.

University of Wisconsin System Debt Service on Academic Facilities

	REVENUES			
	FY 1974-75		FY 1975-76	
	State Appropriations	State Appropriations	Private Gifts & Grants	Other E&G Revenues
Major Doctoral	\$15,189,740	\$14,874,137	\$49,523	\$ 368,845
Comprehensive	14,100,881	12,518,529		652,874
General Baccalaureate	5,519,458	4,852,204		131,214
Two-Year	0			
UW System Office	133,038	97,160	0	0
University Extension	631,635	576,890		134,182
	\$35,574,752	\$32,919,010	\$49,523	\$1,287,115

Table continued on following page

Debt Service on Academic Facilities, continued

EXPENDITURES

Educational & General Mandatory Transfers (Shown Under "Other E&G Expenditures")

	FY 1975-76	FY 1975-76
Major Doctoral	\$15,189,740	\$15,292,505
Comprehensive	14,100,881	13,171,403
General Baccalaureate	5,519,458	4,983,418
Two-Year		
UW System Office	133,038	97,160
University Extension	631,635	711,162
	<u>\$35,574,752</u>	<u>\$34,255,648</u>

Other State Agency Functions

In Wisconsin, the UW system operates a State Laboratory of Hygiene. Because in other states this function is often con-

ducted by non-postsecondary agencies, the UW has supplied the following numbers to clarify the impact of this activity on their operations.

	FY 1974-75	FY 1975-76
Revenues		
State appropriations	\$1,777,724	\$1,927,096
Private gifts and grants	9,509	44,965
Other E&G	<u>952,891</u>	<u>951,730</u>
Total	\$2,740,124	\$2,923,791
Expenditures		
Research	\$ 79,614	\$ 68,165
Public service	2,557,129	2,845,955
Other E&G	<u>2,229</u>	<u>15,010</u>
Total	\$2,638,972	\$2,929,130

A-1.—Categories of Public Institutions with Health Professional Programs, FY76

	Unseparated Major Doctoral Institutions	Programs at Comprehensive Institutions	Comprehensive Health Professional	Other Professional Specialized Health Institutions
Alabama	X			
Alaska		X		
Arizona	X			
Arkansas				
California	X		X	
Colorado	X		X	
Connecticut			X	
Delaware			X	
D.C.				
Florida	X			
Georgia	X			
Hawaii	X		X	
Idaho				
Illinois	X	X	X	
Indiana	X	X		
Iowa	X			
Kansas	X			
Kentucky	X		X	
Louisiana				
Maine			X	
Maryland				
Massachusetts			X	
Michigan	X			X
Minnesota	X			
Mississippi			X	
Missouri	X		X	
Montana				
Nebraska	X			
Nevada			X	
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico	X		X	
New York	X			
North Carolina	X		X	
North Dakota	X			
Ohio	X			
Oklahoma	X			X
Oregon			X	X
Pennsylvania	X		X	
Rhode Island				X
South Carolina				
South Dakota			X	
Tennessee				
Texas	X		X	
Utah	X		X	X
Vermont	X			
Virginia	X			
Washington	X			
West Virginia	X			
Wisconsin	X			
Wyoming				

A-2.—Independent Institutions with Health Professional Programs

	Unseparated Major Doctoral Institutions	Programs at Comprehensive Institutions	Comprehensive Health Professional	Other Professional Specialized Health Institutions
Alabama		X		
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California	X	X	X	X
Colorado				X
Connecticut	X			
Delaware				
D.C.	X			
Florida	X			
Georgia	X			
Hawaii				X
Idaho				
Illinois	X		X	X
Indiana				
Iowa				X
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana	X			
Maine				X
Maryland				
Massachusetts				X
Michigan	X			X
Minnesota				X
Mississippi				
Missouri	X			X*
Montana				
Nebraska		X		
Nevada				
New Hampshire	X			
New Jersey		X		
New Mexico				
New York	X		X	X
North Carolina	X	X		
North Dakota				
Ohio	X			X
Oklahoma				
Oregon		X		X
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X			
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee	X		X	X
Texas			X	X
Utah				
Vermont				X
Virginia				X
Washington				
West Virginia				X
Wisconsin	X		X	X
Wyoming				

Medical Programs, Integrated within a Campus at Major Doctoral Granting Universities*

Public Institutions

Alabama	Auburn University, Main Campus *University of Alabama, Birmingham *University of South Alabama	Minnesota	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul
Arizona	University of Arizona	Missouri	University of Missouri, Kansas City University of Missouri, Columbia
California	University of California (UC), Irvine UC, Berkeley UC, Davis UC, Los Angeles UC, San Diego	Nebraska	University of Nebraska, Lincoln
Colorado	Colorado State University	New Mexico	University of New Mexico, Main Campus
Florida	University of South Florida University of Florida	New York	Cornell University, Statutory Colleges
Georgia	University of Georgia	North Carolina	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Hawaii	University of Hawaii, Manoa	North Dakota	University of North Dakota, Main Campus
Illinois	South Illinois University, Carbondale University of Illinois, Urbana *Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville	Ohio	University of Cincinnati, Main Campus Ohio State University, Main Campus
Indiana	Indiana University, Bloomington Purdue University, Main Campus *Purdue University, Indianapolis	Oklahoma	Oklahoma State University, Main Campus
Iowa	Iowa State University Science and Technology University of Iowa	Pennsylvania	Temple University University of Pittsburgh, Main Campus
Kansas	Kansas State University	Texas	Texas Tech. University University of Houston, Main Campus Texas A&M University, Main Campus
Kentucky	University of Louisville University of Kentucky, Main Campus	Utah	University of Utah
Michigan	Wayne State University Michigan State University University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	Vermont	University of Vermont and State Agricultural College
		Virginia	Virginia Commonwealth University University of Virginia, Main Campus
		Washington	University of Washington Washington State University
		West Virginia	West Virginia University
		Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin, Madison

Freestanding Medical School, Classified as Comprehensive Health Professional

Arkansas	University of Arkansas, Medical Science Campus	Georgia	Medical College of Georgia
California	University of California, San Francisco Medical Center	Illinois	University of Illinois Medical Center, Chicago
Colorado	University of Colorado Medical Center	Kansas	University of Kansas Medical Center
Connecticut	University of Connecticut Health Center	Louisiana	Louisiana State University Medical Center, New Orleans

*Medical Programs integrated within a campus at comprehensive institutions indicated by an asterisk.

Continued on following page

Freestanding Medical School, Classified as Comprehensive Health Professional—Continued

Maryland	University of Maryland, Baltimore Professional Schools	Oklahoma	University of Oklahoma Health Science Center
Minnesota	University of Minnesota, Mayo Graduate School of Medicine	Oregon	University of Oregon Health Science Center
Mississippi	University of Mississippi Medical Center	South Carolina	Medical University of South Carolina
Nebraska	University of Nebraska Medical Center	Tennessee	University of Tennessee Center of Health Science
New Jersey	College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Newark	Texas	University of Texas Health Science, San Antonio University of Texas Health Science Center, Dallas University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston University of Texas Health Science Center, Houston
New York	SUNY Downstate Medical Center SUNY Upstate Medical Center SUNY Health Science Center, Buffalo SUNY Health Science Center, Stony Brook CUNY Mt. Sinai School of Medicine		

Freestanding Medical School, Classified as Other Professional

Massachusetts	University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State University, Hershey Medical Center
New York	SUNY State College of Optometry	Texas	University of Texas School of Nursing Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine
Ohio	Medical College Ohio-Toledo		
Oklahoma	Oklahoma College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery		

Independent Institutions

Alabama	*Tuskegee Institute	Louisiana	Tulane University of Louisiana
California	Stanford University University of Southern California *University of the Pacific	Maryland	Johns Hopkins University
Connecticut	Yale University	Massachusetts	Tufts University Boston University Harvard University
D.C.	George Washington University Georgetown University Howard University	Michigan	University of Detroit
Florida	University of Miami	*Missouri	Saint Louis University, Main Campus Washington University
Georgia	Emory University	Nebraska	*Creighton University
Illinois	Loyola University Northwestern University University of Chicago	New Hampshire	Dartmouth College
		New Jersey	*Farleigh Dickinson, Teaneck Campus

New York	Columbia University, Main Division New York University University of Rochester Yeshiva University
North Carolina	Duke University *Wake Forest University
Ohio	Case Western Reserve University

Oregon	*Pacific University
Pennsylvania	University of Pennsylvania *Duquesne University
Rhode Island	Brown University
Tennessee	Vanderbilt University
Wisconsin	Marquette University

Freestanding Medical Schools, Classified as Comprehensive Health Professional

California	Loma Linda University	Pennsylvania	Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital Thomas Jefferson University
Illinois	University of Health Science-Chicago Medical School Rush University	Tennessee	Meharry Medical College
New York	Albany Medical College Cornell University Medical Center	Texas	Baylow College of Medicine
		Wisconsin	Medical College of Wisconsin

Freestanding Medical Schools, Classified as Other Professional

California	California College of Podiatric Medicine Los Angeles College of Chiropractic Southern California College of Optometry	Missouri	Kansas City College of Osteopathic Medicine Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine Saint Louis College of Pharmacy Logan College of Chiropractic
Colorado	Loretto Heights College	New York	D'Youville College New York College of Podiatric Medicine Molloy College New York Medical College Albany College of Pharmacy Columbia University College of Pharmacy Long Island University, Brooklyn College of Pharmacy Columbia Institute of Chiropractic
Georgia	Mercer University, Southern School of Pharmacy	Ohio	Ohio College of Podiatric Medicine
Illinois	Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine Illinois College of Optometry Illinois college of Podiatric Medicine National College Chiropractic	Oregon	Western States Chiropractic College
Iowa	College of Osteopathic Medicine-Surgery Palmer College of Chiropractic	Pennsylvania	Mary Immaculate Seminary Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science The Medical College of Pennsylvania
Maine	Westbrook College		
Massachusetts	Massachusetts College of Optometry Massachusetts College of Pharmacy		
Michigan	Mercy College of Detroit Nazareth College		
Minnesota	College of Saint Scholastica College of Saint Teresa Mayo Medical School Northwestern College Chiropractic		

Continued on following page

Freestanding Medical Schools, Classified as Other Professional, continued

Tennessee	Southern College of Optometry	Virginia	Eastern Virginia Medical School
Texas	Texas Chiropractic College Baylor College of Dentistry	West Virginia	Alderson Broaddus College West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine
Vermont	Vermont College	Wisconsin	Alverno College Viterbo College

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Most earlier studies of higher education financing have used the three institutional classification system—university, four-year, and two-year—then available on NCES tapes. These three categories do not provide sufficient distinction to properly account for the different major missions of colleges and universities. This study therefore switches to the six institutional categories introduced and being developed by NCHEMS. The classification procedures use an explicit set of criteria that are applied objectively by computer analysis to consistently and uniquely identify each institution's category.

The classification procedure is based on the number of degrees an institution confers in particular fields of study. Degrees are used as a proxy for program offerings because of a lack of comprehensive program information. Data on the number and types of degrees conferred were obtained from the 1975-76 HEGIS survey "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred." Only those institutions responding to the HEGIS surveys have been included in the classification. Many nonresponding single program occupational schools are not included in the annual HEGIS surveys.

In identifying "units" for classification, the study relied on the reporting units used by NCES in the HEGIS surveys. This caused some problems for branch campuses which were separately classified based on their own degree granting activities and *not* on the basis of those at the parent institution. Several institutions reported enrollment and financial data but did not report degrees conferred. These institutions were hand-classified into appropriate categories based upon input from their respective State agency and judgment as to where such institutions belonged in the classification scheme. In addition, 10 other institutions, reporting degrees conferred, were hand-classified because of the unique nature of the institution (for example, Rockefeller University in New York and the Rand Graduate Institute of Policy Studies in California).

The major categories in the NCHEMS institutional classification system as applied in this study are:

- Major Doctoral-Granting Institutions
- Comprehensive Institutions
- General Baccalaureate Institutions
- Two-Year Institutions
- Health Professional Institutions

- Other Specialized or Professional Institutions.

The definitions and criteria for each of these categories are as follows:

Major Doctoral-Granting Institutions

1. These institutions grant a minimum of 30 doctoral-level degrees (including first-professional degrees in health science—medicine, dentistry, etc.) in three or more doctoral-level program areas⁴ (including first-professional degree programs).
2. Do *not* confer over 50 percent of their degrees in a single program area.

Comprehensive Institutions

1. Institutions where the number of doctor-level degrees granted is less than 30 or where fewer than three doctoral-level programs are offered, but which (a) grant a minimum of 30 post-baccalaureate degrees⁵ in three or more post-baccalaureate programs, or (b) confer over 50 percent of their degrees at the post-baccalaureate level in three or more programs.

⁴ Programs or program areas are a major field of study as defined at the two-digit level of the HEGIS Taxonomy of Programs. Subsequent references to program or program area refer to this definition.

⁵ Includes master's, doctorate, and first-professional degrees.

2. Do *not* confer over 50 percent of their degrees in a single program area.

General Baccalaureate Institutions

1. Institutions where the number of post-baccalaureate degrees granted is less than 30 or where fewer than three post-baccalaureate level programs are offered, but (a) grant a minimum of 30 baccalaureate degrees and grant degrees in three or more programs, or (b) confer over 50 percent of their baccalaureate degrees in interdisciplinary studies.
2. Do *not* confer over 50 percent of their degrees in one program area, excluding interdisciplinary studies.

Two-Year Institutions

Institutions which do not confer degrees at the baccalaureate, master's or doctorate level, but confer degrees or awards for two years of work, or formal awards and completions requiring less than two years of work. Institutions with a two-year upper division program do *not* fall in this category because they grant baccalaureate degrees.

Comprehensive Health Professional Institutions

Institutions where the number of professional health degrees (M.D., D.D.S., D.M.D., O.D., etc.) granted plus the number of other degrees granted in health science fields (HEGIS, 1200) exceeds 50 percent of all degrees awarded, but grant at least 20 percent of their total degrees in program areas other than professional medicine.

Other Professional and Specialized Institutions

This category includes a diverse group of specialized institutions. For purposes of the study they have been collapsed into a single category (tables in Appendix B provide some additional detail). The more detailed distinctions are:

- a) *Other Health Institutions* — Institutions where the number of professional health degrees granted plus the number of other degrees granted in the health science area exceeds 50 percent of all degrees awarded, but either award no M.D. degrees or award over 80 percent of their total degrees in professional medicine (M.D. degree).
- b) *Education Schools* — Institutions which confer over 50 percent of their degrees in education (HEGIS, 0800).
- c) *Engineering Schools* — institutions where the number of degrees awarded in the area of engineering (HEGIS, 0900) exceeds 50 percent of all degrees awarded.
- d) *Divinity Institutions* — Institutions where the number of professional theological degrees plus the number of other degrees granted in theology (HEGIS, 2300) exceeds 50 percent of all degrees awarded.
- e) *Business and Management Schools* — Institutions which confer over 50 percent of their degrees in the area of business and management science (HEGIS, 0500).
- f) *Art, Music, and Design Schools* — Institutions which confer over 50 percent of their degrees in the area of art, music, and/or design (HEGIS, 1000).
- g) *Law Schools* — Institutions where the number of professional law degrees (L.L.B. or J.D.) plus the number of other degrees awarded in law (HEGIS, 1400) exceeds 50 percent of all degrees awarded.
- h) *U.S. Service Schools* — While these schools are separately categorized here, they were *excluded* from the study.
- i) *Other Specialized or Professional Schools* — Institutions which grant degrees in fewer than three programs at the baccalaureate level, master's level, and the doctorate level and did *not* confer over 50 percent of their degrees in any of the above categories.

Appendix B

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA ABOUT THE STATES

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

- Table B-1 Enrollment Distribution by Type of Public Institution, 1975-76.
- Table B-2 Proportion of Total Headcount Enrollments at Public Institutions from Out-of-State 1975-76 (First-Time and Total Out-of-State)
- Table B-3 State and Local Proportion of Appropriations at Public Institutions, FY76
- Table B-4 Governmental Grants and Contracts at Public Institutions by Source of Funds (Federal, State and Local) FY76
- Table B-5 State and Local Appropriations, E&G Revenues, and E&G Expenditures Per Student, at Public "Other Professional and Specialized Institutions," by Category, FY76

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

Enrollments

- Table B-6 Enrollment Distribution by Category of Independent Institution 1975-76
- Table B-7 Proportion of Total Headcount Enrollment at Independent Institutions from Out-of-State 1975-76 (First-Time and Total Out-of-State)
- Table B-8 FTE Enrollment by Category of Independent Institution Per 1,000 Population, 1975-76

Institutional Revenues Per Capita Amounts

- Table B-9 State and Local Appropriations to Independent Institutions Per Capita, FY76

Per Student Amounts

Table B-10 State and Local Appropriations Per Student at Independent Institutions, FY-76

Table B-11 State and Local Proportion of Appropriations at Independent Institutions, FY76

Table B-12 Tuition Revenues Per Student at Independent Institutions, FY76

Table B-13 Government Grants and Contracts Per Student at Independent Institutions, FY76

Table B-14 Government Grants and Contracts Per Student by Source (Federal, State and Local) at Independent Institutions, FY76

Table B-15 Private Gifts, Grants, Contracts and Endowment Income Per Student at Independent Institutions, FY76

Table B-16 Other E&G Revenues Per Student at Independent Institutions, FY76

Table B-17 Total E&G Revenues Per Student at Independent Institutions, FY76

Proportion of Total E&G

Table B-18 State and Local Appropriation Proportion of Total E&G Revenues at Independent Institutions, FY76

Table B-19 Tuition Proportion of Total E&G Revenues at Independent Institutions, FY76

Table B-20 Government Grants and Contracts Proportion of Total E&G Revenues at Independent Institutions, FY76

Table B-21 Private Gifts, Grants, Contracts and Endowment Income Proportion of Total E&G Revenues at Independent Institutions, FY76

Table B-22 Other Revenues Proportion of E&G Revenues at Independent Institutions, FY76

Institutional Expenditures

Per Student Amounts

Table B-23 Instruction Expenditures Per Student at Independent Institutions, FY76

Table B-24 Research Expenditures Per Student at Independent Institutions, FY76

Table B-25 Public Service Expenditures Per Student at Independent Institutions, FY76

Table B-26 Other E&G Expenditures Per Student at Independent Institutions, FY76

Table B-27 Total E&G Expenditures Per Student at Independent Institutions, FY76

Proportion of Total E&G

Table B-28 Instruction Proportion of Total E&G Expenditures at Independent Institutions, FY76

Table B-29 Research Proportion of Total E&G Expenditures at Independent Institutions, FY76

Table B-30 Public Service Proportion of Total E&G Expenditures at Independent Institutions, FY76

Table B-31 Other E&G Expenditures Proportion of Total E&G Expenditures at Independent Institutions, FY76

Category of Specialized Institutions

Table B-32 State and Local Appropriations, E&G Revenues, and E&G Expenditures Per Student by Category of Independent "Other Professional and Specialized Institutions," FY76

Table B-1.—Enrollment distribution by type of public institution, FY76

	Major Doctoral	Comprehensive	General Baccalaureate	Two- Year	Health Professional	Other Professional
Alabama	27%	28%	7%	34%	0%	4%
Alaska	0	55	0	43	0	2
Arizona	46	9	0	46	0	0
Arkansas	26	10	30	12	2	20
California	14	24	0	62	0	0
Colorado	43	10	18	24	1	4
Connecticut	29	18	0	33	1	19
Delaware	72	0	8	20	0	0
D.C.	0	53	0	0	0	47
Florida	30	13	2	55	0	0
Georgia	32	23	4	25	2	14
Hawaii	52	0	4	43	0	0
Idaho	29	23	35	12	0	0
Illinois	29	22	0	47	1	0
Indiana	57	16	7	8	0	11
Iowa	55	11	0	34	0	00
Kansas	42	29	5	23	1	0
Kentucky	37	34	8	15	0	7
Louisiana	21	52	13	8	2	5
Maine	41	0	27	7	0	25
Maryland	25	13	18	37	4	4
Massachusetts	19	18	10	34	0	19
Michigan	40	15	8	36	0	2
Minnesota	43	25	7	19	1	4
Mississippi	38	3	4	38	1	15
Missouri	26	35	7	28	0	4
Montana	34	35	0	8	0	23
Nebraska	39	30	1	20	2	7
Nevada	0	56	0	44	0	0
New Hampshire	54	14	0	18	0	14
New Jersey	15	23	7	35	1	20
New Mexico	70	14	5	11	0	0
New York	14	35	4	42	1	4
North Carolina	26	20	7	42	0	6
North Dakota	31	27	8	25	0	10
Ohio	61	13	1	25	0	0
Oklahoma	39	15	10	25	2	8
Oregon	33	11	6	44	2	5
Pennsylvania	36	11	3	30	0	20
Rhode Island	53	0	0	24	0	23
South Carolina	35	7	12	40	2	4
South Dakota	0	62	4	0	0	33
Tennessee	39	32	7	20	2	0
Texas	31	26	0	37	1	4
Utah	59	0	21	20	0	0
Vermont	64	0	25	11	0	0
Virginia	33	21	7	34	0	0
Washington	31	14	2	53	0	4
West Virginia	34	16	22	15	0	0
Wisconsin	33	33	4	30	0	14
Wyoming	59	0	0	41	0	0
U.S. Average	31	21	5	38	1	5

Table B-2.—Proportion of total headcount enrollments at public institutions from out-of-state, 1975-76.
First-time and total out-of-state

	First-Time Students from Out-of-State	Total Students from Out-of-State		First-Time Students from Out-of-State	Total Students from Out-of-State
Alabama	12%	14%	Missouri	8	11
Alaska	1	4	Montana	12	18
Arizona	26	31	Nebraska	11	15
Arkansas	10	13	Nevada	8	19
California	11	12	New Hampshire	28	36
Colorado	27	26	New Jersey	4	5
Connecticut	6	10	New Mexico	19	23
Delaware	21	24	New York	2	3
D.C.	28	32	North Carolina	10	12
Florida	10	11	North Dakota	15	18
Georgia	13	16	Ohio	6	8
Hawaii	13	11	Oklahoma	15	17
Idaho	20	24	Oregon	9	17
Illinois	6	7	Pennsylvania	4	6
Indiana	12	14	Rhode Island	16	15
Iowa	9	15	South Carolina	10	10
Kansas	12	15	South Dakota	13	13
Kentucky	12	13	Tennessee	11	9
Louisiana	9	12	Texas	8	10
Maine	13	17	Utah	15	18
Maryland	15	9	Vermont	28	30
Massachusetts	6	7	Virginia	17	21
Michigan	9	12	Washington	5	11
Minnesota	8	13	West Virginia	18	19
Mississippi	7	10	Wisconsin	7	10
			Wyoming	27	29
U.S. Average				10	12

Table B-3.—State and local proportion of appropriations at public institutions, FY76.
Percentage and dollars per student

	Major Doctoral				Comprehensive				General Baccalaureate			
	State		Local		State		Local		State		Local	
Alabama	98%	\$2,478	2%	\$48	100%	\$2,989	0%	\$ 0	99%	\$1,236	1%	\$ 14
Alaska	0	0	0	0	100	9,052	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	100	2,332	0	2	100	1,574	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	100	2,874	0	0	100	1,395	0	0	100	1,508	0	0
California	100	3,879	0	0	100	2,279	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	100	1,554	0	0	100	1,054	0	0	100	1,234	0	0
Connecticut	100	2,629	0	0	100	1,048	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	100	1,868	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	2,554	0	0
D.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	3,858	0	0	0	0
Florida	100	3,096	0	0	100	2,390	0	0	100	2,207	0	0
Georgia	98	2,721	2	66	100	1,172	0	0	100	1,455	0	0
Hawaii	99	3,201	1	45	0	0	0	0	100	2,523	0	0
Idaho	100	3,476	0	0	100	3,000	0	0	100	1,673	0	0
Illinois	100	2,885	0	0	100	2,087	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	100	2,263	0	0	100	2,490	0	0	100	1,410	0	0
Iowa	100	3,410	0	0	100	2,291	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	100	2,162	0	0	98	1,718	2	35	54	440	46	369
Kentucky	99	3,410	1	45	100	1,827	0	0	100	1,880	0	0
Louisiana	100	1,728	0	0	100	1,466	0	3	98	1,413	2	25
Maine	100	2,077	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,525	0	0
Maryland	98	2,000	2	31	100	1,434	0	0	100	1,341	0	0
Massachusetts	100	2,881	0	0	100	1,561	0	0	100	1,777	0	0
Michigan	100	2,550	0	0	100	1,635	0	0	100	1,680	0	0
Minnesota	100	2,736	0	0	100	1,607	0	0	100	2,172	0	0
Mississippi	98	2,106	2	51	99	1,970	1	26	100	1,184	0	0
Missouri	100	3,103	0	0	100	1,527	0	0	89	1,444	11	176
Montana	100	1,424	0	0	100	1,959	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	100	2,528	0	0	100	1,195	0	1	100	2,061	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	100	2,528	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	100	1,606	0	0	100	776	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	100	2,980	0	0	100	1,348	0	0	100	1,664	0	0
New Mexico	99	1,773	1	24	99	2,082	1	23	100	2,311	0	0
New York	99	4,060	1	53	88	2,028	32	933	85	2,172	15	377
North Carolina	100	3,207	0	0	100	1,722	0	0	100	1,621	0	0
North Dakota	100	2,173	0	0	100	2,408	0	0	100	1,406	0	0
Ohio	95	1,776	5	92	100	1,457	0	0	100	2,387	0	0
Oklahoma	100	1,510	0	0	100	1,021	0	0	100	1,080	0	0
Oregon	98	1,777	2	45	100	1,430	0	0	100	1,493	0	0
Pennsylvania	100	2,634	0	0	100	2,094	0	0	100	1,836	0	0
Rhode Island	100	2,262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	100	2,728	0	0	100	2,332	0	0	100	1,571	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	100	1,906	0	0	100	1,736	0	0
Tennessee	99	1,825	1	19	100	1,523	0	0	100	1,491	0	0
Texas	100	2,320	0	0	100	1,583	0	3	0	0	0	0
Utah	100	2,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,369	0	0
Vermont	98	1,372	2	25	0	0	0	0	100	855	0	0
Virginia	100	2,533	0	0	100	1,250	0	0	100	1,444	0	0
Washington	100	3,235	0	0	100	2,118	0	0	100	2,640	0	0
West Virginia	100	2,074	0	0	100	1,597	0	0	100	1,581	0	0
Wisconsin	100	3,366	0	0	100	1,942	0	0	100	2,991	0	0
Wyoming	100	3,275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	99%	\$2,612	1%	\$15	94%	\$1,876	6%	\$ 124	98%	\$1,603	2%	\$ 32

Table B-3, continued

	Two-Year				Health Professional				Other Professional			
	State		Local		State		Local		State		Local	
Alabama	100%	\$ 736	0%	\$ 1	0%	\$ 0	0%	\$ 0	100%	\$ 1,779	0%	\$ 0
Alaska	0	4,523	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	4,028	0	0
Arizona	46	581	54	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	93	1,304	7	99	100	14,622	0	0	100	1,486	0	0
California	48	788	52	865	100	13,213	0	0	88	2,172	14	355
Colorado	87	1,038	13	153	100	18,386	0	0	100	1,718	0	0
Connecticut	100	1,069	0	0	100	40,311	0	0	100	1,275	0	0
Delaware	100	2,330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	3,424
Florida	100	1,312	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	94	865	6	60	100	12,866	0	0	100	2,116	0	0
Hawaii	100	1,253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	77	1,593	23	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	54	698	46	597	100	16,868	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	99	1,199	1	8	0	0	0	0	99	2,172	1	25
Iowa	83	1,402	17	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	45	593	55	727	100	20,141	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	100	774	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	2,030	0	0
Louisiana	100	1,078	0	0	100	12,620	0	0	99	1,593	1	10
Maine	100	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,512	0	0
Maryland	56	847	44	654	100	10,332	0	0	100	1,789	0	0
Massachusetts	92	822	8	74	0	0	0	0	100	1,635	0	0
Michigan	65	829	35	447	0	0	0	0	100	2,286	0	0
Minnesota	100	1,339	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,629	0	0
Mississippi	75	883	25	300	100	18,109	0	0	100	1,441	0	0
Missouri	54	494	46	428	0	0	0	0	99	3,366	1	48
Montana	61	765	39	486	0	0	0	0	100	1,892	0	0
Nebraska	60	1,222	40	804	100	17,604	0	0	100	1,659	0	0
Nevada	100	725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	100	1,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	856	0	0
New Jersey	44	561	56	708	94	38,463	6	2,455	100	1,311	0	0
New Mexico	54	648	46	556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	58	986	42	729	100	18,421	0	63	69	2,204	31	1,005
North Carolina	88	1,457	12	198	0	0	0	0	100	1,649	0	0
North Dakota	93	1,033	7	73	0	0	0	0	100	2,037	0	0
Ohio	78	886	22	254	0	0	0	0	100	28,331	0	0
Oklahoma	85	765	15	139	100	8,106	0	0	100	1,161	0	0
Oregon	52	806	48	732	100	20,592	0	0	100	1,750	0	0
Pennsylvania	69	670	31	307	0	0	0	0	100	2,369	0	0
Rhode Island	100	1,673	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	2,230	0	0
South Carolina	84	672	16	124	100	20,754	0	0	100	2,290	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,437	0	0
Tennessee	100	1,024	0	0	99	8,783	1	53	0	0	0	0
Texas	82	997	18	221	100	29,763	0	0	100	2,102	0	0
Utah	100	1,168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	100	1,117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	100	1,077	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,430	0	0
Washington	99	1,200	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	100	777	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,763	0	0
Wisconsin	39	905	61	1,416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	64	1,380	36	790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	65%	\$ 907	35%	\$ 491	100%	\$17,293	0%	\$ 83	94%	\$ 1,837	6%	\$ 112

Table B-4.—Governmental grants and contracts at public institutions by source of funds (Federal, state and local), FY76.
Dollars per student

	Major Doctoral			Comprehensive			General Baccalaureate			Two-Year		
	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local
Alabama	\$ 520	\$160	\$ 3	\$1,279	\$ 163	\$33	\$ 3	\$ 18	\$ 0	\$167	\$ 5	\$ 2
Alaska	0	0	0	202	5,433	0	0	0	0	101	2,720	0
Arizona	601	23	7	221	70	1	0	0	0	148	50	1
Arkansas	453	147	0	87	3	0	406	10	0	567	11	4
California	1,947	180	27	107	18	19	0	0	0	85	21	4
Colorado	949	72	5	179	30	1	216	36	48	240	50	44
Connecticut	496	92	4	69	7	0	0	0	0	96	6	0
Delaware	417	48	0	0	0	0	741	0	2	209	16	0
D.C.	0	0	0	725	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	891	75	6	186	63	15	1,140	0	0	145	27	3
Georgia	523	122	15	161	17	11	576	97	2	139	28	3
Hawaii	1,422	37	3	0	0	0	567	4	1	277	0	8
Idaho	420	181	0	374	101	3	157	245	9	152	37	3
Illinois	671	84	0	193	59	14	0	0	0	97	47	5
Indiana	663	92	8	847	90	9	169	124	19	26	19	27
Iowa	1,159	49	0	167	9	0	0	0	0	271	54	1
Kansas	547	28	0	221	40	1	157	4	46	56	56	72
Kentucky	901	316	2	165	51	0	495	35	1	0	0	0
Louisiana	243	84	0	162	60	6	281	16	0	140	3	0
Maine	896	134	0	0	0	0	807	146	0	20	5	0
Maryland	635	33	16	183	33	12	318	31	3	107	23	26
Massachusetts	568	58	11	64	25	2	198	15	9	150	28	0
Michigan	1,050	56	38	156	27	14	217	25	0	148	27	9
Minnesota	1,309	88	6	164	5	1	227	37	0	178	9	3
Mississippi	446	129	86	33	85	0	438	20	0	93	30	1
Missouri	703	81	0	126	10	4	406	20	0	154	25	5
Montana	317	109	10	668	109	2	0	0	0	285	57	0
Nebraska	498	58	38	251	36	16	6	0	0	80	106	0
Nevada	0	0	0	521	96	11	0	0	0	43	74	0
New Hampshire	837	104	4	225	10	0	0	0	0	132	50	5
New Jersey	524	79	5	159	20	0	130	40	0	162	67	10
New Mexico	877	62	10	960	19	0	811	103	0	191	11	0
New York	688	136	51	203	56	43	132	60	22	89	26	5
North Carolina	1,251	94	0	329	60	10	593	13	0	129	14	2
North Dakota	1,260	0	0	334	30	0	233	56	0	231	72	0
Ohio	444	63	12	207	23	2	1,864	127	0	78	45	2
Oklahoma	369	63	0	60	14	0	323	15	0	122	9	4
Oregon	1,105	73	10	386	49	33	252	91	0	226	44	10
Pennsylvania	983	237	54	88	56	0	287	76	0	195	22	19
Rhode Island	1,181	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	53	0
South Carolina	328	49	7	355	17	0	152	1	12	227	141	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	537	28	0	358	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	460	86	32	318	92	2	151	14	0	124	29	7
Texas	429	72	3	234	66	2	0	0	0	98	45	5
Utah	1,715	124	12	0	0	0	269	211	3	311	121	7
Vermont	1,509	188	0	0	0	0	392	25	0	98	8	0
Virginia	892	67	4	75	28	2	276	36	3	223	1	0
Washington	2,007	102	25	208	54	3	406	34	0	152	28	11
West Virginia	478	121	0	194	18	0	265	41	0	124	13	0
Wisconsin	1,709	7	5	209	5	1	293	2	5	140	1	17
Wyoming	944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	63	12
U.S. Average	\$ 884	\$ 94	\$15	\$ 226	\$ 57	\$13	\$ 306	\$ 47	\$ 7	\$119	\$ 34	\$ 7

Table B-4, continued

	Health Professional			Other Professional			Total		
	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local
Alabama	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 178	\$ 16	\$ 0	\$ 562	\$ 92	\$ 11
Alaska	0	0	0	98	2,648	0	157	4,212	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	39	4
Arkansas	5,562	532	0	351	15	0	519	58	1
California	13,277	223	1,711	3	0	15	386	43	18
Colorado	14,011	0	0	642	29	7	720	53	22
Connecticut	12,639	218	0	120	20	6	311	35	2
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	401	38	0
D.C.	0	0	0	837	0	28	777	0	31
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	45	5
Georgia	2,935	1,374	0	992	58	26	456	89	12
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	888	20	5
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	168	4
Illinois	4,078	213	0	0	0	0	336	63	5
Indiana	0	0	0	103	109	8	541	90	11
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	746	46	0
Kansas	10,297	0	1,115	0	0	0	438	36	33
Kentucky	0	0	0	481	0	0	457	136	1
Louisiana	3,860	2,456	0	167	19	0	257	94	3
Maine	0	0	0	687	65	0	760	111	0
Maryland	5,048	179	0	1,130	29	23	504	34	17
Massachusetts	0	0	0	187	20	22	224	30	7
Michigan	0	0	0	382	195	0	516	41	21
Minnesota	18,129	55	0	378	27	0	800	46	3
Mississippi	9,174	682	0	1,038	0	0	515	74	33
Missouri	0	0	0	769	38	0	330	35	3
Montana	0	0	0	430	8	68	463	82	19
Nebraska	6,765	717	504	92	16	45	452	73	35
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	312	86	6
New Hampshire	0	0	0	179	0	101	530	66	17
New Jersey	8,865	2,332	0	189	16	7	286	63	5
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	809	52	7
New York	5,969	222	903	169	37	43	301	56	40
North Carolina	0	0	0	283	42	5	497	45	3
North Dakota	0	0	0	412	20	0	591	32	0
Ohio	0	0	0	14,144	0	0	348	54	8
Oklahoma	4,508	290	11	312	1	2	326	36	2
Oregon	7,913	150	36	398	93	19	667	61	13
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	241	22	2	475	104	25
Rhode Island	0	0	0	159	91	4	679	102	1
South Carolina	5,809	8	0	109	251	0	380	84	4
South Dakota	0	0	0	526	19	1	526	24	0
Tennessee	6,867	1,362	167	0	0	0	452	97	18
Texas	9,912	1,664	288	302	44	4	351	76	6
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,135	142	9
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,075	128	0
Virginia	0	0	0	369	59	124	423	33	7
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	744	55	14
West Virginia	0	0	0	112	50	10	284	62	1
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	682	4	7
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	593	26	5
U.S. Average	\$ 7,407	\$ 648	\$ 374	\$ 361	\$ 38	\$ 14	\$ 445	\$ 62	\$ 13

Table B-5.—State and local appropriations, E&G revenues, and E&G expenditures per student, at public
"other professional and specialized institutions," by category, FY76.

	Specialized Education Schools			Specialized Health Schools			Specialized Engineering Schools			All Other Specialized Schools		
	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&L Exp.
Alabama	\$1,779	\$2,550	\$2,332	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Alaska	4,028	7,904	7,808	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	1,486	2,353	2,317	14,622	26,864	23,012	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	13,213	35,312	31,090	5,153	7,946	7,946	1,996	3,127	3,063
Colorado	1,487	2,507	2,507	18,386	40,948	31,128	1,991	4,973	5,052	—	—	—
Connecticut	1,275	2,007	1,662	40,311	56,773	51,698	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D.C.	3,424	4,530	4,446	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	1,679	2,923	2,982	12,866	19,760	14,486	2,388	5,402	5,401	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	—	—	16,868	24,465	22,460	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	2,197	3,412	3,245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	20,141	36,705	30,469	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	2,030	3,394	2,840	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	1,645	2,325	2,179	12,620	23,314	23,055	—	—	—	847	1,020	783
Maine	1,492	3,157	3,067	—	—	—	2,411	4,191	3,866	1,223	2,542	2,315
Maryland	1,789	4,067	3,896	10,332	18,597	13,426	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1,058	1,895	1,486	51,331	61,933	51,159	3,649	4,459	4,172	1,375	1,733	1,733
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,286	4,078	3,985	—	—	—
Minnesota	1,629	2,660	2,682	—	32,573	46,452	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	1,441	3,270	3,224	18,109	31,851	22,781	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table B-5, continued

	Specialized Education Schools			Specialized Health Schools			Specialized Engineering Schools			All Other Specialized Schools		
	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&L Exp.
Missouri	2,012	2,905	2,907	-	-	-	3,665	6,103	5,886	-	-	-
Montana	1,765	2,649	2,651	-	-	-	2,561	4,518	4,616	-	-	-
Nebraska	1,659	2,482	2,463	17,604	30,791	24,841	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	856	2,400	2,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	1,101	2,002	1,995	40,918	60,098	42,849	2,756	3,927	3,802	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	2,802	3,849	3,798	18,722	32,129	23,643	4,843	5,471	5,855	3,037	3,789	3,751
North Carolina	1,530	2,791	2,722	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,768	7,116	7,116
North Dakota	2,037	3,014	2,789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	28,331	81,059	60,558	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	999	1,613	1,605	8,448	15,482	15,543	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	1,535	2,977	2,852	20,592	33,578	23,949	2,080	3,037	3,057	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	2,329	3,512	3,533	5,846	37,429	37,354	4,137	5,357	5,357	-	-	-
Rhode Island	2,230	3,239	3,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	2,290	3,430	3,333	20,754	28,558	24,147	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	1,303	2,958	2,898	-	-	-	1,864	3,585	3,626	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	8,836	21,513	20,289	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	1,847	3,404	2,856	18,030	29,938	24,559	5,959	7,239	6,072	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	1,430	2,918	2,825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	1,763	2,212	2,134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Average	1,710	2,816	2,704	16,488	29,656	24,485	2,857	4,807	4,740	2,634	3,477	3,418

Table B-6.—Enrollment distribution by category of independent institution, 1975-76.

	Major Doctoral	Comprehensive	General Baccalaureate	Two-Year	Health Professional	Other Professional
Alabama	0%	37%	44%	16%	0%	3%
Alaska	0	0	62	38	0	0
Arizona	0	0	21	3	0	76
Arkansas	0	0	57	8	0	35
California	26	35	16	2	3	19
Colorado	54	0	31	0	0	15
Connecticut	23	59	12	4	0	3
Delaware	0	0	14	86	0	0
D.C.	91	0	3	0	0	6
Florida	26	19	27	2	0	26
Georgia	24	3	57	11	0	6
Hawaii	0	0	78	0	0	22
Idaho	0	0	24	76	0	0
Illinois	32	15	33	5	1	15
Indiana	18	24	39	4	0	14
Iowa	0	15	64	7	0	13
Kansas	0	0	84	13	0	3
Kentucky	0	4	66	9	0	21
Louisiana	45	19	28	0	0	7
Maine	0	0	65	3	0	32
Maryland	30	13	30	5	0	21
Massachusetts	39	23	16	10	0	12
Michigan	11	5	48	8	0	28
Minnesota	0	3	66	4	0	27
Mississippi	0	26	52	13	0	9
Missouri	30	0	40	3	0	27
Montana	0	0	100	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	37	56	3	0	5
Nevada	0	0	100	0	0	0
New Hampshire	27	6	38	4	0	26
New Jersey	11	40	25	9	0	15
New Mexico	0	0	98	0	0	2
New York	30	22	23	6	0	19
North Carolina	18	9	57	14	0	2
North Dakota	0	0	69	24	0	8
Ohio	9	24	48	4	0	15
Oklahoma	0	40	43	14	0	4
Oregon	0	39	37	3	0	21
Pennsylvania	18	19	45	3	2	12
Rhode Island	24	16	13	0	0	48
South Carolina	0	31	52	14	0	4
South Dakota	0	0	56	5	0	39
Tennessee	17	3	58	4	2	15
Texas	28	27	31	2	1	11
Utah	89	0	7	4	0	0
Vermont	0	33	38	12	0	17
Virginia	0	25	59	5	0	12
Washington	0	67	28	0	0	5
West Virginia	0	0	75	12	0	13
Wisconsin	33	0	44	2	2	18
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	24	20	34	6	1	15

Table B-7.—Proportion of total headcount enrollment at independent institutions from out-of-state, 1975-76.
First-time and total out-of-state

	First-Time Students from Out-of-State	Total Students from Out-of-State		First-Time Students from Out-of-State	Total Students from Out-of-State
Alabama	31%	33%	Missouri	45	37
Alaska	23	40	Montana	44	40
Arizona	6	21	Nebraska	47	46
Arkansas	37	41	Nevada	83	84
California	28	28	New Hampshire	70	67
Colorado	64	58	New Jersey	23	39
Connecticut	40	34	New Mexico	23	23
Delaware	83	50	New York	24	22
D.C.	60	80	North Carolina	44	46
Florida	59	51	North Dakota	39	38
Georgia	39	46	Ohio	33	35
Hawaii	60	58	Oklahoma	37	33
Idaho	64	63	Oregon	55	50
Illinois	24	28	Pennsylvania	33	31
Indiana	44	47	Rhode Island	58	45
Iowa	40	41	South Carolina	29	32
Kansas	45	42	South Dakota	55	52
Kentucky	39	35	Tennessee	54	58
Louisiana	49	41	Texas	30	28
Maine	54	61	Utah	63	62
Maryland	40	30	Vermont	75	77
Massachusetts	42	41	Virginia	49	44
Michigan	23	24	Washington	38	32
Minnesota	34	35	West Virginia	45	22
Mississippi	26	22	Wisconsin	42	37
			Wyoming	-	-
U.S. Average				38	36

Table B-8.—FTE enrollment by category of independent institution per 1,000 population, 1975-76.
Enrollment and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index
Alabama	0.0	0	1.8	99	2.1	69	0.8	144	0.0	0	0.2	11
Alaska	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.1	36	0.7	126	0.0	0	0.0	0
Arizona	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.4	14	0.1	11	0.0	0	1.5	110
Arkansas	0.0	0	0.0	0	2.4	78	0.3	59	0.0	0	1.4	104
California	1.6	74	2.2	122	1.0	32	0.1	23	0.2	343	1.2	85
Colorado	2.4	111	0.0	0	1.4	47	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.7	48
Connecticut	3.0	138	7.9	437	1.6	51	0.5	90	0.0	0	0.3	25
Delaware	64.1	0	0.0	0	2.2	26	0.2	948	0.0	0	4.0	0
D.C.	0.0	2,924	0.0	0	0.8	71	5.0	31	0.0	0	0.0	284
Florida	1.5	68	1.1	62	1.6	52	0.1	22	0.0	0	1.5	111
Georgia	1.3	61	0.2	10	3.2	106	0.6	116	0.0	0	0.3	23
Hawaii	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.8	60	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.5	36
Idaho	0.0	0	0.0	0	2.2	71	6.8	1,288	0.0	0	0.0	0
Illinois	3.2	144	1.5	83	3.3	107	0.5	94	0.1	165	1.5	107
Indiana	1.6	72	2.2	120	3.4	113	0.4	69	0.0	0	1.3	90
Iowa	0.0	0	1.8	100	7.6	249	0.9	162	0.0	0	1.6	113
Kansas	0.0	0	0.0	0	4.4	144	0.7	125	0.0	0	0.2	12
Kentucky	0.0	0	0.2	12	3.3	109	0.4	80	0.0	0	1.0	74
Louisiana	2.1	96	0.9	50	1.3	43	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.3	24
Maine	0.0	0	0.0	0	5.4	177	0.3	54	0.0	0	2.6	190
Maryland	1.5	71	0.7	38	1.6	51	0.3	49	0.0	0	1.1	77
Massachusetts	11.2	509	6.1	366	4.7	154	2.9	539	0.0	0	3.4	241
Michigan	0.6	28	0.1	14	2.7	88	0.5	86	0.0	0	1.5	109
Minnesota	0.0	0	0.1	16	5.7	188	0.4	67	0.0	0	2.3	166
Mississippi	0.0	0	0.9	52	1.9	51	0.5	86	0.0	0	0.3	22
Missouri	3.3	149	0.0	0	4.3	140	0.3	61	0.0	0	3.0	212
Montana	0.0	0	0.0	0	3.2	105	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Nebraska	0.0	0	2.8	156	4.3	142	0.2	40	0.0	0	0.4	26
Nevada	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.2	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
New Hampshire	4.9	223	1.1	60	6.9	227	0.7	125	0.0	0	4.7	337
New Jersey	0.8	36	2.8	155	1.7	57	0.6	117	0.0	0	1.1	77
New Mexico	0.0	0	0.0	0	2.4	80	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	4
New York	4.9	224	3.6	200	3.9	127	1.0	187	0.1	128	3.1	220
North Carolina	1.6	73	0.8	44	5.0	164	1.2	230	0.0	0	0.2	15
North Dakota	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.9	62	0.7	123	0.0	0	0.2	15
Ohio	0.7	34	1.8	102	3.8	123	0.3	55	0.0	0	1.1	82
Oklahoma	0.0	0	2.6	146	2.8	93	0.9	169	0.0	0	0.3	18
Oregon	0.0	0	2.4	132	2.3	74	0.2	31	0.0	0	1.3	91
Pennsylvania	2.3	106	2.4	135	5.6	185	0.4	78	0.3	472	1.6	113
Rhode Island	7.0	320	4.6	257	3.7	122	0.0	0	0.0	0	14.3	1,026
South Carolina	0.0	0	2.5	139	4.3	140	1.1	213	0.0	0	0.3	21
South Dakota	0.0	0	0.0	0	6.4	209	0.6	105	0.0	0	4.4	319
Tennessee	1.6	74	0.3	18	5.4	177	0.4	78	0.2	348	1.4	100
Texas	1.6	72	1.5	84	1.8	58	0.1	22	0.1	119	0.6	47
Utah	19.5	891	0.0	0	1.6	52	0.9	173	0.0	0	0.0	0
Vermont	0.0	0	7.7	428	9.1	298	2.8	538	0.0	0	4.0	287
Virginia	0.0	0	1.3	73	3.1	103	0.2	47	0.0	0	0.6	45
Washington	0.0	0	4.0	221	1.6	53	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.3	21
West Virginia	0.0	0	0.0	0	3.7	121	0.6	114	0.0	0	0.6	46
Wisconsin	1.9	85	0.0	0	2.5	81	1.1	21	0.1	233	1.0	75
Wyoming	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
U.S. Average	6.0		2.3		3.2		0.9		0.1		1.7	

Numbers in parentheses are indexes with U.S. average = 10

Table B-9.—State and local appropriations to independent institutions per capita, FY76.
Dollars and Index

	Major		Comprehensive		General		Two-Year		Health		Other	
	Doctoral	Index		Index	Baccalaureate	Index		Index	Professional	Index	Professional	Index
Alabama	\$.0	0	\$.34	294	\$.32	288	\$.14	507	\$.0	0	\$.0	0
Alaska	.0	0	.0	0	.35	309	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Arizona	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Arkansas	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
California	.0	0	.0	0	.02	13	.0	4	.0	0	.0	0
Colorado	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Connecticut	.0	0	.28	245	.09	77	.0	0	.0	0	.03	18
Delaware	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
D.C.	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Florida	.50	166	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2
Georgia	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Hawaii	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Idaho	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Illinois	.26	89	.06	55	.23	206	.03	100	.18	147	.10	66
Indiana	.0	0	.0	0	.08	69	.0	0	.0	0	.01	5
Iowa	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.26	172
Kansas	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Kentucky	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Louisiana	.16	53	.0	0	.13	114	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Maine	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.03	19
Maryland	.37	124	.0	0	.17	150	.07	259	.0	0	.12	76
Massachusetts	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.02	13
Michigan	.13	44	.0	0	.07	66	.0	0	.0	0	.06	38
Minnesota	.0	0	.0	0	.28	254	.0	11	.0	0	.0	0
Mississippi	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Missouri	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Montana	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Nebraska	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Nevada	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
New Hampshire	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
New Jersey	.0	0	.47	415	.14	125	.47	1,722	.0	0	.19	126
New Mexico	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
New York	1.73	580	.72	633	.60	536	.03	122	.16	135	.77	509
North Carolina	.0	0	.25	219	.15	138	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
North Dakota	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Ohio	.47	158	.0	0	.04	38	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Oklahoma	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Oregon	.0	0	.19	168	.14	121	.01	41	.0	0	.02	15
Pennsylvania	1.35	454	.26	229	.19	173	.04	144	.74	622	.61	401
Rhode Island	.76	253	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
South Carolina	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
South Dakota	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Tennessee	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.06	41
Texas	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.75	629	.33	216
Utah	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Vermont	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Virginia	.0	0	.0	0	.02	15	.0	0	.0	0	.19	122
Washington	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
West Virginia	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.72	470
Wisconsin	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.54	456	.0	0
Wyoming	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
U.S. Average	.64		.32		.18		.09		.47		.21	

Table B-10.—State and local appropriations per FTE student at independent institutions, FY76.
Dollars per student and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
	Index		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index	
Alabama	\$ 0	0	\$188	298	\$153	419	\$181	361	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	316	864	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	16	44	13	25	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	35	56	56	152	0	0	0	0	79	72
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	332	244	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	84	62	42	67	71	195	54	108	1.758	80	68	62
Indiana	0	0	0	0	23	62	0	0	0	0	7	6
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	154
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	76	56	0	0	98	269	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	10
Maryland	240	177	0	0	108	296	268	536	0	0	107	98
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Michigan	216	159	0	0	28	76	1	3	0	0	38	35
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	50	136	10	21	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B-10, continued

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	170	260	80	220	749	1,496	0	0	178	163
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	352	259	201	318	155	425	34	69	2,330	106	253	292
North Carolina	0	0	317	502	31	85	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	639	470	0	0	11	31	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	80	127	61	166	68	137	0	0	19	17
Pennsylvania	581	428	107	170	35	94	95	189	2,901	132	368	355
Rhode Island	108	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	42
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,649	529	507	465
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	6	16	0	0	0	0	299	274
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,309	196	1,111	1,018
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	136		63		37		50		2,204		109	

**Table B-11.—State and local proportion of appropriations at independent institutions, FY76.
Percentage and dollars per student**

	Major Doctoral				Comprehensive				General Baccalaureate			
	State		Local		State		Local		State		Local	
Alabama	0%	\$ 0	0%	\$0	100%	\$188	0%	\$0	100%	\$153	0%	\$ 0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	316	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	16	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	100	35	0	0	100	56	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	100	332	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	100	84	0	0	100	42	0	0	100	71	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	23	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	100	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	38	61	60
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	100	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	108	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Michigan	100	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	28	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	50	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	100	170	0	0	100	80	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	100	351	0	1	100	201	0	0	100	155	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	100	317	0	0	100	31	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	100	639	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	11	1	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	100	80	0	0	100	61	0	0
Pennsylvania	100	581	0	0	100	107	0	0	100	35	0	0
Rhode Island	100	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	6	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	100%	\$136	0%	\$0	100%	\$ 63	0%	\$0	99%	\$ 36	1%	\$ 0

Table B-11, continued

	Two-Year				Health Professional				Other Professional			
	State		Local		State		Local		State		Local	
Alabama	100%	\$181	0%	\$ 0	0%	\$ 0	0%	\$0	0%	\$ 0	0%	\$ 0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	100	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	79	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	2	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	100	54	0	0	100	1,758	0	0	72	49	28	19
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	7
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	168	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	11	0	0
Maryland	100	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	107	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	6	0	0
Michigan	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	38	0	0
Minnesota	100	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	54	403	46	346	0	0	0	0	100	178	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	100	34	0	0	100	2,330	0	0	97	246	3	7
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	100	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	19	0	0
Pennsylvania	100	95	0	0	100	2,901	0	0	100	386	0	2
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	100	11,649	0	0	2	1	98	45
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	507	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	299
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	100	4,309	0	0	100	1,111	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
U.S. Average	12%	\$ 36	28%	\$ 14	100%	\$2,204	0%	\$0	94%	\$ 102	6%	\$ 7

Table B-12.—Tuition revenues per student at independent institutions, FY76.
Dollars per student and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index
Alabama	0	0	\$1,534	61	\$1,495	67	\$1,225	81	0	0	\$1,203	58
Alaska	0	0	0	0	2,981	134	2,508	166	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	1,422	64	1,217	80	0	0	1,687	82
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	1,450	65	961	63	0	0	980	48
California	3,596	116	2,898	114	2,465	111	1,467	97	2,881	104	2,159	105
Colorado	3,676	118	0	0	2,884	129	0	0	0	0	2,082	101
Connecticut	3,782	122	2,749	108	2,240	100	2,227	147	0	0	2,049	99
Delaware	0	0	0	0	2,047	92	1,565	103	0	0	0	0
D.C.	2,732	88	0	0	1,563	70	1,569	104	0	0	1,764	86
Florida	3,318	107	2,397	95	2,408	108	1,798	119	0	0	1,234	60
Georgia	2,732	88	2,287	90	1,802	81	1,240	82	0	0	1,840	89
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	1,724	77	0	0	0	0	1,561	76
Idaho	0	0	0	0	1,846	83	626	41	0	0	0	0
Illinois	3,305	106	2,293	90	2,494	112	1,930	127	3,046	110	1,913	93
Indiana	2,964	95	2,097	83	2,188	98	1,001	66	0	0	1,825	89
Iowa	0	0	2,898	114	2,368	106	1,436	95	0	0	2,249	109
Kansas	0	0	0	0	1,766	79	1,293	85	0	0	833	40
Kentucky	0	0	1,742	69	1,480	66	1,062	70	0	0	1,059	51
Louisiana	2,917	94	2,104	83	1,690	76	0	0	0	0	827	40
Maine	0	0	0	0	3,189	143	1,243	82	0	0	2,457	119
Maryland	3,027	97	2,015	79	2,500	112	1,360	90	0	0	2,295	111
Massachusetts	3,451	111	2,382	94	2,823	127	1,992	131	0	0	2,578	125
Michigan	2,387	77	2,715	107	2,069	93	1,333	88	0	0	1,998	97
Minnesota	0	0	2,272	90	2,508	112	1,821	120	0	0	1,593	77
Mississippi	0	0	1,273	50	1,644	74	1,001	66	0	0	1,146	56
Missouri	2,866	92	0	0	1,847	83	1,631	108	0	0	2,012	98
Montana	0	0	0	0	1,592	71	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	2,689	106	1,822	82	1,133	75	0	0	1,278	62
Nevada	0	0	0	0	1,325	59	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	4,454	143	1,574	62	2,631	118	1,640	108	0	0	1,745	85
New Jersey	3,875	125	2,732	108	2,169	97	985	65	0	0	3,543	172
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	1,784	80	0	0	0	0	760	37
New York	3,524	113	2,959	117	2,502	112	1,845	122	3,545	128	2,720	132
North Carolina	2,748	88	2,379	94	1,812	81	1,346	89	0	0	524	25
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	1,576	71	965	64	0	0	992	48
Ohio	2,743	88	2,547	100	2,580	116	1,170	77	0	0	1,526	74
Oklahoma	0	0	1,621	64	1,374	62	871	58	0	0	1,089	53
Oregon	0	0	2,734	108	2,312	104	1,260	83	0	0	1,465	71
Pennsylvania	3,542	114	2,645	104	2,402	108	1,843	122	2,756	99	2,134	104
Rhode Island	3,642	117	2,061	81	2,151	96	0	0	0	0	1,527	74
South Carolina	0	0	1,555	61	1,807	81	1,124	74	0	0	1,131	55
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	1,952	88	1,683	111	0	0	1,857	90
Tennessee	3,017	97	2,074	82	1,792	80	985	65	2,065	74	1,707	83
Texas	2,025	65	1,907	75	1,614	72	957	63	1,105	40	1,133	55
Utah	771	25	0	0	1,300	58	1,175	78	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	2,649	104	3,573	160	2,331	154	0	0	3,108	151
Virginia	0	0	2,513	99	2,245	101	1,764	116	0	0	1,686	82
Washington	0	0	2,391	94	2,430	109	0	0	0	0	1,377	67
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	2,088	94	816	54	0	0	1,885	91
Wisconsin	2,452	79	0	0	2,431	109	1,629	108	3,195	115	1,890	92
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	3,112		2,537		2,231		1,516		2,775		2,063	

Table B-13.—Government grants and contracts per student at independent institutions, FY76.
Dollars per student and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index
Alabama	0	0	1,157	319	952	335	360	183	0	0	197	52
Alaska	0	0	0	0	438	154	778	394	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,630	1,333	0	0	3	1
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	322	113	144	73	0	0	117	31
California	5,191	178	253	70	186	65	526	266	1,202	13	148	39
Colorado	1,362	47	0	0	107	38	0	0	0	0	361	95
Connecticut	6,193	213	317	87	258	91	168	35	0	0	159	42
Delaware	0	0	0	0	122	43	25	13	0	0	0	0
D.C.	1,320	45	0	0	830	292	58	29	0	0	51	13
Florida	3,074	106	147	41	330	116	0	0	0	0	123	32
Georgia	2,872	99	1,811	500	687	242	62	31	0	0	345	91
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	188	66	0	0	0	0	435	114
Idaho	0	0	0	0	162	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	2,656	91	244	67	193	68	453	229	5,916	65	150	39
Indiana	784	27	293	81	239	84	13	7	0	0	293	77
Iowa	0	0	422	117	229	81	95	48	0	0	345	91
Kansas	0	0	0	0	241	85	216	110	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	271	75	246	87	1,025	519	0	0	184	48
Louisiana	2,944	101	210	58	509	179	0	0	0	0	45	12
Maine	0	0	0	0	210	74	0	0	0	0	337	89
Maryland	9,800	336	450	124	201	71	680	345	0	0	249	65
Massachusetts	3,082	106	304	84	181	64	130	66	0	0	213	56
Michigan	976	34	109	30	237	83	154	78	0	0	109	29
Minnesota	0	0	727	210	282	99	485	246	0	0	346	91
Mississippi	0	0	152	42	1,068	375	1,517	769	0	0	862	226
Missouri	3,345	115	0	0	114	40	54	27	0	0	401	106
Montana	0	0	0	0	591	208	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	1,042	288	165	58	13	7	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	32	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	2,198	75	54	15	120	42	63	32	0	0	152	40
New Jersey	4,395	151	223	61	353	124	149	76	0	0	548	144
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	922	324	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	3,633	125	364	100	139	49	161	81	19,031	208	1,006	264
North Carolina	4,406	151	1,935	534	552	194	240	122	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	1,328	467	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	3,617	124	653	180	234	82	21	11	0	0	39	10
Oklahoma	0	0	119	33	158	55	224	114	0	0	205	54
Oregon	0	0	425	117	509	179	1,152	584	0	0	534	140
Pennsylvania	2,958	102	304	84	214	75	78	40	6,837	75	380	100
Rhode Island	1,744	60	146	40	140	49	0	0	0	0	83	22
South Carolina	0	0	33	9	558	196	95	48	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	468	165	379	192	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	3,197	110	1,321	365	324	114	287	145	15,737	172	736	193
Texas	479	16	479	132	550	193	129	66	29,868	324	222	58
Utah	0	0	0	0	280	98	19	9	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	67	19	121	43	357	181	0	0	67	18
Virginia	0	0	485	134	256	90	21	10	0	0	954	251
Washington	0	0	238	66	153	54	0	0	0	0	170	45
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	249	88	0	0	0	0	528	139
Wisconsin	560	19	0	0	196	69	43	22	23,276	254	148	39
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	2,914		362		284		197		9,166		301	

Table B-14.—Government grants and contracts per student by source (Federal, state and local) at independent institutions, FY76.
Dollars per student

	Major Doctoral			Comprehensive			General Baccalaureate			Two-Year		
	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local
Alabama	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$1,072	\$ 78	\$ 7	\$ 949	\$ 3	\$ 0	\$ 348	\$ 12	\$ 0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	438	0	0	778	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,630	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	322	0	0	144	0	0
California	5,141	3	48	215	38	0	154	24	8	488	8	30
Colorado	1,313	42	7	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	5,837	356	0	245	66	6	177	81	0	56	112	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	0	17	0	7
D.C.	1,313	4	4	0	0	0	830	0	0	58	0	0
Florida	2,683	118	273	129	5	12	302	29	0	0	0	0
Georgia	2,800	72	0	1,811	0	0	642	33	12	52	10	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	3	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	2,548	105	3	165	78	1	121	63	8	18	414	21
Indiana	675	109	0	120	168	4	175	64	0	0	0	13
Iowa	0	0	0	281	142	0	205	24	0	95	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	241	0	0	216	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	156	115	0	238	9	0	1,007	17	0
Louisiana	0	2,944	0	207	4	0	508	1	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	24	8	0	0	0
Maryland	9,510	250	39	134	316	0	114	87	0	680	0	0
Massachusetts	3,005	52	25	286	11	7	176	2	3	129	1	0
Michigan	599	366	11	68	34	8	196	11	29	133	15	6
Minnesota	0	0	0	575	152	0	212	70	0	365	120	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	118	34	0	1,068	0	0	1,431	87	0
Missouri	3,316	26	3	0	0	0	99	15	0	54	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	591	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	1,042	0	0	163	0	2	13	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	2,159	18	22	53	1	0	120	0	0	63	0	0
New Jersey	4,296	99	0	174	49	0	198	151	4	75	50	24
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	906	15	1	0	0	0
New York	2,757	127	748	328	31	5	109	24	6	146	15	0
North Carolina	4,236	160	10	1,453	482	0	419	129	3	92	148	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,312	17	0	0	0	0
Ohio	3,509	94	14	630	14	9	210	23	1	11	10	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	112	6	0	158	0	0	144	0	80
Oregon	0	0	0	360	64	0	376	133	0	526	100	526
Pennsylvania	2,754	154	50	202	91	10	140	72	2	30	44	5
Rhode Island	1,738	5	0	145	1	0	132	9	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	31	2	0	500	58	0	95	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	90	0	379	0	0
Tennessee	3,197	0	0	1,321	0	0	323	1	0	285	2	0
Texas	473	3	2	444	23	12	534	6	10	129	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	0	2	19	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	67	0	0	121	0	0	317	40	0
Virginia	0	0	0	485	0	0	248	5	3	21	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	225	13	0	153	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	3	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	396	164	1	0	0	0	187	4	5	43	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	\$2,621	\$ 131	\$ 162	\$ 308	\$ 48	\$ 4	\$ 244	\$ 37	\$ 4	\$ 148	\$ 42	\$ 7

Table B-14, continued

	Health Professional			Other Professional			Total		
	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local
Alabama	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$197	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 875	\$ 32	\$ 2
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	567	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	3	0	0	75	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	117	0	0	236	0	0
California	1,202	0	0	145	3	0	1,498	18	14
Colorado	0	0	0	360	1	0	794	23	4
Connecticut	0	0	0	138	22	0	1,504	134	3
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	6
D.C.	0	0	0	51	0	0	1,224	3	4
Florida	0	0	0	106	17	1	818	43	72
Georgia	0	0	0	277	31	38	1,101	39	9
Hawaii	0	0	0	435	0	0	239	2	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0
Illinois	4,314	1,518	85	136	14	0	936	103	6
Indiana	0	0	0	164	128	0	243	104	2
Iowa	0	0	0	345	0	0	227	37	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	180	4	0	288	13	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	45	0	0	186	1,330	0
Maine	0	0	0	303	34	0	212	26	5
Maryland	0	0	0	103	86	60	2,979	162	24
Massachusetts	0	0	0	207	5	1	1,301	24	12
Michigan	0	0	0	106	3	1	205	50	16
Minnesota	0	0	0	190	156	0	224	98	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	862	0	0	846	20	0
Missouri	0	0	0	351	51	0	1,138	28	1
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	591	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	0	1
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	152	0	0	668	5	6
New Jersey	0	0	0	475	73	0	686	84	3
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	884	15	1
New York	17,507	1,386	138	500	58	449	1,093	68	309
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,148	166	4
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	11	0
Ohio	0	0	0	31	8	0	588	25	4
Oklahoma	0	0	0	206	0	0	140	3	11
Oregon	0	0	0	332	45	156	365	87	47
Pennsylvania	5,132	1,049	856	333	43	3	764	106	26
Rhode Island	0	0	0	72	11	0	485	8	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	30	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	51	0
Tennessee	14,408	1,330	0	568	162	7	1,177	51	1
Texas	29,532	122	214	187	0	34	772	11	13
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	59	8	0	117	6	0
Virginia	0	0	0	820	134	0	363	18	2
Washington	0	0	0	167	1	1	202	9	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	528	0	0	253	2	0
Wisconsin	16,153	0	7,122	146	2	0	604	57	162
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	\$ 7,921	\$ 674	\$ 571	\$257	\$ 35	\$ 88	\$ 877	\$ 66	\$ 59

Table B-15.—Private gifts, grants, contracts and endowment income per student at independent institutions, FY76.
Dollars per student and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index
Alabama	\$ 0	0	\$ 743	163	\$ 930	127	\$ 402	103	\$ 0	0	\$1,068	136
Alaska	0	0	0	0	448	81	871	229	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	526	72	3,755	888	0	0	131	17
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	829	113	875	225	0	0	886	113
California	1,921	99	411	85	1,004	137	395	102	2,292	56	564	72
Colorado	551	28	0	0	763	104	0	0	0	0	1,579	201
Connecticut	4,919	254	580	120	153	21	172	44	0	0	2,378	367
Delaware	0	0	0	0	124	17	115	30	0	0	0	0
D.C.	567	29	0	0	516	71	896	230	0	0	635	81
Florida	992	51	431	89	611	84	1,010	260	0	0	296	38
Georgia	2,439	126	3,524	727	1,106	151	770	198	0	0	1,602	204
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	260	36	0	0	0	0	489	62
Idaho	0	0	0	0	903	123	1,048	269	0	0	0	0
Illinois	1,852	96	197	41	648	89	287	74	5,600	138	1,031	131
Indiana	966	50	528	109	1,010	138	125	32	0	0	809	103
Iowa	0	0	371	77	730	100	460	118	0	0	451	58
Kansas	0	0	0	0	1,017	139	834	215	0	0	2,782	355
Kentucky	0	0	764	158	1,205	165	1,817	467	0	0	1,552	198
Louisiana	293	15	323	67	1,134	155	0	0	0	0	1,579	201
Maine	0	0	0	0	1,402	192	0	0	0	0	179	23
Maryland	6,089	314	156	32	1,129	154	106	27	0	0	445	57
Massachusetts	2,687	139	371	77	1,043	143	123	32	0	0	594	76
Michigan	368	19	849	175	723	99	371	95	0	0	1,457	186
Minnesota	0	0	631	130	778	106	752	193	0	0	957	122
Mississippi	0	0	485	100	844	115	1,404	361	0	0	2,071	264
Missouri	1,585	82	0	0	671	92	1,083	278	0	0	725	92
Montana	0	0	0	0	496	68	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	752	155	919	126	1,016	261	0	0	902	115
Nevada	0	0	0	0	681	93	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	3,478	179	43	5	316	43	85	22	0	0	12	2
New Jersey	5,236	270	203	42	256	35	94	24	0	0	1,110	141
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	206	28	0	0	0	0	3,163	403
New York	2,180	113	389	80	485	66	143	37	7,723	190	785	100
North Carolina	2,839	147	2,132	440	630	86	590	152	0	0	1,572	200
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	964	132	301	78	0	0	1,325	169
Ohio	2,340	121	723	149	672	92	84	22	0	0	852	109
Oklahoma	0	0	563	116	1,416	194	341	88	0	0	1,856	211
Oregon	0	0	428	88	961	131	469	120	0	0	976	124
Pennsylvania	1,901	98	107	39	527	72	275	71	1,996	49	737	94
Rhode Island	1,611	83	346	71	180	25	0	0	0	0	137	13
South Carolina	0	0	939	194	552	76	288	74	0	0	872	111
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	575	79	1,166	300	0	0	132	17
Tennessee	1,882	97	1,047	216	742	101	692	178	5,289	130	679	87
Texas	1,582	82	1,015	210	959	131	1,211	311	10,875	267	659	84
Utah	1,192	62	0	0	1,255	172	2	1	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	98	20	642	88	100	26	0	0	332	42
Virginia	0	0	1,280	264	994	136	529	136	0	0	2,212	282
Washington	0	0	301	62	474	65	0	0	0	0	581	74
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	575	79	250	64	0	0	735	94
Wisconsin	358	19	0	0	792	108	1,058	272	5,200	128	1,790	228
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	1,939		484		732		389		4,069		785	

Table B-16.—Other E&G revenues per student at independent institutions, FY76.
Dollars per student and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index
Alabama	\$ 0	0	\$ 132	67	\$ 291	145	\$ 145	104	\$ 0	0	\$ 73	33
Alaska	0	0	0	0	523	261	2,777	1,993	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	243	121	115	83	0	0	31	14
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	265	132	345	248	0	0	509	231
California	937	115	197	100	156	78	207	148	1,757	29	170	77
Colorado	93	11	0	0	482	241	0	0	0	0	217	98
Connecticut	3,600	443	150	76	101	50	83	59	0	0	333	151
Delaware	0	0	0	0	12	6	188	135	0	0	0	0
D.C.	1,649	203	0	0	10,388	5,180	0	0	0	0	85	39
Florida	89	11	182	93	186	93	179	128	0	0	99	45
Georgia	1,033	127	162	82	144	72	149	107	0	0	96	43
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	166	83	0	0	0	0	25	11
Idaho	0	0	0	0	86	43	86	62	0	0	0	0
Illinois	960	118	48	24	184	92	93	67	1,718	28	213	96
Indiana	405	50	194	99	183	91	7	5	0	0	201	91
Iowa	0	0	76	39	158	79	132	95	0	0	580	263
Kansas	0	0	0	0	207	104	196	141	0	0	649	294
Kentucky	0	0	79	40	185	92	152	109	0	0	117	53
Louisiana	494	61	638	324	336	168	0	0	0	0	132	60
Maine	0	0	0	0	234	117	120	86	0	0	181	82
Maryland	1,892	233	44	22	175	87	105	76	0	0	173	78
Massachusetts	384	47	141	72	173	86	101	73	0	0	225	102
Michigan	207	25	166	84	180	90	93	67	0	0	110	50
Minnesota	0	0	109	55	131	65	296	212	0	0	180	82
Mississippi	0	0	90	46	88	44	159	114	0	0	233	106
Missouri	2,531	311	0	0	136	68	229	165	0	0	288	131
Montana	0	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	785	399	118	59	81	58	0	0	96	43
Nevada	0	0	0	0	69	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1,418	174	165	84	178	89	24	17	0	0	23	10
New Jersey	764	94	206	105	128	64	58	41	0	0	310	141
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	66	33	0	0	0	0	24	11
New York	390	48	134	68	168	84	114	82	18,743	308	213	96
North Carolina	1,245	153	2,726	1,386	179	89	104	75	0	0	223	101
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	179	89	268	193	0	0	107	49
Ohio	946	116	121	61	204	102	229	165	0	0	191	86
Oklahoma	0	0	673	342	136	68	389	279	0	0	160	72
Oregon	0	0	91	46	176	88	681	489	0	0	143	65
Pennsylvania	1,048	129	126	64	174	87	204	146	2,511	41	447	203
Rhode Island	308	38	33	17	164	82	0	0	0	0	62	28
South Carolina	0	0	90	46	249	124	124	89	0	0	85	38
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	199	99	376	270	0	0	62	28
Tennessee	859	106	132	67	123	62	127	92	5,284	87	374	169
Texas	345	42	208	106	150	75	120	86	20,131	331	289	131
Utah	87	11	0	0	235	117	7	5	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	86	44	293	146	80	58	0	0	155	70
Virginia	0	0	216	110	254	127	232	167	0	0	351	159
Washington	0	0	137	70	144	72	0	0	0	0	96	44
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	209	104	17	12	0	0	551	250
Wisconsin	278	34	0	0	178	89	317	228	17,211	283	463	210
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	814		197		201		139		6,089		221	

Table B-17.—Total E&G revenues per student at independent institutions, FY76.
Dollars per student and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index
Alabama	0	0	3,754	103	3,821	110	2,312	101	0	0	2,541	71
Alaska	0	0	0	0	4,705	135	6,954	304	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	2,191	63	7,418	324	0	0	1,852	52
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	2,866	62	2,326	102	0	0	2,492	70
California	11,645	131	3,759	103	3,827	110	2,608	114	8,132	34	3,041	86
Colorado	5,682	64	0	0	4,236	122	0	0	0	0	4,240	119
Connecticut	18,495	208	3,831	105	2,808	81	2,650	116	0	0	5,499	155
Delaware	0	0	0	0	2,305	66	1,892	83	0	0	0	0
D.C.	6,269	70	0	0	13,298	382	2,523	110	0	0	2,536	71
Florida	7,806	88	3,157	87	3,536	102	2,986	130	0	0	1,754	49
Georgia	9,076	102	7,784	214	3,739	107	2,220	97	0	0	3,883	109
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	2,338	67	0	0	0	0	2,509	71
Idaho	0	0	0	0	2,997	86	1,760	77	0	0	0	0
Illinois	8,856	99	2,824	78	3,589	103	2,818	123	18,038	74	3,373	95
Indiana	5,119	57	3,113	85	3,643	105	1,146	50	0	0	3,135	88
Iowa	0	0	3,767	103	3,485	100	2,122	93	0	0	3,793	107
Kansas	0	0	0	0	3,231	93	2,539	111	0	0	4,265	120
Kentucky	0	0	2,856	78	3,117	90	4,056	177	0	0	2,912	82
Louisiana	6,724	75	3,276	90	3,766	108	0	0	0	0	2,584	73
Maine	0	0	0	0	5,035	145	1,363	60	0	0	3,165	89
Maryland	21,049	236	2,665	73	4,114	118	2,519	110	0	0	3,269	92
Massachusetts	9,604	108	3,197	88	4,220	121	2,345	102	0	0	3,616	102
Michigan	4,154	47	3,840	105	3,237	93	1,952	85	0	0	3,713	104
Minnesota	0	0	3,739	103	3,748	108	3,364	147	0	0	3,077	87
Mississippi	0	0	2,000	55	3,644	105	4,081	178	0	0	4,311	121
Missouri	10,326	116	0	0	2,768	79	2,997	131	0	0	3,427	96
Montana	0	0	0	0	2,719	78	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	5,269	145	3,025	87	2,243	98	0	0	2,276	64
Nevada	0	0	0	0	2,107	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	11,549	130	1,836	50	3,244	93	1,812	79	0	0	1,932	54
New Jersey	14,271	160	3,534	97	2,987	86	2,035	89	0	0	5,689	160
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	2,977	85	0	0	0	0	3,947	111
New York	10,078	113	4,046	111	3,450	99	2,297	100	51,371	211	4,977	140
North Carolina	11,238	126	9,490	260	3,203	92	2,280	100	0	0	2,320	65
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	4,047	116	1,535	67	0	0	2,424	68
Ohio	10,284	115	4,044	111	3,701	106	1,504	66	0	0	2,607	73
Oklahoma	0	0	2,976	82	3,084	89	1,825	80	0	0	3,110	87
Oregon	0	0	3,758	103	4,019	115	3,630	158	0	0	3,137	88
Pennsylvania	10,031	113	3,369	93	3,351	96	2,495	109	17,002	70	4,086	115
Rhode Island	7,413	83	2,587	71	2,635	76	0	0	0	0	1,809	51
South Carolina	0	0	2,617	72	3,166	91	1,631	71	0	0	2,067	59
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	3,195	92	3,604	157	0	0	2,050	58
Tennessee	8,955	101	4,574	126	2,981	86	2,091	91	28,376	117	3,542	100
Texas	4,431	50	3,610	99	3,273	94	2,418	106	73,629	303	2,810	79
Utah	2,050	23	0	0	3,069	88	1,203	53	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	2,900	80	4,629	133	2,868	125	0	0	3,662	103
Virginia	0	0	4,495	123	3,755	108	2,546	111	0	0	5,501	155
Washington	0	0	3,067	84	3,202	92	0	0	0	0	22,240	63
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	3,120	90	1,083	47	0	0	4,810	135
Wisconsin	3,649	41	0	0	3,598	103	3,047	133	53,190	219	4,291	121
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	8,913		3,644		3,484		2,291		24,303		3,558	

Table B-18.—State and local appropriation proportion of total E&G revenues at independent institutions, FY76.
Percentage and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
	0%	Index	5%	Index	4%	Index	8%	Index	9%	Index	0%	Index
Alabama	0	0	0	290	7	382	0	358	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	640	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	22	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	1	54	2	188	0	0	0	0	1	47
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	4	279	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	1	62	2	87	2	189	2	88	10	108	2	65
Indiana	0	0	0	0	1	59	0	0	0	0	0	7
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	144
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	74	0	0	3	249	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Maryland	1	75	0	0	3	251	11	487	0	0	3	107
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Michigan	5	342	0	0	1	82	0	3	0	0	1	33
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	1	126	0	14	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	5	278	3	256	37	1,685	0	0	3	102
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	3	229	5	287	5	429	1	68	5	50	5	166
North Carolina	0	0	3	193	1	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	6	407	0	0	0	29	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	2	124	2	144	2	86	0	0	1	19
Pennsylvania	6	380	3	184	1	98	4	174	17	188	9	309
Rhode Island	1	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	42
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	175	18	589
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	5	177
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	753
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	89	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	2		2		1		2		9		3	

Table B-19.—Tuition proportion of total E&G revenues at independent institutions, FY76.
Percentage and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
	0%	Index	41%	Index	39%	Index	53%	Index	0%	Index	47%	Index
Alabama	0	0	0	59	63	61	36	80	0	0	0	82
Alaska	0	0	0	0	65	99	16	55	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	51	101	41	25	0	0	91	157
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	64	79	56	63	0	0	38	68
California	31	89	77	111	68	101	0	85	35	310	71	123
Colorado	65	185	0	0	80	106	84	0	0	0	49	85
Connecticut	20	59	72	103	89	125	83	127	0	0	37	64
Delaware	0	0	0	0	12	139	62	125	0	0	0	0
D.C.	44	125	0	0	68	18	60	94	0	0	70	120
Florida	43	122	76	109	63	106	91	91	0	0	70	121
Georgia	30	86	29	42	48	75	56	84	0	0	47	82
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	74	115	0	0	0	0	62	107
Idaho	0	0	0	0	62	96	36	54	0	0	0	0
Illinois	37	107	81	117	69	109	69	104	17	148	57	98
Indiana	58	166	67	97	60	94	87	132	0	0	58	100
Iowa	0	0	77	111	68	106	68	102	0	0	59	102
Kansas	0	0	0	0	55	85	51	77	0	0	20	34
Kentucky	0	0	61	88	47	74	26	40	0	0	36	63
Louisiana	43	124	64	92	45	70	0	0	0	0	32	55
Maine	0	0	0	0	63	99	91	138	0	0	78	134
Maryland	14	41	76	109	61	95	54	82	0	0	70	121
Massachusetts	36	103	74	107	67	105	85	128	0	0	71	123
Michigan	57	165	71	102	64	100	68	103	0	0	54	93
Minnesota	0	0	61	87	67	105	54	82	0	0	52	89
Mississippi	0	0	64	91	45	71	25	37	0	0	27	46
Missouri	28	80	0	0	67	104	54	82	0	0	59	101
Montana	0	0	0	0	59	91	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	51	73	60	94	51	76	0	0	56	97
Nevada	0	0	0	0	63	98	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	39	111	86	123	81	127	91	137	0	0	90	156
New Jersey	27	78	77	111	73	113	48	73	0	0	62	107
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	60	94	0	0	0	0	19	33
New York	35	100	73	105	73	113	80	121	7	60	55	94
North Carolina	24	70	25	36	57	88	59	89	0	0	23	39
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	39	61	63	95	0	0	41	71
Ohio	27	76	63	91	70	109	78	118	0	0	59	101
Oklahoma	0	0	54	78	45	70	48	72	0	0	35	60
Oregon	0	0	73	105	58	90	35	53	0	0	47	81
Pennsylvania	35	101	79	113	72	112	74	112	16	142	52	90
Rhode Island	49	141	80	115	82	128	0	0	0	0	84	146
South Carolina	0	0	59	85	57	89	69	104	0	0	54	93
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	61	95	47	71	0	0	91	156
Tennessee	34	97	45	65	60	94	47	71	7	64	48	83
Texas	46	131	53	76	49	77	40	60	2	13	40	70
Utah	38	108	0	0	42	66	98	148	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	91	131	77	121	81	123	0	0	85	146
Virginia	0	0	56	80	60	93	69	105	0	0	31	53
Washington	0	0	78	112	76	119	0	0	0	0	62	107
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	67	105	75	114	0	0	39	68
Wisconsin	67	193	0	0	68	106	53	81	6	53	44	76
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	35		70		64		66		11		58	

Table B-20.—Government grants and contracts proportion of total E&G revenues at independent institutions, FY76.
Percentage and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
	0%	Index	31%	Index	25%	Index	16%	Index	0%	Index	8%	Index
Alabama	0%	0	31%	310	25%	305	16%	181	0%	0	8%	73
Alaska	0	0	0	0	9	114	11	130	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	412	0	0	0	2
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	11	137	6	72	0	0	5	44
California	45	136	7	68	5	59	20	234	15	39	5	46
Colorado	24	73	0	0	3	31	0	0	0	0	9	80
Connecticut	33	102	8	83	9	112	6	74	0	0	3	27
Delaware	0	0	0	0	5	65	1	15	0	0	0	0
D.C.	21	64	0	0	6	76	2	27	0	0	2	19
Florida	39	121	5	47	9	115	0	0	0	0	7	66
Georgia	32	97	23	234	18	225	3	32	0	0	9	83
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	8	99	0	0	0	0	17	162
Idaho	0	0	0	0	5	66	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	30	92	9	87	5	66	16	187	33	87	4	42
Indiana	15	47	9	95	7	80	1	14	0	0	9	87
Iowa	0	0	11	113	7	81	4	52	0	0	9	85
Kansas	0	0	0	0	7	91	9	99	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	9	95	8	97	25	293	0	0	6	59
Louisiana	44	134	6	65	14	165	0	0	0	0	2	16
Maine	0	0	0	0	4	51	0	0	0	0	11	100
Maryland	47	142	17	170	5	60	27	314	0	0	8	71
Massachusetts	32	98	9	96	4	53	6	64	0	0	6	55
Michigan	23	72	3	29	7	90	8	91	0	0	3	28
Minnesota	0	0	19	196	8	92	14	167	0	0	11	105
Mississippi	0	0	8	76	29	359	37	432	0	0	20	187
Missouri	32	99	0	0	4	51	2	21	0	0	12	110
Montana	0	0	0	0	22	266	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	20	199	5	67	1	7	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	2	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	19	58	3	29	4	45	3	40	0	0	8	74
New Jersey	31	94	6	63	12	145	7	85	0	0	10	90
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	31	379	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	36	110	9	90	4	50	7	81	37	98	20	189
North Carolina	39	120	20	205	17	211	11	122	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	33	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	35	108	16	162	6	78	1	16	0	0	1	14
Oklahoma	0	0	4	40	5	63	12	143	0	0	7	62
Oregon	0	0	11	114	13	155	32	369	0	0	17	159
Pennsylvania	29	90	9	91	6	78	3	37	40	107	9	87
Rhode Island	24	72	6	57	5	65	0	0	0	0	5	43
South Carolina	0	0	1	13	18	216	6	68	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	15	180	11	122	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	36	109	29	291	11	133	14	159	55	147	21	194
Texas	11	33	13	134	17	206	5	62	41	108	8	74
Utah	0	0	0	0	9	112	2	18	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	2	23	3	32	12	144	0	0	2	17
Virginia	0	0	11	109	7	83	1	9	0	0	17	162
Washington	0	0	8	78	5	59	0	0	0	0	8	71
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	8	98	0	0	0	0	11	103
Wisconsin	15	47	0	0	5	67	1	16	44	116	3	32
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	33		10		8		9		38		11	

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Table B-21.—Private gifts, grants, contracts and endowment income proportion of total E&G revenues at independent institutions, FY76.
Percentage and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
	0%	Index	20%	Index	24%	Index	17%	Index	0%	Index	42%	Index
Alabama	0	0	0	149	10	116	13	102	0	0	0	191
Alaska	0	0	0	0	10	45	13	76	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	24	114	47	274	0	0	7	32
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	29	138	38	222	0	0	36	161
California	16	76	11	82	26	125	15	89	28	168	19	84
Colorado	10	45	0	0	18	86	0	0	0	0	37	169
Connecticut	27	122	15	114	5	26	7	38	0	0	52	237
Delaware	0	0	0	0	5	26	6	36	0	0	0	0
D.C.	9	42	0	0	4	19	36	209	0	0	25	114
Florida	13	58	14	103	17	82	34	199	0	0	17	76
Georgia	27	124	45	341	30	141	35	204	0	0	41	187
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	11	53	0	0	0	0	19	88
Idaho	0	0	0	0	30	144	60	351	0	0	0	0
Illinois	21	96	7	53	18	86	10	60	31	185	31	139
Indiana	19	87	17	128	28	132	11	64	0	0	26	117
Iowa	0	0	10	74	21	100	22	128	0	0	12	54
Kansas	0	0	0	0	31	150	33	194	0	0	65	296
Kentucky	0	0	27	201	39	184	45	264	0	0	53	242
Louisiana	4	20	10	74	30	143	0	0	0	0	61	277
Maine	0	0	0	0	28	133	0	0	0	0	6	26
Maryland	29	133	6	44	27	131	4	25	0	0	14	62
Massachusetts	28	129	12	87	25	118	5	31	0	0	16	75
Michigan	9	41	22	166	22	106	19	112	0	0	39	178
Minnesota	0	0	17	127	21	99	22	132	0	0	31	141
Mississippi	0	0	24	182	23	110	34	203	0	0	48	218
Missouri	15	71	0	0	24	116	36	213	0	0	21	96
Montana	0	0	0	0	18	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	14	107	30	145	45	267	0	0	40	180
Nevada	0	0	0	0	32	154	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	30	139	2	18	10	46	5	28	0	0	1	3
New Jersey	37	169	6	43	9	41	5	27	0	0	20	88
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	7	33	0	0	0	0	80	363
New York	22	100	10	72	14	67	6	37	15	90	16	72
North Carolina	25	116	22	169	20	94	26	153	0	0	68	307
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	24	114	20	116	0	0	55	248
Ohio	23	105	18	135	18	87	6	33	0	0	33	148
Oklahoma	0	0	19	142	46	219	19	110	0	0	53	242
Oregon	0	0	11	86	24	114	13	76	0	0	31	141
Pennsylvania	19	87	6	42	16	75	11	65	12	70	18	82
Rhode Island	22	100	13	101	7	33	0	0	0	0	8	34
South Carolina	0	0	36	270	17	83	18	104	0	0	42	189
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	18	86	32	191	0	0	6	29
Tennessee	21	97	23	172	25	119	33	195	19	111	19	87
Texas	36	164	28	212	29	140	50	295	15	88	23	106
Utah	58	267	0	0	41	195	0	1	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	3	25	14	66	4	21	0	0	9	41
Virginia	0	0	28	214	26	126	21	122	0	0	40	182
Washington	0	0	10	74	15	71	0	0	0	0	26	118
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	18	88	23	136	0	0	15	69
Wisconsin	10	45	0	0	22	105	35	205	10	58	42	189
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	22		13		21		17		17		22	

Table B-22.—Other revenues proportion of E&G revenues at independent institutions, FY76.
Percentage and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
	0%	Index	4%	Index	8%	Index	6%	Index	0%	Index	3%	Index
Alabama	0	0	4	65	8	132	6	103	0	0	3	47
Alaska	0	0	0	0	11	193	40	657	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	11	193	2	26	0	0	2	27
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	9	161	15	244	0	0	20	329
California	8	88	5	97	4	71	8	130	22	86	6	90
Colorado	2	18	0	0	11	198	0	0	0	0	5	83
Connecticut	19	213	4	72	4	63	3	51	0	0	6	98
Delaware	0	0	0	0	1	9	10	164	0	0	0	0
D.C.	26	288	0	0	78	1,357	0	0	0	0	3	54
Florida	1	13	6	107	5	91	6	99	0	0	6	91
Georgia	11	125	2	39	4	67	7	110	0	0	2	40
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	7	123	0	0	0	0	1	16
Idaho	0	0	0	0	3	50	5	80	0	0	0	0
Illinois	11	119	2	31	5	89	3	55	10	38	6	102
Indiana	8	87	6	116	5	87	1	10	0	0	6	103
Iowa	0	0	2	37	5	79	6	103	0	0	15	247
Kansas	0	0	0	0	6	112	8	127	0	0	15	245
Kentucky	0	0	3	51	6	103	4	62	0	0	4	65
Louisiana	7	80	19	361	9	155	0	0	0	0	5	83
Maine	0	0	0	0	5	81	9	144	0	0	6	92
Maryland	9	99	2	31	4	74	4	69	0	0	5	85
Massachusetts	4	44	4	82	4	71	4	71	0	0	6	100
Michigan	5	55	4	80	6	96	5	78	0	0	3	48
Minnesota	0	0	3	54	3	61	9	145	0	0	6	94
Mississippi	0	0	5	84	2	42	4	64	0	0	5	87
Missouri	25	269	0	0	5	85	8	126	0	0	8	136
Montana	0	0	0	0	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	15	276	4	68	4	59	0	0	4	68
Nevada	0	0	0	0	3	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	12	135	9	166	5	95	1	22	0	0	1	19
New Jersey	5	59	6	108	4	74	3	47	0	0	5	88
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	2	38	0	0	0	0	1	10
New York	4	42	3	61	5	85	5	82	36	146	4	69
North Carolina	11	121	29	532	6	97	5	75	0	0	10	155
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	4	77	17	268	0	0	4	71
Ohio	9	101	3	55	6	96	15	251	0	0	7	118
Oklahoma	0	0	23	419	4	77	21	351	0	0	5	83
Oregon	0	0	2	45	4	76	19	309	0	0	5	74
Pennsylvania	10	115	4	69	5	90	8	134	15	59	11	176
Rhode Island	4	46	1	24	6	108	0	0	0	0	3	55
South Carolina	0	0	3	64	8	137	8	126	0	0	4	65
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	6	108	10	172	0	0	3	48
Tennessee	10	105	3	54	4	72	6	100	19	74	11	170
Texas	8	85	6	107	5	80	5	82	27	109	10	166
Utah	4	47	0	0	8	133	1	9	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	3	55	6	110	3	46	0	0	4	68
Virginia	0	0	5	89	7	118	9	150	0	0	6	103
Washington	0	0	4	83	5	78	0	0	0	0	4	70
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	7	116	2	25	0	0	11	185
Wisconsin	8	83	0	0	5	86	10	171	32	129	11	174
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	9		5		6		6		25		6	

Table B-23.—Instruction expenditures per student at independent institutions, FY76.
Dollars per student and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index
Alabama	0	0	1,665	107	1,168	89	653	83	0	0	764	57
Alaska	0	0	0	0	1,725	132	2,832	358	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	715	55	2,514	318	0	0	931	69
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	1,215	93	547	69	0	0	759	57
California	3,980	119	1,607	103	1,527	117	1,029	130	2,631	37	1,239	92
Colorado	1,990	60	0	0	1,595	122	0	0	0	0	1,715	128
Connecticut	7,107	213	1,679	108	1,044	80	1,124	142	0	0	1,619	121
Delaware	0	0	0	0	986	75	672	85	0	0	0	0
D.C.	2,813	84	0	0	4,985	381	1,209	153	0	0	1,076	80
Florida	3,568	107	1,242	80	1,292	99	1,019	129	0	0	626	47
Georgia	4,320	129	4,187	269	1,390	106	840	106	0	0	1,628	121
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	1,025	78	0	0	0	0	1,017	76
Idaho	0	0	0	0	996	76	679	86	0	0	0	0
Illinois	3,906	117	1,270	81	1,374	105	1,053	133	7,390	103	1,559	116
Indiana	2,070	62	1,294	83	1,277	98	396	50	0	0	1,294	97
Iowa	0	0	1,719	110	1,348	103	865	110	0	0	1,368	102
Kansas	0	0	0	0	1,136	87	964	122	0	0	1,205	90
Kentucky	0	0	1,213	78	1,201	92	1,279	162	0	0	1,279	95
Louisiana	4,668	140	1,188	76	1,402	107	0	0	0	0	1,365	102
Maine	0	0	0	0	1,692	129	366	46	0	0	1,002	75
Maryland	8,622	258	980	63	1,521	116	879	111	0	0	1,314	98
Massachusetts	2,712	81	1,290	83	1,609	123	829	105	0	0	1,388	103
Michigan	1,783	53	1,674	107	1,177	90	673	85	0	0	1,352	101
Minnesota	0	0	994	64	1,468	112	1,105	140	0	0	1,312	98
Mississippi	0	0	911	58	1,300	99	1,019	129	0	0	1,047	78
Missouri	4,362	131	0	0	1,104	84	928	117	0	0	1,266	94
Montana	0	0	0	0	1,140	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	3,251	209	1,319	101	534	68	0	0	760	57
Nevada	0	0	0	0	694	53	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	4,074	122	754	48	1,199	92	586	74	0	0	665	50
New Jersey	4,266	128	1,503	96	1,066	82	855	108	0	0	2,015	150
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	1,176	90	0	0	0	0	925	69
New York	3,518	105	1,775	114	1,283	98	729	92	9,436	131	1,648	123
North Carolina	3,868	116	5,019	322	1,211	93	821	104	0	0	728	54
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	1,722	132	329	42	0	0	410	31
Ohio	3,828	115	1,429	92	1,429	109	580	73	0	0	1,021	76
Oklahoma	0	0	1,244	80	986	75	560	71	0	0	509	38
Oregon	0	0	1,604	103	1,522	116	982	124	0	0	1,110	83
Pennsylvania	3,525	106	1,472	94	1,259	96	771	98	5,028	70	1,762	131
Rhode Island	2,660	80	1,048	67	1,129	86	0	0	0	0	718	54
South Carolina	0	0	1,110	71	1,074	82	550	70	0	0	705	53
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	1,378	105	1,550	196	0	0	707	53
Tennessee	3,616	108	1,505	97	1,122	86	751	95	12,108	168	1,120	84
Texas	2,121	64	1,365	88	1,138	87	674	85	19,324	268	1,351	101
Utah	1,198	36	0	0	917	70	427	54	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	1,383	89	1,533	117	829	105	0	0	1,396	104
Virginia	0	0	1,790	115	1,414	108	754	95	0	0	2,347	175
Washington	0	0	1,416	91	1,490	114	0	0	0	0	914	68
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	1,002	77	360	46	0	0	1,996	149
Wisconsin	1,466	44	0	0	1,451	111	1,277	162	21,415	297	1,447	108
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	3,338		1,559		1,307		791		7,210		1,342	

Table B-24.—Research expenditures per student at independent institutions, FY76.
Dollars per student and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index
Alabama	0	0	\$149	123	\$ 50	165	\$ 2	21	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	548	6,432	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	11	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	3,673	179	69	57	56	183	44	520	586	10	14	10
Colorado	1,511	74	0	0	17	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	4,098	200	129	107	1	4	0	0	0	0	44	33
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C.	964	47	0	0	753	2,484	0	0	0	0	35	26
Florida	2,048	100	96	80	31	104	0	0	0	0	98	74
Georgia	1,551	76	192	159	34	112	0	0	0	0	46	35
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	3	9	1	13	0	0	0	0
Illinois	1,917	94	20	17	6	19	0	0	3,295	55	28	21
Indiana	560	27	15	13	46	153	0	0	0	0	65	49
Iowa	0	0	48	40	11	38	0	0	0	0	20	15
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	2	6	7	76	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	23	19	57	189	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	109	361	0	0	0	0	6	4
Maryland	6,497	317	5	5	34	111	0	0	0	0	50	38
Massachusetts	2,763	135	161	134	83	275	29	340	0	0	116	88
Michigan	60	3	30	25	28	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	244	202	18	59	0	0	0	0	20	15
Mississippi	0	0	11	9	118	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	1,994	97	0	0	2	7	1	6	0	0	39	30
Montana	0	0	0	0	79	260	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	235	195	28	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1,315	64	0	0	5	16	0	0	0	0	21	16
New Jersey	2,799	137	97	81	36	118	2	19	0	0	303	229
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	7	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	2,441	119	61	50	39	129	3	38	20,523	340	360	272
North Carolina	2,464	120	999	829	15	49	15	171	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	2,366	116	419	347	20	67	0	0	0	0	17	13
Oklahoma	0	0	168	139	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	8	6	116	384	0	0	0	0	387	292
Pennsylvania	2,352	115	105	87	33	110	3	39	3,932	65	165	125
Rhode Island	1,233	60	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	14	12	13	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	30	101	10	118	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	2,013	98	154	128	19	62	0	0	1,485	25	533	403
Texas	332	16	267	221	16	51	0	0	24,568	407	12	9
Utah	206	10	0	0	129	424	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	30	100	23	266	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	7	6	10	34	0	0	0	0	347	262
Washington	0	0	95	79	7	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	96	5	0	0	18	58	0	0	9,077	150	431	326
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	2,049		121		30		9		6,040		132	

Table B-25.—Public service expenditures per student at independent institutions, FY76.
Dollars per student and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index
Alabama	0	0	\$303	691	\$151	443	\$ 4	18	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	180	526	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	27	79	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	304	164	67	153	53	154	111	544	244	7	40	32
Colorado	9	5	0	0	91	267	0	0	0	0	65	52
Connecticut	0	0	56	129	3	9	2	11	0	0	165	133
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C.	13	7	0	0	152	445	0	0	0	0	1	1
Florida	0	0	13	29	32	94	0	0	0	0	11	9
Georgia	319	172	441	1,007	85	249	26	128	0	0	97	78
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	49	111	27	78	82	400	1,163	35	57	46
Indiana	240	130	41	95	42	123	0	0	0	0	36	30
Iowa	0	0	125	286	42	124	5	23	0	0	4	3
Kansas	0	0	0	0	14	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	25	73	44	215	0	0	13	11
Louisiana	0	0	7	16	9	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	9	25	0	0	0	0	3	2
Maryland	386	208	20	45	12	35	0	0	0	0	7	6
Massachusetts	139	75	19	43	23	67	0	0	0	0	34	27
Michigan	0	0	49	112	33	96	34	168	0	0	366	296
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	33	96	0	0	0	0	110	89
Mississippi	0	0	1	3	1	3	68	331	0	0	129	104
Missouri	1	1	0	0	4	12	0	0	0	0	32	26
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	25	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	271
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	285	154	0	0	65	191	5	26	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	67	197	87	424	0	0	8	6
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	39	113	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	454	245	32	73	36	104	1	4	8,427	254	436	352
North Carolina	633	342	206	462	19	56	8	41	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	67	196	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	53	120	21	61	3	13	0	0	17	13
Oklahoma	0	0	85	195	24	70	39	191	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	16	36	73	213	0	0	0	0	114	92
Pennsylvania	385	208	38	88	37	109	91	443	1,516	46	21	17
Rhode Island	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	49
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	35	102	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	49	144	40	194	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	41	22	50	115	33	95	0	0	7	0	3	2
Texas	37	20	24	56	19	56	0	0	14,441	435	44	35
Utah	36	19	0	0	0	0	106	520	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	131	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	76	174	63	186	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	6	14	36	106	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	51	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	42	23	0	0	23	68	0	0	16,127	486	3	3
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	185		44		34		20		3,321		124	

Table B-26.—Other E&G expenditures per student at independent institutions, FY76.
Dollars per student and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index
Alabama	0	0	1,634	88	2,524	121	1,603	112	0	0	2,167	116
Alaska	0	0	0	0	3,697	177	3,398	237	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	1,491	72	6,514	454	0	0	894	48
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	1,661	80	1,102	77	0	0	1,160	62
California	3,795	115	1,991	107	2,264	109	1,493	104	3,677	56	1,701	91
Colorado	2,229	68	0	0	2,403	115	0	0	0	0	2,695	144
Connecticut	7,160	218	1,886	101	1,564	75	1,371	96	0	0	2,593	139
Delaware	0	0	0	0	1,338	64	1,365	95	0	0	0	0
D.C.	2,697	82	0	0	7,062	338	2,087	146	0	0	1,511	81
Florida	2,223	68	1,695	91	2,208	106	1,801	126	0	0	841	45
Georgia	2,856	87	3,804	204	2,174	104	1,295	90	0	0	2,222	119
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	1,447	69	0	0	0	0	1,548	83
Idaho	0	0	0	0	2,167	104	918	64	0	0	0	0
Illinois	2,964	90	1,433	77	2,116	101	1,706	119	10,202	155	1,840	98
Indiana	2,022	62	1,670	90	2,281	109	509	36	0	0	1,815	97
Iowa	0	0	1,583	85	2,114	101	1,165	81	0	0	2,172	116
Kansas	0	0	0	0	2,119	102	1,667	116	0	0	3,272	175
Kentucky	0	0	1,401	75	1,892	91	2,447	171	0	0	1,691	90
Louisiana	2,070	63	2,131	115	2,561	123	0	0	0	0	1,325	71
Maine	0	0	0	0	3,136	150	934	65	0	0	2,229	119
Maryland	5,544	169	1,446	78	2,600	125	1,191	83	0	0	2,005	107
Massachusetts	4,036	123	1,705	92	2,608	125	1,624	113	0	0	1,919	103
Michigan	2,227	68	1,742	94	1,790	86	1,195	83	0	0	2,022	108
Minnesota	0	0	2,602	140	2,117	102	2,116	148	0	0	1,551	83
Mississippi	0	0	1,083	58	2,292	110	3,360	234	0	0	2,281	122
Missouri	3,619	110	0	0	1,621	78	1,709	119	0	0	1,742	93
Montana	0	0	0	0	1,571	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	1,712	92	1,805	87	2,266	158	0	0	1,465	78
Nevada	0	0	0	0	467	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	6,479	197	867	47	2,086	100	1,256	88	0	0	880	47
New Jersey	5,465	166	1,981	106	1,856	89	1,118	78	0	0	3,400	182
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	1,725	83	0	0	0	0	3,187	170
New York	3,563	108	2,103	113	1,999	96	1,427	100	13,879	210	2,383	127
North Carolina	3,915	119	3,243	174	1,992	96	1,459	102	0	0	1,166	62
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	2,375	114	1,272	89	0	0	2,786	149
Ohio	3,960	120	2,047	110	2,154	103	671	47	0	0	1,367	73
Oklahoma	0	0	1,381	74	1,862	89	1,107	77	0	0	1,541	82
Oregon	0	0	1,934	104	2,212	106	2,912	203	0	0	1,641	88
Pennsylvania	3,519	107	1,697	91	1,955	94	1,382	96	4,651	70	2,186	117
Rhode Island	3,342	102	1,690	91	1,638	79	0	0	0	0	810	43
South Carolina	0	0	1,427	77	1,958	94	999	70	0	0	1,378	74
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	1,956	94	1,845	129	0	0	1,266	68
Tennessee	2,980	91	2,906	156	1,851	89	1,672	117	8,129	123	2,098	112
Texas	1,839	56	1,778	96	2,091	100	1,963	137	10,784	163	1,317	70
Utah	711	22	0	0	1,846	89	485	34	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	1,611	87	2,820	135	2,318	162	0	0	2,422	129
Virginia	0	0	2,408	129	2,215	106	1,785	124	0	0	2,589	138
Washington	0	0	1,572	85	1,803	86	0	0	0	0	1,342	72
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	2,070	99	703	49	0	0	2,637	141
Wisconsin	1,986	60	0	0	2,223	107	1,719	120	6,243	95	2,431	130
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	3,288		1,861		2,087		1,434		6,603		1,871	

Table B-27.—Total E&G expenditures per student at independent institutions, FY76.
Dollars per student and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index	\$	Index
Alabama	0	0	\$3,751	105	\$ 3,893	113	\$2,261	100	\$ 0	0	\$2,931	85
Alaska	0	0	0	0	5,602	162	6,779	301	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	2,207	64	9,029	401	0	0	1,826	53
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	2,914	84	1,649	73	0	0	1,919	55
California	11,752	133	3,734	104	3,899	113	2,678	119	7,138	31	2,994	86
Colorado	5,738	65	0	0	4,106	119	0	0	0	0	4,475	129
Connecticut	18,365	207	3,750	105	2,612	76	2,498	111	0	0	4,421	127
Delaware	0	0	0	0	2,324	67	2,037	90	0	0	0	0
D.C.	6,487	73	0	0	12,952	375	3,296	146	0	0	2,623	76
Florida	7,840	89	3,045	85	3,563	103	2,819	125	0	0	1,575	45
Georgia	9,045	102	8,624	241	3,684	107	2,161	96	0	0	3,994	115
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	2,476	72	0	0	0	0	2,565	74
Idaho	0	0	0	0	3,166	92	1,599	71	0	0	0	0
Illinois	8,788	99	2,772	77	3,523	102	2,840	126	22,050	95	3,484	100
Indiana	4,892	55	3,021	84	3,647	105	905	40	0	0	3,211	93
Iowa	0	0	3,475	97	3,516	102	2,035	90	0	0	3,564	103
Kansas	0	0	0	0	3,269	95	2,631	117	0	0	4,477	129
Kentucky	0	0	2,614	73	3,120	90	3,776	168	0	0	2,984	86
Louisiana	6,738	76	3,349	93	4,030	117	0	0	0	0	2,690	78
Maine	0	0	0	0	4,946	143	1,299	58	0	0	3,239	93
Maryland	21,049	238	2,451	68	4,167	121	2,070	92	0	0	3,376	97
Massachusetts	9,650	109	3,175	89	4,322	125	2,482	110	0	0	3,456	100
Michigan	4,070	46	3,495	98	3,028	88	1,902	84	0	0	3,741	108
Minnesota	0	0	3,840	107	3,636	105	3,220	143	0	0	2,993	86
Mississippi	0	0	2,007	56	3,711	107	4,446	197	0	0	3,457	100
Missouri	9,976	113	0	0	2,731	79	2,637	117	0	0	3,080	89
Montana	0	0	0	0	2,789	81	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	5,223	146	3,152	91	2,799	124	0	0	2,561	74
Nevada	0	0	0	0	1,160	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	12,153	137	1,621	45	3,355	97	1,847	82	0	0	1,566	45
New Jersey	12,530	141	3,581	100	3,025	88	2,061	91	0	0	5,726	165
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	2,947	85	0	0	0	0	4,112	119
New York	9,976	113	3,971	111	3,356	97	2,161	96	52,264	226	4,828	139
North Carolina	10,880	123	9,463	264	3,237	94	2,303	102	0	0	1,893	55
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	4,164	120	1,601	71	0	0	3,196	92
Ohio	10,152	115	3,947	110	3,624	105	1,253	56	0	0	2,422	70
Oklahoma	0	0	2,878	80	2,877	83	1,706	76	0	0	2,050	59
Oregon	0	0	3,561	99	3,923	113	3,894	173	0	0	3,252	94
Pennsylvania	9,780	110	3,312	92	3,285	95	2,247	100	15,127	65	4,135	119
Rhode Island	7,236	82	2,747	77	2,767	80	0	0	0	0	1,588	46
South Carolina	0	0	2,552	71	3,079	89	1,548	69	0	0	2,083	60
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	3,413	99	3,445	153	0	0	1,973	57
Tennessee	3,650	98	4,614	129	3,024	87	2,422	108	21,728	94	3,755	108
Texas	4,329	49	3,434	96	3,263	94	2,637	117	69,117	298	2,724	79
Utah	2,151	24	0	0	2,892	84	1,019	45	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	2,994	84	4,384	127	3,196	142	0	0	3,818	110
Virginia	0	0	4,281	119	3,703	107	2,539	113	0	0	5,282	152
Washington	0	0	3,089	86	3,336	97	0	0	0	0	2,256	65
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	3,124	90	1,063	47	0	0	4,633	134
Wisconsin	3,590	41	0	0	3,716	107	2,997	133	52,862	228	4,313	124
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	8,859		3,585		3,459		2,254		23,174		3,469	

Table B-28.—Instruction proportion of total E&G expenditures at independent institutions, FY76.
Percentage and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
	Index		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index	
Alabama	0%	0	44%	102	30%	79	29%	82	0%	0	26%	67
Alaska	0	0	0	0	31	82	42	119	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	32	86	28	79	0	0	51	132
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	42	110	33	95	0	0	40	102
California	34	90	43	99	39	104	38	110	37	119	41	107
Colorado	35	92	0	0	39	103	0	0	0	0	38	99
Connecticut	39	103	45	103	40	106	45	128	0	0	37	95
Delaware	0	0	0	0	42	112	33	94	0	0	0	0
D.C.	43	115	0	0	38	102	37	105	0	0	41	106
Florida	46	121	41	94	36	96	36	103	0	0	40	103
Georgia	48	127	49	112	38	100	39	111	0	0	41	105
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	41	110	0	0	0	0	40	103
Idaho	0	0	0	0	31	83	43	121	0	0	0	0
Illinois	44	113	46	105	39	103	37	106	34	108	45	116
Indiana	42	112	43	99	35	93	44	125	0	0	40	104
Iowa	0	0	49	114	38	101	43	121	0	0	38	99
Kansas	0	0	0	0	35	92	37	104	0	0	27	70
Kentucky	0	0	46	107	38	102	34	97	0	0	43	111
Louisiana	69	184	35	82	35	92	0	0	0	0	51	131
Maine	0	0	0	0	34	91	28	80	0	0	31	80
Maryland	41	109	40	92	37	97	42	121	0	0	39	101
Massachusetts	28	75	41	93	37	98	33	95	0	0	40	104
Michigan	44	116	48	110	39	103	35	101	0	0	36	94
Minnesota	0	0	26	60	40	107	34	98	0	0	44	113
Mississippi	0	0	45	104	35	93	23	65	0	0	30	78
Missouri	44	116	0	0	40	107	35	100	0	0	41	106
Montana	0	0	0	0	41	108	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	62	143	42	111	19	54	0	0	30	77
Nevada	0	0	0	0	60	158	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	34	89	47	107	36	95	32	91	0	0	42	110
New Jersey	34	90	42	97	35	93	41	118	0	0	35	91
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	40	106	0	0	0	0	22	58
New York	35	94	45	103	38	101	34	96	18	58	34	88
North Carolina	36	94	53	122	37	99	36	102	0	0	38	99
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	41	109	21	59	0	0	13	33
Ohio	38	100	36	83	39	104	46	132	0	0	42	109
Oklahoma	0	0	43	99	34	91	33	94	0	0	25	64
Oregon	0	0	45	104	39	103	25	72	0	0	34	88
Pennsylvania	36	96	44	102	38	101	34	98	33	107	43	110
Rhode Island	37	98	38	88	41	108	0	0	0	0	45	117
South Carolina	0	0	43	100	35	92	36	101	0	0	34	88
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	40	107	45	128	0	0	36	93
Tennessee	42	111	33	75	37	98	31	88	56	179	30	77
Texas	49	130	40	91	35	92	26	73	28	90	50	128
Utah	56	148	0	0	32	84	42	120	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	46	106	35	93	26	74	0	0	37	95
Virginia	0	0	42	96	38	101	30	85	0	0	44	115
Washington	0	0	46	105	45	118	0	0	0	0	41	105
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	32	85	34	97	0	0	43	111
Wisconsin	41	108	0	0	39	103	43	122	41	130	34	87
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	38		43		38		35		31		39	

Table B-29.—Research proportion of total E&G expenditures at independent institutions, FY76.
Percentage and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
	0%	Index	4%	Index	1%	Index	0%	Index	0%	Index	0%	Index
Alabama	0	0	4	118	1	147	0	21	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2,139	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	31	135	2	55	1	163	2	4.8	8	32	0	12
Colorado	26	114	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	22	97	3	102	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	26
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C.	15	64	0	0	6	663	0	0	0	0	1	35
Florida	26	113	3	94	1	101	0	0	0	0	6	162
Georgia	17	74	2	66	1	105	0	0	0	0	1	30
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	18	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	94	1	22	0	18	0	0	15	57	1	21
Indiana	11	50	0	15	1	146	0	0	0	0	2	53
Iowa	0	0	1	41	0	37	0	0	0	0	1	15
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	46	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	1	20	1	162	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	2	252	0	0	0	0	0	5
Maryland	31	134	0	7	1	92	0	0	0	0	1	39
Massachusetts	29	124	5	151	2	220	1	309	0	0	3	88
Michigan	1	6	1	26	39	105	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	6	189	0	56	0	0	0	0	1	17
Mississippi	0	0	1	17	3	364	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	20	87	0	0	0	9	0	5	0	0	1	33
Montana	0	0	0	0	3	322	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	4	134	1	101	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	11	47	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	1	35
New Jersey	22	97	3	81	1	135	0	21	0	0	5	139
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	24	106	2	45	1	133	0	40	39	151	7	196
North Carolina	23	98	11	314	0	53	1	168	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	23	101	11	316	1	64	0	0	0	0	1	19
Oklahoma	0	0	6	174	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	7	3	339	0	0	0	0	12	312
Pennsylvania	24	104	3	94	1	116	0	39	26	100	4	105
Rhode Island	17	74	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	1	17	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	1	102	0	77	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	23	101	3	99	1	71	0	0	7	26	14	373
Texas	8	33	8	231	0	54	0	0	36	136	0	11
Utah	10	41	0	0	4	508	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	1	79	1	188	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	5	0	32	0	0	0	0	7	172
Washington	0	0	3	91	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3	12	0	0	0	54	0	0	17	66	10	262
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	23		3		1		0		26		4	

Table B-30.—Public service proportion of total E&G expenditures at independent institutions, FY76.
Percentage and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
	0%	Index	8%	Index	4%	Index	0%	Index	0%	Index	0%	Index
Alabama	0	0	8	661	4	393	0	18	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	3	325	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	1	93	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	3	124	2	147	1	136	4	458	3	24	1	38
Colorado	0	7	0	0	2	225	0	0	0	0	1	41
Connecticut	0	0	2	123	0	12	0	10	0	0	4	104
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C.	0	9	0	0	1	119	0	0	0	0	0	1
Florida	0	0	0	34	1	91	0	0	0	0	1	20
Georgia	4	168	5	419	2	234	1	133	0	0	2	68
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	2	144	1	77	3	317	5	37	2	46
Indiana	5	235	1	112	1	116	0	0	0	0	1	32
Iowa	0	0	4	295	1	122	0	25	0	0	0	3
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	1	81	1	129	0	0	0	12
Louisiana	0	0	0	17	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maryland	2	88	1	65	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	6
Massachusetts	1	69	1	49	1	54	0	0	0	0	1	27
Michigan	0	0	1	115	1	110	2	199	0	0	10	274
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	1	92	0	0	0	0	4	103
Mississippi	0	0	0	6	0	2	2	168	0	0	4	104
Missouri	0	1	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	1	29
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	368
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	2	112	0	0	2	197	0	32	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	2	226	4	464	0	0	0	4
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	133	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	5	218	1	66	1	107	0	5	16	113	9	253
North Carolina	6	278	2	175	1	60	0	40	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	2	163	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	1	109	1	58	0	24	0	0	1	19
Oklahoma	0	0	3	243	1	84	2	252	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	36	2	188	0	0	0	0	4	99
Pennsylvania	4	188	1	95	1	114	4	445	10	70	1	15
Rhode Island	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	106
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	1	114	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	1	146	1	127	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	23	1	89	1	109	0	0	0	0	0	2
Texas	1	41	1	58	1	60	0	0	21	146	2	45
Utah	2	80	0	0	0	0	10	1,150	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	92	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	2	146	2	173	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	16	1	110	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	2	165	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	1	56	0	0	1	63	0	0	31	213	0	2
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	2		1		1		1		14		4	

Table B-31.—Other E&G expenditures proportion of total E&G expenditures at independent institutions, FY76.
Percentage and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index
Alabama	0%	0	44%	84	65%	108	71%	111	0%	0	74%	137
Alaska	0	0	0	0	66	109	50	79	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	68	112	72	113	0	0	49	91
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	57	95	67	105	0	0	60	112
California	32	87	53	103	58	96	56	88	52	181	57	105
Colorado	39	105	0	0	59	97	0	0	0	0	60	112
Connecticut	39	105	50	97	60	99	55	86	0	0	59	109
Delaware	0	0	0	0	58	95	67	105	0	0	0	0
D.C.	42	112	0	0	55	90	63	100	0	0	58	107
Florida	28	76	56	107	62	103	64	100	0	0	53	99
Georgia	32	85	44	85	59	98	60	94	0	0	56	103
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	58	97	0	0	0	0	60	112
Idaho	0	0	0	0	68	114	57	90	0	0	0	0
Illinois	34	91	52	100	60	100	60	94	46	162	53	93
Indiana	41	111	55	107	63	104	56	88	0	0	57	105
Iowa	0	0	46	88	60	100	57	90	0	0	61	113
Kansas	0	0	0	0	65	107	63	100	0	0	73	136
Kentucky	0	0	54	103	61	101	65	102	0	0	57	105
Louisiana	31	83	64	123	64	105	0	0	0	0	49	91
Maine	0	0	0	0	63	105	72	113	0	0	69	128
Maryland	26	71	59	114	62	103	58	90	0	0	59	110
Massachusetts	42	113	43	103	60	100	65	103	0	0	56	103
Michigan	55	147	50	96	59	98	63	99	0	0	54	100
Minnesota	0	0	68	131	58	97	66	103	0	0	52	96
Mississippi	0	0	54	104	62	102	76	119	0	0	66	122
Missouri	36	98	0	0	59	98	65	102	0	0	57	105
Montana	0	0	0	0	56	93	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	33	63	57	95	81	127	0	0	57	106
Nevada	0	0	0	0	40	67	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	53	144	53	103	62	103	68	107	0	0	56	104
New Jersey	44	118	55	107	61	102	54	85	0	0	59	110
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	59	97	0	0	0	0	78	144
New York	36	96	53	102	60	99	66	104	27	93	49	92
North Carolina	36	97	34	66	62	102	63	100	0	0	62	114
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	57	95	79	125	0	0	87	162
Ohio	39	105	52	100	59	99	54	84	0	0	56	105
Oklahoma	0	0	48	92	65	107	65	102	0	0	75	139
Oregon	0	0	54	105	56	93	75	118	0	0	50	94
Pennsylvania	36	97	51	99	60	99	62	97	31	108	53	98
Rhode Island	46	125	62	119	59	98	0	0	0	0	51	95
South Carolina	0	0	56	108	64	105	64	101	0	0	66	123
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	57	95	54	84	0	0	64	119
Tennessee	34	93	63	121	61	102	68	108	37	131	56	104
Texas	42	115	52	100	64	106	74	117	16	55	48	90
Utah	33	89	0	0	64	106	48	75	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	54	104	64	107	73	114	0	0	63	118
Virginia	0	0	56	108	60	99	70	111	0	0	49	91
Washington	0	0	51	98	54	90	0	0	0	0	59	110
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	66	110	66	104	0	0	57	106
Wisconsin	55	149	0	0	60	99	57	90	12	41	56	105
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	37		52		60		64		28		54	

Table B-32.—State and local appropriations, E&G revenues and E&G expenditures per student, by category of independent "other professional and specialized institutions," FY76.

	Specialized Education Schools			Specialized Health Schools			Specialized Engineering Schools			All Other Specialized Schools		
	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.
Alabama	\$ 0	\$2,595	\$3,015	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 0	\$2,448	\$2,787
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	0	3,077	2,268	—	—	—	0	1,135	1,105	0	3,813	3,796
California	0	3,381	3,366	0	7,858	6,994	0	2,300	2,249	0	1,141	1,113
Colorado	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,938	2,900
Connecticut	110	462	3,843	0	4,009	4,433	0	3,846	4,200	0	4,501	4,545
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,014	2,014	0	8,044	8,477
D.C.	0	4,297	4,662	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	0	3,236	3,268	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,023	2,030
Georgia	—	—	—	0	3,900	3,450	—	—	—	3	1,221	967
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3,878	4,142
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,509	2,565
Illinois	245	3,437	3,447	573	8,705	10,239	0	2,396	2,210	43	3,476	3,671
Indiana	0	2,717	2,822	—	—	—	0	4,223	4,247	40	3,347	3,378
Iowa	0	3,561	3,524	287	4,470	4,026	—	—	—	3	2,501	2,624
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4,265	4,477
Kentucky	0	3,458	3,714	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,774	2,800
Louisiana	0	1,767	1,882	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,966	3,069
Maine	—	—	—	62	4,490	3,799	—	—	—	0	2,878	3,118
Maryland	223	3,151	3,127	—	—	—	0	3,198	2,969	38	3,350	3,562
Massachusetts	0	3,669	3,783	64	3,648	3,109	0	5,183	5,132	1	3,257	3,078
Michigan	111	3,819	4,470	183	3,396	3,337	0	9,360	9,712	10	2,212	2,123
Minnesota	0	2,639	2,668	0	3,867	3,864	—	—	—	0	2,789	2,632
Mississippi	0	3,843	3,825	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4,617	3,217
Missouri	0	3,102	3,116	0	5,857	4,187	0	2,197	2,126	0	3,074	2,963
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,276	2,561
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1,932	1,566
New Jersey	128	3,479	3,308	—	—	—	173	7,602	8,191	189	5,498	5,400
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3,947	4,112
New York	317	4,744	4,511	1,106	18,792	18,563	301	5,807	5,831	106	3,666	3,552
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,320	1,893
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,424	3,196
Ohio	—	—	—	0	4,694	3,968	0	1,501	1,244	0	2,893	2,764
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3,110	2,050
Oregon	—	—	—	0	2,976	2,601	—	—	—	0	3,155	3,326
Pennsylvania	0	3,859	3,682	2,502	12,744	11,926	0	2,597	2,864	21	3,250	3,283
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	1,813	1,592
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,087	2,083
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,050	1,973
Tennessee	0	6,351	7,306	0	18,966	14,884	—	—	—	0	1,999	2,084
Texas	—	—	—	8,974	44,988	42,172	0	2,148	2,237	70	1,883	1,841
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Vermont	0	2,515	2,662	0	3,089	3,445	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	0	2,909	2,812	8,645	43,797	45,528	0	76,940	72,829	0	4,035	4,135
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4,201	3,816
West Virginia	—	—	—	1,430	5,543	5,135	—	—	—	0	2,224	2,256
Wisconsin	0	3,242	3,201	1,207	17,316	17,416	0	2,911	2,960	0	2,255	2,883
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	9,533	9,158
U.S. Average	114	3,779	3,703	1,061	11,386	10,857	99	4,319	4,338	33	2,947	2,866

Appendix C

STATE AND LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS IN FISCAL YEAR 1978— A LIMITED ANALYSIS

BACKGROUND

The major portion of this study presents detailed comparisons of higher education financing in the fifty States for *fiscal year 1976*. The analyses provide a basis for assessing State appropriations relative to enrollments, State tax capacity and effort, mix of institutions funded, amount of higher education financing from non-State sources (e.g., tuition, Federal funds, etc.), and institutional support requirements. The data necessary for this detail are obtained primarily from the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) conducted annually by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The NCES data represent *actual* revenues and expenditures reported by institutions. Because the NCES data are collected *after* institutions conclude their fiscal period, the data are at least 14 months old when first available on tape.

More timely data (although in far less detail) are available each Fall through a survey by M. M. Chambers of State legislative appropriations for higher education for the current fiscal year. Published by the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges¹, appropriations are listed by institution (with selected program breakdowns) and by amounts for student aid and some State-level offices. Chambers' data represent *budgeted* amounts for higher education in contrast to the NCES data which represent *actual* net revenues received by institutions. Since subsequent

¹M. M. Chambers, *State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education 1977-78*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Research and Information, National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, 1978.

legislative actions or institutional remissions of funds to the State may alter the original appropriations decision, Chambers and NCES data do differ in some instances.

Although the Chambers' data are limited, they do provide timely indications of current trends. This appendix presents a number of measures using the Chambers' data for more current 1977-78 comparisons of State support.

Previous sections of this study reported that State and local appropriations increased 13.4% from FY75 to FY76. With enrollments increasing 11.5% and inflation 6.6%, constant dollar support per student fell 4.6%. For the ensuing two years, FY76-FY78, Chambers reports a 20% increase in State appropriations. During this time, enrollments fell 1.9% and inflation was 13.6%. The net impact is a 7.7% increase in constant dollar State appropriations per student from FY76 to FY78.

METHODOLOGY

The FY78 data are presented in a similar but simplified version of the State-by-State analyses presented in the main body of this report. The analysis consists of 13 measures of enrollment and financing which result in an index of State and local government appropriations to public institutions per student, adjusted for variations in costs due to the enrollment structure of the State's system (i.e., proportion of higher education enrollments at public universities, comprehensive, baccalaureate, etc. institutions) and for geographic cost differences.

The formula, shown below, that yields this final index shows the interrelationships of the various measures.

TAX REVENUES (#6)

$$\frac{\text{Tax Capacity (\#4)} \times \text{Tax Effort (\#5)} \times \text{Allocation to Higher Education (\#8)}}{\text{High School Graduates (\#1)} \times \text{College Attendance Ratio (\#2)}} = \text{State and Local Appropriations Per Student (\#9)}$$

STUDENT ENROLLMENT LOAD (#3)

A separate measure, tax revenues per student (#7) is also computed (#6 ÷ #3).

The analysis continues with appropriations per student (#9) divided by a system cost index (#10) and then by an index of geographical cost differences (#12). The final measure, index #13, reports State and local appropriations to public institutions per student adjusted for system cost and geographical cost differences.

$$\frac{\text{State \& Local Appropriations Per Public Student (\#9)}}{\text{System Cost Index (\#10)}} = \text{Appropriations Per Public Student Adjusted for System Cost (\#11)}$$

$$\frac{\text{Appropriations Per Public Student Adjusted for System Cost (\#11)}}{\text{Geographical Cost Index (\#12)}} = \text{Appropriations Per Public Student Adjusted for System Cost and Geographical Cost Differences (\#13)}$$

DATA SOURCES

Eight data elements were used in this analysis. Their definitions are:

- A. Resident Population in thousands, as of July 1, 1976.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

- B. **High School Graduates** (Public and Nonpublic), including diplomas and equivalency certificates, 1975-76.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools* and *Statistics of State School Systems*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

- C. **Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment in Public Institutions of Higher Education**, Fall 1977.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, Prepublication release, preliminary data.

- D. **State and Local Government Tax Capacity**, in thousands, 1975-76.

Source: D. Kent Halstead, *Tax Wealth in Fifty States*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Education, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1978.

- E. **State and Local Government Tax Revenue Collected**, in thousands, 1975-76.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1975-76*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1977.

- F. **State and Local Government Tax Revenues Appropriated or Levied for Operating Expenses of Public Higher Education**, in thousands, 1977-78. Excluded are tuition charges collected by the institution and remitted to the State as an offset to the State appro-

priation. Chambers' measure of State tax appropriations is supplemented in this analysis by the addition of local tax appropriations to higher education secured by telephone survey. In addition, State tax appropriations going to independent higher education (when identified) are subtracted from the appropriations total, since the focus here is on support to public institutions.

Source: M. M. Chambers, *Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 1977-78*, Office of Research and Information, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, Washington, D.C., 1977.

- G. **State Higher Education System Cost Index**, 1975-76. Constructed State and local government appropriations per student based on application of national average dollar rates by type of institution to State enrollment mix. Expressed as an index relative to the U.S. average, which equals 100.

Source: Derived from U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics finance and enrollment data.

Because the structure of higher education varies among the States, a "System Cost Index" has been introduced. The index adjusts dollar appropriations for the relative "costliness" of the public higher education system. States with a larger proportion of graduate and upper division enrollment are inherently more expensive to operate than those placing more emphasis on undergraduate or lower division instruction. The "system cost index" reports the relative average cost per student a State would incur for its public system if it financed en-

rollments at each type of institution by the national average appropriations rate per FTE student. In other words, the index reports how much it would cost a State to run its system at national average appropriation rates. Dividing appropriations by the Cost Index for each State "corrects" for variations among the States in the mix of enrollments at lesser or more costly types of institutions, thereby placing all States on a more common footing for comparison. The per student rates used in the development of this index for 1975-76 are:

Major doctoral granting universities	\$ 2,627
Comprehensive 4-year colleges	2,000
General baccalaureate 4-year colleges	1,634
Two-year colleges	1,398
Health professional colleges	17,376
Other professional colleges	1,949.

Universities and comprehensive four-year colleges are more "expensive" to operate because of usually higher salaried faculty and administrators, greater public service responsibilities, extensive research programs, and generally wider latitude of programs and more overhead costs. States with proportionately more students enrolled in these types of institutions operate relatively "expensive" State systems costing 10 to 20 percent above the national average. Where the emphasis is on general baccalaureate four-year colleges and two-year colleges, system costs are lower, as much as 15 percent below the national average.

- H. **Geographical Cost Index, 1976.** An index to reflect differences in purchasing power among States due to geographical variation in the prices paid by college and universities for goods and services purchased.

Because higher education is labor intensive, this simplified index reports only price differences in labor. The index is based on the average earnings of office clerical workers for straight time (i.e., excluding overtime pay rates) for standard workweeks. State values are averages of reported SMSA's, weighted by population, using 150 metropolitan areas.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Wage Differences Among Metropolitan Areas, 1976*, and *Wage Differences Among Selected Areas, 1976*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

This index is a proxy measure of differences due to location in the prices of goods and services purchased by colleges and universities. The index may be used to adjust State and local government appropriations to reflect equivalent value in purchasing goods and services for higher education. It is important that such geographical price variations be eliminated so that true relative differences in *equivalent* support levels can be identified. Thus State appropriations in Alaska, with a high cost index, must be adjusted downward substantially to equal the purchasing power and be comparable to appropriations in other States.

Costs in conducting equivalent higher education programs vary geographically due to differences in operating requirements as well as prices. Operating differences associated with geography include additional heating and air-conditioning in many regions, and specialized transportation and equipment requirements because of terrain and weather. Added costs because of these operating factors are *not* included in the cost index. The index reports only *price* differences caused by geographic variations in supply and demand for labor

as affected by local economic strength, citizen buying preferences, industrial composition and degree of capital intensiveness, worker unionization, and proximity to producers.

A geographical cost² index compares the prices paid for the *same* goods and services in different locations. The amount and quality of these goods and services must be equal. To obtain such equivalency is extremely difficult—both for higher education and for business in general. Because of this difficulty, few geographic cost indexes have been constructed, and a proxy measure is employed in this study. Two simplifications are involved. First, because higher education is labor intensive (about 82 percent of educational and general expenditures are for personnel compensation³) only employee salaries and wages are considered. Excluded are prices paid by colleges and universities for non-personnel purchases such as equipment, material, and utilities. This is, of course, a serious omission, but necessitated by current limitations in data. Second, because of the likely variability in the type and quality of faculty hired in different States, a more uniform occupational category has been selected—office clerical. Geographical differences in salaries paid clerical workers are interpreted as representing basic salary differentials due to geo-

²Technically, the term is "price" rather than "cost," but "cost" is used here because of the common usage of the term when referring to a commodity that is a business *input*, not end product.

³Kent Halstead, *Higher Education Prices and Price Indexes, Annual Supplement*, National Institute of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., pp. 5-6.

graphic location for all types of occupations including faculty.

Three factors favor choice of the clerical occupation:

- (1) The occupation is common and abundant in every State and in most industries, thus establishing initial relevancy and comparability.
- (2) Salaries are set in a relatively free market (unionization is 13 percent for clerical versus 61 percent for plant workers). Thus clerical salaries reflect local labor market conditions as influenced by unionization, but are not directly established by collective bargaining.
- (3) Salary differences due to quality are minimized by fixed job descriptions and evidence that most clerical needs are routinely met by market established wages paid for available personnel, i.e., no area appears to make a special effort to hire superior clerical personnel through higher wages.

The resulting Geographical Cost Index constructed on the basis of salary differentials for clerical personnel appears to report small labor market supply and demand action in response to broad hiring of non-unionized semi-skilled workers with low mobility. Under these conditions the index reports basic salary differentials due to geography as determined by: (1) local cost-of-living; (2) types of industry in the area; (3) size of hiring establishments; (4) climate and topography; and (5) general degree of unionization in the area. Use of the index in this report assumes that colleges and universities, due to their location, must pay similar differentials in salary to obtain *equivalent* faculty and administrative personnel.

Table C-1 provides the basic data used for this limited FY1978 analysis.

INDEX DEFINITIONS

- #1 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (public and non-public high school completions per 1000 population) (B/A)

A State's high school graduates are the primary source of entering freshmen at public institutions in the State and therefore the best single starting base for deriving total enrollments.

- #2 COLLEGE ATTENDANCE RATIO (full-time equivalent enrollment in public institutions of higher education per high school graduates) (C/B)

The college attendance ratio measures the degree to which a State provides attractive public higher education opportunities to *both* resident and non-resident students, relative to its high school graduates (its primary enrollment source). It also suggests the preparedness of high school graduates for college and student, parental, and community disposition toward attendance at State institutions.

- #3 STUDENT ENROLLMENT LOAD (full-time equivalent enrollment in public institutions of higher education per 1000 population) (#1 x #2)

Student enrollment is only an approximate load measure for placing revenues and expenditures on a per user basis. The financing required for other institutional operations such as administration, plant operation and maintenance, libraries, public service, and research are only indirectly proportional to the numbers of students. Furthermore,

there are differences in the emphasis given by States to costly versus less costly levels of instruction which represent different support requirements not reflected by a simple enrollment count. However, some adjustment is made for these factors by introducing later in the analysis the State Higher Education System Cost Index (G).

While *public* enrollments represent a State government's primary student load, resident students receiving State financial aid who attend private or out-of-State institutions, and students attending private in-State colleges constitute real load factors not counted by this measurement.

- #4 TAX CAPACITY (potential State and local tax revenue as measured by a "representative tax system" per capita) (D/A)

This index measures the ability or potential of State and local *governments* to obtain revenues for public purposes through various kinds of *taxes*. The wealth of local residents is only one contributing source of tax revenues, therefore per capita personal income is *not* equivalent to this tax capacity measurement.

Tax capacity is measured here by a "representative tax system" which defines the tax capacity of a State and its local governments as the amount of revenue they could raise (relative to other State-local governments) if all 50 State-local systems applied *identical tax rates* (national averages) to their respective tax bases. The sum of capacities for all States equals the U.S. total tax revenues collected.

(Text continues on page 206)

Table C-1
DATA USED IN LIMITED ANALYSIS FOR FY 1978.

	Resident Population (000s) A	High School Graduates B	FTE Enrollment in Public Higher Education C	State and Local Tax Capacity (000s) D	S&L Tax Revenues (000s) E	State Tax Appropriations (000s) (+)	Local Tax Appropriations (000s) (+)	Identifiable Independent Higher Education Appropriations (000s) (-)	S&L Appropriations to Public Higher Education (000s) F	System Cost Index G	Geographical Cost Index H
						Summation Equals F					
Alabama	3,665	63,083	110,727	\$ 2,069,825	\$ 1,668,300	\$ 310,974	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,953	\$ 310,621	94.4	91
Alaska	382	6,490	14,746	382,556	417,800	64,013	0	0	64,013	84.9	145 ⁴
Arizona	2,270	33,145	114,414	1,511,842	1,660,400	215,599	29,000	0	244,599	98.2	89
Arkansas	2,109	30,770	49,463	1,214,364	956,900	126,155	0	0	126,155	114.0	87
California	21,520	316,756	960,783	17,186,624	20,749,500	1,961,525	764,482.3	0	2,726,007.3	86.6	105
Colorado	2,583	42,130	108,556	1,949,666	1,880,400	220,907	4,741.2	0	225,648.2	109.7	96
Connecticut	3,117	56,551	64,417	2,576,555	2,424,500	164,478	0	4,277	160,201	102.3	101
Delaware	582	10,530	20,614	517,986	447,100	44,190	0	0	44,190	112.2	112
D.C.	702	9,444	6,603	630,493	648,700	0	39,802.6	0	39,802.6	96.5	105
Florida	8,421	110,476	206,511	5,943,377	4,764,600	489,609	0	4,988	484,621	90.5	95
Georgia	4,970	74,798	109,405	3,196,371	2,726,800	302,907	2,026	0	304,933	113.6	98
Hawaii	875	15,239	31,552	693,549	829,100	109,642	0	0	109,642	100.1	NA
Idaho	831	13,071	24,443	517,357	490,600	77,072	1,915.3	0	78,987.3	96.9	84
Illinois	11,229	182,909	325,322	9,404,215	8,639,800	740,190	101,518	8,500	833,208	102.1	104
Indiana	5,302	88,691	128,047	3,016,908	3,118,300	352,406	85	0	352,491	111.3	95
Iowa	2,870	49,996	74,084	2,173,999	2,010,800	244,253	9,034.5	10,500	242,787.5	104.6	93
Kansas	2,310	40,161	84,344	1,762,855	1,504,400	188,869	19,300	0	208,169	112.0	96
Kentucky	3,428	44,721	84,685	2,227,075	1,880,800	217,405	0	0	217,405	103.1	96
Louisiana	3,841	60,743	105,906	2,892,759	2,342,400	242,469	0	1,600	240,869	112.1	91
Maine	1,070	16,472	23,110	576,174	718,400	45,324	0	0	45,324	102.8	89
Maryland	4,145	69,373	125,358	3,082,488	3,374,300	266,050	35,018	5,199	295,869	118.2	103
Massachusetts	5,809	90,771 ¹	121,002	4,019,713	5,243,800	251,742	0	0	251,742	91.2	96
Michigan	9,104	140,666	294,758	6,756,663	6,819,300	660,404	40,177.4	3,269	697,312.4	97.9	117
Minnesota	3,965	76,517	112,395	2,833,528	3,261,900	380,885	0	4,400	376,485	109.0	94
Mississippi	2,354	35,523	74,096	1,198,917	1,144,500	186,579	9,408.7	0	195,987.7	108.0	87

¹ Estimate based on 74-75, 76-77 figures for public

² Includes local revenues of \$89,200

³ Average pay level for each occupational group in
262 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas=100

⁴ Includes non-metropolitan areas

⁵ Estimate based on analysis of data for
contiguous States

Table C-1, continued

	Resident Population (000s) A	High School Graduates B	FTE Enrollment in Public Higher Education C	State and Local Tax Capacity (000s) D	S&L Tax Revenues (000s) E	State Tax Appropriations (000s) (+) Summation Equals F	Local Tax Appropriations (000s) (+)	Identifiable Independent Higher Education Appropriations (000s) (-)	S&L Appropriations to Public Higher Education (000s) F	System Cost Index G	Geographical Cost Index H
Missouri	4,778	78,254	114,887	3,286,420	2,724,400	260,142	16,664.6	0	276,806.6	96.2	99
Montana	753	15,039	23,630	537,124	533,800	52,251	1,019.1	0	53,270.1	105.3	90
Nebraska	1,553	28,128	51,030	1,164,896	1,021,300	131,199	12,680.4	0	143,879.4	121.1	95
Nevada	610	7,665	18,280	654,028	500,400	45,523	0	0	45,523	84.9	107
New Hampshire	822	14,388	17,863	581,600	469,700	27,519	0	0	27,519	108.4	92 ⁵
New Jersey	7,336	126,408	157,118	5,996,833	5,816,200	340,645	44,582	10,183	375,044	96.2	102
New Mexico	1,168	23,038	39,070	784,727	698,600	95,756	6,406.7	0	102,162.7	114.8	89
New York	18,084	282,175	410,764	13,511,416	20,614,600	1,298,754	283,100	178,657 ²	1,403,197	99.6	104
North Carolina	5,469	72,219	157,229	3,346,042	2,883,600	460,932	18,624.5	13,774	465,782.5	92.0	91
North Dakota	643	11,825	26,976	462,153	428,800	61,239.5	503	0	61,742.5	98.1	92 ⁴
Ohio	10,690	174,982	262,992	8,056,749	6,262,100	551,174	19,959	5,441	565,292	109.1	99
Oklahoma	2,766	43,753	98,106	2,040,392	1,465,300	173,261	3,365	0	176,626	114.0	89
Oregon	2,329	40,792	90,481	1,643,901	1,638,200	198,234	35,327.9	0	233,561.9	105.9	99
Pennsylvania	11,862	201,628	219,564	8,219,112	6,112,500	676,211	23,731.5	36,500	663,442.5	98.6	98
Rhode Island	927	14,903	23,320	587,903	658,700	59,743	0	15	59,728	106.2	86
South Carolina	2,848	46,139	77,807	1,590,693	1,393,200	227,148	4,327.7	8,351	223,124.7	111.0	89
South Dakota	686	13,685	19,016	453,033	409,100	41,093	0	0	41,093	96.1	93 ⁵
Tennessee	4,214	62,193	108,194	2,529,022	2,078,200	230,585	0	0	230,585	117.3	88
Texas	12,487	165,169	412,568	10,134,227	7,258,600	1,050,400	41,447.1	10,461	1,081,386.1	104.3	93
Utah	1,228	22,079	44,116	755,684	727,700	117,146	0	0	117,146	106.4	92
Vermont	476	8,472	13,765	292,634	353,200	22,983	237	72	23,148	109.6	92 ⁵
Virginia	5,032	78,594	156,073	3,409,072	3,065,500	330,586	0	0	330,586	96.3	94
Washington	3,612	59,414	163,950	2,629,600	2,629,600	380,250	0	0	380,250	91.5	101
West Virginia	1,821	30,240	51,085	1,185,498	1,063,600	126,304	0	0	126,304	99.4	101
Wisconsin	4,609	77,659	162,331	3,136,337	3,643,700	399,410	32,000	17,747	413,663	98.2	98
Wyoming	390	6,879	14,583	404,788	330,200	42,883	5,243	0	48,126	103.7	92 ⁵
U.S.	214,648	3,480,854	6,333,397	\$156,504,200	\$156,504,200	\$15,267,288	\$1,607,327.5	\$326,287	\$16,548,328.5	100.0	100 ³

¹ Estimate based on 74-75, 76-77 figures for public² Includes local revenues of \$89,200³ Average pay level for each occupational group in
262 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas-100⁴ Includes non-metropolitan areas⁵ Estimate based on analysis of data for
contiguous States

- #5 TAX EFFORT (State and local government tax revenues collected as a percent of State and local tax capacity) (E/D)

Tax effort measures, as a percentage, how much of State and local government tax capacity is actually used. The tax revenues collected for all States equals total tax capacity nationwide. Since the nationwide effort measure by definition is 100 percent, the effort measures for individual States indicate how they compare in tax collection performance with the national average.

- #6 TAX REVENUES (State and local tax revenue collected per capita) (#4 x #5)

Collected tax revenues represent the wealth available to State and local governments for public use. The index essentially identifies "rich" versus "poor" States according to the size of their current tax income. These designations however must be tempered by the fact that some States have far greater social needs than others. This increases the competition for funding among alternative uses so that even "rich" States may experience scarce dollars in financing certain public programs. Some apparently "poor" States, on the other hand, may have less than average public service requirements so that support dollars are more readily available. Also to be taken into account are price differences among the States which affect the purchasing power of government revenues. A correction factor for such price differences is introduced as a "Geographical Cost Index" (H).

- #7 TAX REVENUES PER STUDENT (State and local

tax revenues collected per FTE student in public institutions of higher education) (#6/#3)

This measure is a derived measure (capacity x effort)/(enrollment x attendance ratio). Relating tax revenues collected to public college enrollment places each State on much the same relative base, viz., total public tax revenues as a source of support per student unit load. The index is therefore of value as a possible factor in selecting peer States for comparative analysis.

- #8 ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION (percent of State and local government collected tax revenues that are appropriated or levied for operating expenses of public higher education) (F/E)

This ratio suggests the relative importance of financing public higher education to the funding of other public services in the State and local government budget. The case for greater allocation must be made against competing claims of other public service programs. Accordingly, evidence that education should receive a greater share of the State budget is suggested by relatively lower appropriations per student compared with more favorable unit funding of other services. (NOTE: Appropriations to independent institutions and for student aid to students attending these schools have been excluded.)

- #9 APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT (State and local tax revenues appropriated or levied for current operating expenses of public higher education per FTE public student enrollment) (#7 x #8)

This measure of tax support relative to enrollment load suggests the financial commitment of State and local governments to support public higher education consistent with available funds and expressed need. The warnings regarding the deficiencies of enrollment as a load factor described for measurement #3 apply. Comparison of appropriations per student with national averages should normally be made with recognition of the role of *other revenue* sources, particularly when such revenues offset low government support. Data for revenues from other sources for 1977-78, however, are not available at this early date.

Two other factors which must be taken into account in establishing interstate comparability of appropriation levels are: (1) the relative cost of the State system of public higher education as determined by the mix of enrollments at each type of institution; and (2) geographical differences in the cost of labor. The State Higher Education System Cost Index, Index #10, is applied to appropriations per student to derive appropriations adjusted for relative system cost, Index #11. Index #13 again presents appropriations adjusted further to account for geographical differences in labor costs, Index #12.

- #10 STATE PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM COST INDEX (State and local government appropriations per student based on national average dollar appropriation rates by type of public institution applied to the State's enrollment mix. Expressed as an index relative to U.S. average which equals 100) (G). This index reports relative appro-

priations per student that State and local governments would provide if they supported their different types of public institutions at *national average* appropriation rates. Dividing actual appropriations per student by this relative cost index makes State amounts more comparable by proportionately reducing the higher support levels necessarily required of "costly" systems and increasing the normally lower support required of less expensive systems. For further descriptions of the System Cost Index, see data element G.

- #11 APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT ADJUSTED FOR SYSTEM COSTS (State and local tax revenues appropriated or levied for current operating expenses of public higher education per FTE student enrollment adjusted by the State Higher Education System Cost Index) (#9/#10)

- #12 GEOGRAPHICAL COST INDEX (an index to reflect the variation in purchasing power among States due to geographical differences in labor costs experienced by colleges and universities. The index uses the average earnings of clerical workers to reflect these differences. Expressed as an index relative to the U.S. average which equals 100) (H).

In the United States, the cost of doing business varies greatly from State to State. Much of this is due to differences in wages. Prices paid for raw materials, energy, construction, and equipment also vary depending on access and proximity to suppliers and on local demand. For example, areas with mild climate require less fuel consumption with attendant lower costs.

Since higher education is a labor intensive industry (about 82 percent of current operating expenditures are for personnel compensation⁴), the geographic cost differences for conducting college and university current operations can be estimated by considering salaries only. The objective is to identify a relative salary index for each State that reflects labor costs if exactly the *same mix and quality* of college and university personnel were employed in each instance. The Geographical Cost Index is a crude and simplified first attempt to develop such an index. Dividing appropriations per student by

these values roughly "corrects" for differences among States in the price paid for basic labor inputs. See data element (H) for an extended discussion.

#13 APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT ADJUSTED FOR SYSTEM COSTS AND GEOGRAPHICAL COSTS (State and local tax revenues appropriated or levied for current operating expenses of public higher education per FTE student enrollment adjusted by the State Higher Education System Cost Index and the Geographical Cost Index) (#11/#12)

Table C-2 presents the 13 indexes for the fifty States and the District of Columbia. Table C-3 presents a ranked listing of all indexes.

⁴See Halstead, op. cit., pp. 5-6.

Table C-2
13 MEASUREMENTS USED IN EVALUATING STATES, 1977-78

	1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
	High School Graduates per 1,000 Population (B/A)		FTE Public Students per High School Graduate (C/B)		FTE Public Student Enrollment Load per 1,000 Population (#1 x #2)		Tax Capacity (D/A)		Tax Effort (E/D)		Tax Revenue per Capita (#4 x #5)		Tax Revenue per Student (#6/#3)	
Alabama	17.2	106%	1.76	96%	30.2	102%	\$ 565	77%	80.6%		\$ 455	62%	\$15,066	61%
Alaska	17.0	105	2.27	125	38.6	131	1,001	137	109.2		1,094	150	28,333	115
Arizona	14.6	90	3.45	190	50.4	171	866	91	109.8		731	100	14,512	59
Arkansas	14.6	90	1.61	88	23.5	79	576	79	78.7		454	62	19,345	78
California	14.7	91	3.03	167	44.6	151	799	110	120.7		984	132	21,596	87
Colorado	16.3	101	2.58	142	42.0	142	755	104	98.4		728	100	17,321	70
Connecticut	18.1	112	1.14	63	20.7	70	827	113	94.0		778	107	37,637	152
Delaware	18.1	112	1.96	108	35.4	120	890	122	86.3		768	105	21,689	88
D.C.	13.5	83	.70	38	9.4	32	898	123	102.8		924	127	98,243	398
Florida	13.1	81	1.87	103	24.5	83	706	97	80.1		566	78	23,071	93
Georgia	15.0	93	1.46	80	22.0	75	843	88	85.3		549	75	24,923	101
Hawaii	17.4	107	2.20	121	38.3	130	793	109	119.5		948	130	24,710	100
Idaho	15.7	97	1.87	103	29.4	100	623	85	94.8		590	81	20,071	81
Illinois	16.3	100	1.78	98	29.0	98	837	115	91.8		769	106	26,557	107
Indiana	16.7	103	1.44	79	24.2	82	720	99	81.6		588	81	24,352	99
Iowa	17.4	107	1.48	81	25.8	87	757	104	92.4		701	96	27,142	110
Kansas	17.4	107	2.10	115	36.5	124	763	105	85.3		651	89	17,836	72
Kentucky	13.0	80	1.89	104	24.7	84	650	89	84.4		549	75	22,209	90
Louisiana	15.8	97	1.74	96	27.6	93	753	103	80.9		610	84	22,117	90
Maine	15.4	95	1.40	77	21.6	73	538	74	124.6		671	92	31,086	126
Maryland	16.7	103	1.81	99	30.2	102	744	102	109.4		814	112	26,917	109
Massachusetts	15.6	96	1.33	73	20.8	71	692	95	130.4		903	124	43,336	175
Michigan	15.5	95	2.10	115	32.4	110	742	102	100.9		749	103	23,135	94
Minnesota	19.3	119	1.47	81	28.3	96	715	98	115.1		823	113	29,021	117
Mississippi	15.1	93	2.09	115	31.5	107	509	70	95.4		486	67	15,446	63
Missouri	16.4	101	1.47	81	24.0	81	688	94	82.8		570	78	23,713	98
Montana	20.0	123	1.57	86	31.4	106	713	98	99.3		709	97	22,589	91
Nebraska	18.1	112	1.81	100	32.9	111	750	103	87.6		658	90	20,013	81
Nevada	12.6	77	2.38	131	30.0	102	1,072	147	76.5		820	113	27,374	111
New Hampshire	17.5	108	1.24	68	21.7	74	708	97	80.7		571	78	26,294	106
New Jersey	17.2	106	1.24	68	21.4	73	817	112	96.9		793	109	37,018	150
New Mexico	19.7	122	1.70	93	33.5	113	672	92	89.0		598	82	17,880	72
New York	15.6	96	1.46	80	22.7	77	747	102	152.5		1,140	156	50,185	203
North Carolina	13.2	81	2.18	120	28.7	97	612	84	86.1		527	72	18,340	74
North Dakota	18.4	113	2.28	125	42.0	142	719	99	92.7		667	91	15,895	64
Ohio	16.4	101	1.50	83	24.6	83	754	103	77.7		586	80	23,810	96
Oklahoma	15.8	98	2.24	123	35.5	120	738	101	71.8		530	73	14,935	60
Oregon	17.5	108	2.22	122	38.9	132	706	97	99.6		703	96	18,105	73
Pennsylvania	17.0	105	1.09	60	18.5	63	693	95	98.7		684	94	36,948	150
Rhode Island	16.1	99	1.56	86	25.2	85	634	87	112.0		711	97	28,246	114
South Carolina	16.2	100	1.69	93	27.3	93	559	77	87.5		489	67	17,905	72
South Dakota	19.9	123	1.39	76	27.7	94	660	91	90.3		596	82	21,513	87
Tennessee	14.8	91	1.74	96	25.7	87	600	82	82.1		493	68	19,208	78
Texas	13.2	82	2.50	137	33.0	112	812	111	71.6		581	80	17,593	71
Utah	18.0	111	2.00	110	35.9	122	615	84	96.2		593	81	16,495	67
Vermont	17.8	110	1.62	89	28.9	98	615	84	120.6		742	102	25,659	104
Virginia	15.6	96	1.99	109	31.0	105	677	93	89.9		609	84	19,641	79
Washington	16.4	101	2.76	152	45.4	154	721	99	100.9		728	100	16,039	65
West Virginia	15.6	102	1.69	93	28.1	95	651	89	89.7		584	80	20,820	84
Wisconsin	16.8	104	2.09	115	35.2	119	680	93	116.1		791	108	22,446	91
Wyoming	17.6	109	2.12	116	37.4	127	1,038	142	81.5		847	116	22,642	92
United States	16.2	100	1.82	100	29.5	100	729	100	100		729	100	24,711	100

Table C-2; continued

MEASUREMENTS USED IN EVALUATING STATES, 1977-78

	8		9		10	11		12	13	
	Allocation to Public Higher Education (F/E)		Appropriations per Student (#7 x #8)		System Cost Index (G)	Appropriations per Student Adjusted for System Costs (#9/#10)		Geographical Cost Index (H)	Appropriations per Student Adjusted for System Costs and Geographical Costs (#11/#12)	
Alabama	18.6%	176%	\$2,805	107%	94.4	\$2,972	114%	91	\$3,266	125%
Alaska	15.3	145	4,341	166	84.9	5,113	196	145	3,526	135
Arizona	14.7	139	2,138	82	98.2	2,177	83	89	2,446	94
Arkansas	13.2	125	2,550	98	114.0	2,237	86	87	2,572	98
California	13.1	124	2,837	109	86.6	3,276	125	105	3,120	119
Colorado	12.0	114	2,079	80	109.7	1,895	73	96	1,974	76
Connecticut	6.6	62	2,487	95	102.3	2,431	93	101	2,407	92
Delaware	9.9	93	2,144	82	112.2	1,911	73	112	1,706	65
D.C.	6.1	60	6,028	231	96.5	6,247	239	105	5,949	228
Florida	10.2	96	2,347	90	90.5	2,593	99	95	2,730	105
Georgia	11.2	106	2,787	107	113.6	2,454	94	98	2,504	96
Hawaii	13.2	125	3,268	125	100.1	3,265	125	NA	NA	NA
Idaho	16.1	152	3,231	124	96.9	3,335	128	84	3,970	152
Illinois	9.6	91	2,561	98	102.1	2,508	96	104	2,412	92
Indiana	11.3	107	2,753	105	111.3	2,473	95	95	2,604	100
Iowa	12.1	114	3,277	125	104.6	3,133	120	93	3,369	129
Kansas	13.8	131	2,468	94	112.0	2,204	84	96	2,295	88
Kentucky	11.6	109	2,567	98	103.1	2,490	95	96	2,594	99
Louisiana	10.3	97	2,274	87	112.1	2,029	78	91	2,230	85
Maine	6.3	60	1,961	75	102.8	1,908	73	89	2,144	82
Maryland	8.8	83	2,360	90	118.2	1,997	76	103	1,939	74
Massachusetts	4.8	45	2,080	80	91.2	2,281	87	96	2,376	91
Michigan	10.2	97	2,366	91	97.9	2,416	92	117	2,065	79
Minnesota	11.5	109	3,350	128	109.0	3,073	118	94	3,269	125
Mississippi	17.1	162	2,645	101	108.0	2,449	94	87	2,815	108
Missouri	10.2	96	2,409	92	96.2	2,505	96	99	2,530	97
Montana	10.0	94	2,254	86	105.3	2,141	82	90	2,379	91
Nebraska	14.1	133	2,820	108	121.1	2,328	89	95	2,451	94
Nevada	9.1	86	2,490	95	84.9	2,933	112	107	2,741	105
New Hampshire	5.9	55	1,541	59	108.4	1,421	54	92	1,545	59
New Jersey	6.4	61	2,387	91	96.2	2,481	95	102	2,433	93
New Mexico	14.6	138	2,615	100	114.8	2,278	87	89	2,559	98
New York	6.8	64	3,416	131	99.6	3,430	131	104	3,298	126
North Carolina	16.2	153	2,962	113	92.0	3,220	123	91	3,539	135
North Dakota	14.4	136	2,289	88	98.1	2,333	89	92	2,536	97
Ohio	9.0	85	2,149	82	109.1	1,970	75	99	1,990	76
Oklahoma	12.1	114	1,800	69	114.0	1,579	60	89	1,774	68
Oregon	14.3	135	2,581	99	105.9	2,438	93	99	2,462	94
Pennsylvania	8.2	77	3,022	116	98.6	3,065	117	98	3,127	120
Rhode Island	9.1	86	2,561	98	106.2	2,412	92	86	2,804	107
South Carolina	16.0	151	2,868	110	111.0	2,583	99	89	2,903	111
South Dakota	10.0	95	2,161	83	96.1	2,249	86	93	2,418	93
Tennessee	11.1	105	2,131	82	117.3	1,817	70	88	2,065	79
Texas	14.9	141	2,621	100	104.3	2,513	96	93	2,702	103
Utah	16.1	152	2,655	102	105.4	2,496	96	92	2,713	104
Vermont	6.6	62	1,682	64	108.6	1,534	50	92	1,668	64
Virginia	10.8	102	2,118	81	96.3	2,200	84	94	2,340	90
Washington	14.5	137	2,319	89	91.5	2,535	97	101	2,510	96
West Virginia	11.9	112	2,472	95	99.4	2,487	95	101	2,463	94
Wisconsin	11.4	107	2,548	98	98.2	2,595	99	98	2,648	101
Wyoming	14.6	138	3,300	126	103.7	3,182	122	92	3,459	132
United States	10.6	100	2,613	100	100.0	2,613	100	100	2,613	100

Table C-3

RANKED LISTING OF INDEXES,

1977-78

Index 1 Resident Student Source High School Graduates (B/A)

		High School Grads per 1,000 Population	Index
1	Montana	20.0	123.1
2	South Dakota	19.9	122.9
3	New Mexico	19.7	121.6
4	Minnesota	19.3	118.9
5	North Dakota	18.1	113.8
6	Connecticut	18.1	111.8
7	Nebraska	18.1	111.6
8	Delaware	18.1	111.5
9	Utah	18.0	110.8
10	Vermont	17.6	109.7
11	Wyoming	17.6	108.7
12	New Hampshire	17.5	107.9
13	Oregon	17.5	107.9
14	Hawaii	17.4	107.3
15	Iowa	17.4	107.3
16	Kansas	17.4	107.1
17	New Jersey	17.2	106.2
18	Alabama	17.2	106.1
19	Alaska	17.0	104.7
20	Pennsylvania	17.0	104.7
21	Wisconsin	16.8	103.8
22	Indiana	16.7	103.1
23	Maryland	16.7	103.1
24	West Virginia	16.6	102.3
25	Washington	16.4	101.4
26	Missouri	16.4	100.9
27	Ohio	16.4	100.9
28	Colorado	16.3	100.5
29	Illinois	16.3	100.4
30	South Carolina	16.3	99.8
31	Rhode Island	16.1	99.1
32	Oklahoma	15.8	97.5
33	Louisiana	15.8	97.4
34	Idaho	15.7	96.9
35	Massachusetts	15.6	96.3
36	Virginia	15.6	96.2
37	New York	15.6	96.1
38	Michigan	15.5	95.2
39	Maine	15.4	94.9
40	Mississippi	15.1	93.0
41	Georgia	15.0	92.7
42	Tennessee	14.8	90.9
43	California	14.7	90.7
44	Arizona	14.6	90.0
45	Arkansas	14.6	89.9
46	D.C.	13.5	82.9
47	Texas	13.2	81.5
48	North Carolina	13.2	81.4
49	Florida	13.1	80.8
50	Kentucky	13.0	80.4
51	Nevada	12.6	77.4
	U.S.	16.2	100.0

Index 2 College Attendance Ratio (C/B)

	FTE Public Students per High School Graduate	Index
1	Arizona	3.45
2	California	3.03
3	Washington	2.16
4	Colorado	2.58
5	Texas	2.50
6	Nevada	2.38
7	North Dakota	2.28
8	Alaska	2.27
9	Oklahoma	2.24
10	Oregon	2.21
11	Hawaii	2.20
12	North Carolina	2.18
13	Wyoming	2.12
14	Kansas	2.10
15	Michigan	2.10
16	Wisconsin	2.09
17	Mississippi	2.09
18	Utah	2.00
19	Virginia	1.99
20	Delaware	1.96
21	Kentucky	1.89
22	Idaho	1.87
23	Florida	1.87
24	Nebraska	1.81
25	Maryland	1.81
26	Illinois	1.78
27	Alabama	1.76
28	Louisiana	1.74
29	Tennessee	1.74
30	New Mexico	1.70
31	West Virginia	1.69
32	South Carolina	1.69
33	Vermont	1.62
34	Arkansas	1.61
35	Montana	1.57
36	Rhode Island	1.56
37	Ohio	1.50
38	Iowa	1.48
39	Minnesota	1.47
40	Missouri	1.47
41	Georgia	1.46
42	New York	1.46
43	Indiana	1.44
44	Maine	1.40
45	South Dakota	1.39
46	Massachusetts	1.33
47	New Jersey	1.24
48	New Hampshire	1.24
49	Connecticut	1.14
50	Pennsylvania	1.08
51	D.C.	.70
	U.S.	1.82

Index 3
Student Enrollment Load
(#1 x #2)

		FTE Public Students per 1,000 Population	Index
1	Arizona	50.4	170.7
2	Washington	45.4	153.8
3	California	44.6	151.2
4	Colorado	42.0	142.4
5	North Dakota	42.0	142.1
6	Oregon	38.8	131.6
7	Alaska	38.6	130.8
8	Hawaii	38.3	129.9
9	Wyoming	37.4	126.7
10	Kansas	36.5	123.7
11	Utah	35.9	121.7
12	Oklahoma	35.5	120.1
13	Delaware	35.4	120.0
14	Wisconsin	35.2	119.3
15	New Mexico	33.5	113.3
16	Texas	33.0	111.9
17	Nebraska	32.9	111.5
18	Michigan	32.4	109.7
19	Mississippi	31.5	106.6
20	Montana	31.4	106.3
21	Virginia	31.0	105.1
22	Maryland	30.2	102.4
23	Alabama	30.2	102.3
24	Nevada	30.0	101.5
25	Idaho	29.4	99.6
26	Illinois	29.0	98.1
27	Vermont	28.9	97.9
28	North Carolina	28.8	97.4
29	Minnesota	28.3	96.0
30	West Virginia	28.1	95.0
31	South Dakota	27.7	93.9
32	Louisiana	27.6	93.4
33	South Carolina	27.3	92.5
34	Iowa	25.8	87.4
35	Tennessee	25.7	87.0
36	Rhode Island	25.2	85.2
37	Kentucky	24.7	83.7
38	Ohio	24.6	83.3
39	Florida	24.5	83.1
40	Indiana	24.2	81.8
41	Missouri	24.0	81.4
42	Arkansas	23.5	79.4
43	New York	22.7	76.9
44	Georgia	22.0	74.5
45	New Hampshire	21.7	73.6
46	Maine	21.6	73.1
47	New Jersey	21.4	72.5
48	Massachusetts	20.8	70.5
49	Connecticut	20.7	70.0
50	Pennsylvania	18.5	62.7
51	D.C.	9.4	31.8
	U.S.	29.5	100.0

Index 4
Tax Capacity
(D/A)

	Dollars per Capita	Index
1	Nevada	\$1,072 147.0
2	Wyoming	1,038 142.3
3	Alaska	1,001 137.3
4	D.C.	898 123.1
5	Delaware	890 122.0
6	Illinois	837 114.8
7	Connecticut	827 113.3
8	New Jersey	817 112.1
9	Texas	812 111.3
10	California	799 109.5
11	Hawaii	793 108.7
12	Kansas	763 104.6
13	Iowa	757 103.8
14	Colorado	755 103.5
15	Ohio	754 103.3
16	Louisiana	753 103.2
17	Nebraska	750 102.8
18	New York	747 102.4
19	Maryland	744 101.9
20	Michigan	742 101.7
21	Oklahoma	738 101.1
22	Washington	721 98.8
23	Indiana	720 98.7
24	North Dakota	719 98.5
25	Minnesota	715 98.0
26	Montana	713 97.8
27	New Hampshire	708 97.0
28	Oregon	706 96.8
29	Florida	706 96.7
30	Pennsylvania	693 95.0
31	Massachusetts	692 94.9
32	Missouri	680 94.3
33	Wisconsin	680 93.3
34	Virginia	677 92.9
35	New Mexico	672 92.1
36	Arizona	666 91.3
37	South Dakota	660 90.5
38	West Virginia	651 89.2
39	Kentucky	650 89.1
40	Georgia	643 88.2
41	Rhode Island	634 86.9
42	Idaho	623 85.3
43	Utah	615 84.3
44	Vermont	615 84.3
45	North Carolina	612 83.9
46	Tennessee	600 82.3
47	Arkansas	576 78.9
48	Alabama	565 77.4
49	South Carolina	559 76.6
50	Maine	538 73.8
51	Mississippi	509 69.8
	U.S.	730 100.0

Index 5
Tax Effort
(E/D)

	Index
1	New York 152.5%
2	Massachusetts 130.4
3	Maine 124.6
4	California 120.7
5	Vermont 120.6
6	Hawaii 119.5
7	Wisconsin 116.1
8	Minnesota 115.1
9	Rhode Island 112.0
10	Arizona 109.8
11	Maryland 109.4
12	Alaska 109.2
13	D.C. 102.8
14	Washington 100.9
15	Michigan 100.9
16	Oregon 99.6
17	Montana 99.3
18	Pennsylvania 98.7
19	New Jersey 98.9
20	Colorado 96.4
21	Utah 96.2
22	Mississippi 95.4
23	Idaho 94.8
24	Connecticut 94.0
25	North Dakota 92.7
26	Iowa 92.4
27	Illinois 91.8
28	South Dakota 90.3
29	Virginia 89.9
30	West Virginia 89.7
31	New Mexico 89.0
32	Nebraska 87.6
33	South Carolina 87.5
34	Delaware 86.3
35	North Carolina 86.1
36	Georgia 85.3
37	Kansas 85.3
38	Kentucky 84.4
39	Missouri 82.8
40	Tennessee 82.1
41	Indiana 81.6
42	Wyoming 81.5
43	Louisiana 80.9
44	New Hampshire 80.7
45	Alabama 80.6
46	Florida 80.1
47	Arkansas 78.7
48	Ohio 77.7
49	Nevada 76.5
50	Oklahoma 71.8
51	Texas 71.6
	U.S. 100.0

Index 6 Tax Revenues (#4 x #5)				Index 7 Tax Revenues per Student (#6/#3)				Index 8 Allocation to Public Higher Education (F/E)			
		Dollars per Capita	Index			Dollars per Student	Index			Percent of Tax Revenues	Index
1	New York	\$1,140	156.3	1	D.C.	\$98,243	397.5	1	Alabama	18.8%	176.0
2	Alaska	1,094	150.0	2	New York	50,185	203.0	2	Mississippi	17.1	161.9
3	California	964	132.2	3	Massachusetts	43,336	175.3	3	North Carolina	16.2	152.7
4	Hawaii	948	129.9	4	Connecticut	37,637	152.3	4	Idaho	16.1	152.3
5	D.C.	924	126.7	5	New Jersey	37,018	149.8	5	Utah	16.1	152.2
6	Massachusetts	903	123.8	6	Pennsylvania	36,948	149.6	6	South Carolina	16.0	151.4
7	Wyoming	847	116.1	7	Maine	31,086	125.7	7	Alaska	15.3	144.9
8	Minnesota	823	112.8	8	Minnesota	20,021	117.4	8	Texas	14.9	140.8
9	Nevada	820	112.5	9	Alaska	28,333	114.6	9	Arizona	14.7	139.3
10	Maryland	814	111.6	10	Rhode Island	28,246	114.3	10	New Mexico	14.6	138.3
11	New Jersey	793	108.7	11	Nevada	27,374	110.7	11	Wyoming	14.6	137.8
12	Wisconsin	791	108.4	12	Iowa	27,142	109.8	12	Washington	14.5	136.8
13	Connecticut	778	106.6	13	Maryland	26,917	108.9	13	North Dakota	14.4	136.1
14	Illinois	769	106.5	14	Illinois	26,557	107.4	14	Oregon	14.3	134.8
15	Delaware	768	105.3	15	New Hampshire	26,294	106.4	15	Nebraska	14.1	133.2
16	Michigan	749	102.7	16	Vermont	25,659	103.8	16	Kansas	13.8	130.8
17	Vermont	742	101.7	17	Georgia	24,923	100.8	17	Hawaii	13.2	125.0
18	Arizona	731	100.3	18	Hawaii	24,710	99.9	18	Arkansas	13.2	124.6
19	Colorado	728	99.8	19	Indiana	24,352	98.5	19	California	13.1	124.2
20	Washington	728	99.8	20	Ohio	23,810	96.3	20	Iowa	12.1	114.1
21	Rhode Island	711	97.4	21	Missouri	23,713	95.9	21	Oklahoma	12.1	114.0
22	Montana	709	97.2	22	Michigan	23,135	93.6	22	Colorado	12.0	113.5
23	Oregon	703	96.4	23	Florida	23,071	93.3	23	West Virginia	11.9	112.2
24	Iowa	701	96.0	24	Wyoming	22,642	91.6	24	Kentucky	11.6	109.2
25	Pennsylvania	684	93.7	25	Montana	22,589	91.4	25	Minnesota	11.5	109.1
26	Maine	671	92.0	26	Wisconsin	22,446	90.8	26	Wisconsin	11.4	107.3
27	North Dakota	667	91.4	27	Kentucky	22,209	89.8	27	Indiana	11.3	106.9
28	Nebraska	658	90.1	28	Louisiana	22,117	89.5	28	Georgia	11.2	105.7
29	Kansas	651	89.3	29	Delaware	21,889	87.7	29	Tennessee	11.1	104.9
30	Louisiana	610	83.6	30	California	21,596	87.3	30	Virginia	10.8	101.9
31	Virginia	609	83.5	31	South Dakota	21,513	87.0	31	Louisiana	10.3	97.2
32	New Mexico	598	82.0	32	West Virginia	20,820	84.2	32	Michigan	10.2	96.6
33	South Dakota	596	81.7	33	Idaho	20,071	81.2	33	Florida	10.2	96.2
34	Utah	593	81.2	34	Nebraska	20,013	80.9	34	Missouri	10.2	96.1
35	Idaho	590	80.9	35	Virginia	19,641	79.4	35	South Dakota	10.0	94.9
36	Indiana	588	80.6	36	Arkansas	19,345	78.2	36	Montana	10.0	94.3
37	Ohio	586	80.3	37	Tennessee	19,208	77.7	37	Delaware	9.9	93.4
38	West Virginia	584	80.1	38	North Carolina	18,340	74.2	38	Illinois	9.6	91.2
39	Texas	581	79.7	39	Oregon	18,105	73.2	39	Nevada	9.1	85.9
40	New Hampshire	571	78.3	40	South Carolina	17,905	72.4	40	Rhode Island	9.1	85.7
41	Missouri	570	78.2	41	New Mexico	17,880	72.3	41	Ohio	9.0	85.3
42	Florida	566	77.6	42	Kansas	17,836	72.1	42	Maryland	8.8	82.8
43	Georgia	549	75.2	43	Texas	17,593	71.1	43	Pennsylvania	8.2	77.2
44	Kentucky	549	75.2	44	Colorado	17,321	70.0	44	New York	6.8	64.3
45	Oklahoma	530	72.6	45	Utah	16,495	66.7	45	Connecticut	6.6	62.4
46	North Carolina	527	72.3	46	Washington	16,039	64.9	46	Vermont	6.6	61.9
47	Tennessee	493	67.6	47	North Dakota	15,895	64.3	47	New Jersey	6.4	60.9
48	South Carolina	489	67.0	48	Mississippi	15,446	62.5	48	Maine	6.3	59.6
49	Mississippi	486	66.6	49	Alabama	15,066	60.9	49	D.C.	6.1	57.9
50	Alabama	455	62.4	50	Oklahoma	14,935	60.4	50	New Hampshire	5.9	55.3
51	Arkansas	454	62.2	51	Arizona	14,512	58.7	51	Massachusetts	4.8	45.4
U.S.		730	100.0	U.S.		24,712	100.0	U.S.		10.8	100.0

Index 9
Appropriations per
Student
(#7 x #8)

		Dollars per Student	Index
1	D.C.	\$8,028	230.7
2	Alaska	4,341	166.1
3	New York	3,416	130.7
4	Minnesota	3,350	128.1
5	Wyoming	3,300	126.3
6	Iowa	3,277	125.4
7	Hawaii	3,268	125.0
8	Idaho	3,231	123.6
9	Pennsylvania	3,022	115.6
10	North Carolina	2,962	113.3
11	South Carolina	2,868	109.7
12	California	2,837	108.5
13	Nebraska	2,820	107.9
14	Alabama	2,805	107.3
15	Georgia	2,787	106.6
16	Indiana	2,753	105.3
17	Utah	2,655	101.6
18	Mississippi	2,645	101.2
19	Texas	2,621	100.3
20	New Mexico	2,615	100.0
21	Oregon	2,581	98.7
22	Kentucky	2,567	98.2
23	Illinois	2,561	98.0
24	Rhode Island	2,561	98.0
25	Arkansas	2,550	97.6
26	Wisconsin	2,548	97.5
27	Nevada	2,490	95.3
28	Connecticut	2,487	95.1
29	West Virginia	2,472	94.6
30	Kansas	2,468	94.4
31	Missouri	2,409	92.2
32	New Jersey	2,387	91.3
33	Michigan	2,366	90.5
34	Maryland	2,360	90.3
35	Florida	2,347	89.8
36	Washington	2,319	88.7
37	North Dakota	2,289	87.5
38	Louisiana	2,274	87.0
39	Montana	2,254	86.2
40	South Dakota	2,161	82.7
41	Ohio	2,149	82.2
42	Delaware	2,144	82.0
43	Arizona	2,138	81.8
44	Tennessee	2,131	81.5
45	Virginia	2,118	81.0
46	Massachusetts	2,080	79.6
47	Colorado	2,078	79.5
48	Maine	1,961	75.0
49	Oklahoma	1,800	68.9
50	Vermont	1,682	64.3
51	New Hampshire	1,541	58.9
	U.S.	2,615	100.0

Index 10
State Public Higher
Education System Cost Index
(G)

		Index
1	Nebraska	121.1
2	Maryland	118.2
3	Tennessee	117.3
4	New Mexico	114.8
5	Oklahoma	114.0
6	Arkansas	114.0
7	Georgia	113.6
8	Delaware	112.2
9	Louisiana	112.1
10	Kansas	111.9
11	Indiana	111.3
12	South Carolina	111.0
13	Colorado	109.7
14	Vermont	109.6
15	Ohio	109.1
16	Minnesota	109.0
17	New Hampshire	108.4
18	Mississippi	108.0
19	Utah	106.4
20	Rhode Island	106.2
21	Oregon	105.9
22	Montana	105.3
23	Iowa	104.6
24	Texas	104.3
25	Wyoming	103.7
26	Kentucky	103.1
27	Maine	102.8
28	Connecticut	102.3
29	Illinois	102.1
30	Hawaii	100.1
31	New York	99.6
32	West Virginia	99.4
33	Pennsylvania	98.6
34	Wisconsin	98.2
35	Arizona	98.2
36	North Dakota	98.1
37	Michigan	97.9
38	Idaho	96.9
39	D.C.	96.5
40	Virginia	96.3
41	Missouri	96.2
42	New Jersey	96.2
43	South Dakota	96.1
44	Alabama	94.4
45	North Carolina	92.0
46	Washington	91.5
47	Massachusetts	91.2
48	Florida	90.5
49	California	88.6
50	Alaska	84.9
51	Nevada	84.9
	U.S.	100.0

Index 11
Appropriations per Student
Adjusted for System Costs
(#9/#10)

		Adjusted Dollars per Student	Index
1	D.C.	\$6,247	239.0
2	Alaska	5,113	195.6
3	New York	3,430	131.2
4	Idaho	3,335	127.6
5	California	3,276	125.3
6	Hawaii	3,265	124.9
7	North Carolina	3,220	123.2
8	Wyoming	3,182	121.7
9	Iowa	3,133	119.9
10	Minnesota	3,073	117.6
11	Pennsylvania	3,065	117.2
12	Alabama	2,972	113.7
13	Nevada	2,933	112.2
14	Wisconsin	2,595	99.3
15	Florida	2,593	99.2
16	South Carolina	2,583	98.8
17	Washington	2,535	97.0
18	Texas	2,513	96.1
19	Illinois	2,508	96.0
20	Missouri	2,505	95.8
21	Utah	2,496	95.5
22	Kentucky	2,490	95.2
23	West Virginia	2,487	95.1
24	New Jersey	2,481	94.9
25	Indiana	2,473	94.6
26	Georgia	2,454	93.9
27	Mississippi	2,449	93.7
28	Oregon	2,438	93.2
29	Connecticut	2,431	93.0
30	Michigan	2,416	92.4
31	Rhode Island	2,412	92.3
32	North Dakota	2,333	89.2
33	Nebraska	2,328	89.1
34	Massachusetts	2,291	87.3
35	New Mexico	2,278	87.1
36	South Dakota	2,249	86.0
37	Arkansas	2,227	85.6
38	Kansas	2,204	84.3
39	Virginia	2,200	84.1
40	Arizona	2,177	83.3
41	Montana	2,141	81.9
42	Louisiana	2,029	77.6
43	Maryland	1,997	76.4
44	Ohio	1,970	75.4
45	Delaware	1,911	73.1
46	Maine	1,908	73.0
47	Colorado	1,895	72.5
48	Tennessee	1,817	69.5
49	Oklahoma	1,579	60.4
50	Vermont	1,534	58.7
51	New Hampshire	1,421	54.3
	U.S.	2,615	100.0

Index 12
Geographical Cost Index
(H)

	Index
1 Alaska	145
2 Michigan	117
3 Delaware	112
4 Nevada	107
5 California	105
6 D.C.	105
7 Illinois	104
8 New York	104
9 Maryland	103
10 New Jersey	102
11 Connecticut	101
12 Washington	101
13 West Virginia	101
14 Missouri	99
15 Ohio	99
16 Oregon	99
17 Georgia	98
18 Pennsylvania	98
19 Wisconsin	98
20 Colorado	96
21 Kansas	96
22 Kentucky	96
23 Massachusetts	96
24 Florida	95
25 Indiana	95
26 Nebraska	95
27 Minnesota	94
28 Virginia	94
29 Iowa	93
30 South Dakota	93
31 Texas	93
32 New Hampshire	92
33 North Dakota	92
34 Utah	92
35 Vermont	92
36 Wyoming	92
37 Alabama	91
38 Louisiana	91
39 North Carolina	91
40 Montana	90
41 Arizona	89
42 Maine	89
43 New Mexico	89
44 Oklahoma	89
45 South Carolina	89
46 Tennessee	88
47 Arkansas	87
48 Mississippi	87
49 Rhode Island	86
50 Idaho	84
51 Hawaii	NA
U.S.	100

Index 13
Appropriation per Student
Adjusted for System Costs
and Geographical Costs
(#11/#12)

	Adjusted Dollars per Student	Index
1 D.C.	\$5,949	227.7
2 Idaho	3,970	151.9
3 North Carolina	3,539	135.4
4 Alaska	3,526	135.0
5 Wyoming	3,459	132.4
6 Iowa	3,389	128.9
7 New York	3,298	126.2
8 Minnesota	3,269	125.1
9 Alabama	3,266	125.0
10 Pennsylvania	3,127	119.7
11 California	3,120	119.4
12 South Carolina	2,903	111.1
13 Mississippi	2,815	107.7
14 Rhode Island	2,804	107.3
15 Nevada	2,741	104.9
16 Florida	2,730	104.5
17 Utah	2,713	103.8
18 Texas	2,702	103.4
19 Wisconsin	2,648	101.3
20 Indiana	2,604	99.6
21 Kentucky	2,594	99.3
22 Arkansas	2,572	98.4
23 New Mexico	2,559	97.9
24 North Dakota	2,536	97.1
25 Missouri	2,530	96.8
26 Washington	2,510	96.0
27 Georgia	2,504	95.8
28 West Virginia	2,463	94.3
29 Oregon	2,462	94.2
30 Nebraska	2,451	93.8
31 Arizona	2,446	93.6
32 New Jersey	2,433	93.1
33 South Dakota	2,418	92.5
34 Illinois	2,412	92.3
35 Connecticut	2,407	92.1
36 Montana	2,379	91.0
37 Massachusetts	2,376	90.9
38 Virginia	2,340	89.6
39 Kansas	2,295	87.9
40 Louisiana	2,230	85.3
41 Maine	2,144	82.0
42 Michigan	2,065	79.0
43 Tennessee	2,065	79.0
44 Ohio	1,990	76.2
45 Colorado	1,974	75.5
46 Maryland	1,939	74.2
47 Oklahoma	1,774	67.9
48 Delaware	1,706	65.3
49 Vermont	1,668	63.8
50 New Hampshire	1,545	59.1
51 Hawaii	NA	NA
U.S.	2,613	100.0